Pettigrew

The Weekly Raleigh Register.

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The Raleigh Register.

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 16, 1860.

☞ Let it be borne in mind that Mr. Frank I. Wilson, late an associate editor of the Raleigh Standard, said that he thought Judge Ellis would be beaten.

☞ Remember that JOHN W. ELLIS compares the West to a "horse-leech," whose eternal cry is "give, give," and the East to a goose that permits the West to take all the eggs she lays.

☞ Remember that JOHN W. ELLIS is in favor of raising the Poll Tax on Slaves, when he knows full well that by doing so the tax on WHITE Polls will be correspondingly increased.

"If Taxation can be equalized under the present Constitution, why has it not been done? If it cannot be equalized under the present Constitution, ought not the Constitution to be altered? I hope some Senator will answer these questions."—*Extract from Senator Bledsoe's Speech.*

THE HORSE LEECH.

The last Standard contains an article on the horse leech business which does not reach the dignity of sophistry. We were surprised to see such an article in the Standard, because we are aware that its editor is capable of better things. It, however, only shows how desperate the case is when so desperately an illogical argument is resorted to.

The less Gov. Ellis and his friends say about this horse leech business the better will it be for him. Gov. Ellis did use the language attributed to him, in all its offensiveness to the West. We have seen as respectable gentlemen as live in or out of the State, who say that they were present and heard Ellis use the language attributed to him. All this qualification and dilution is an after thought.—Gov. Ellis must have seen the Citizen's report of his speech, for he did correct an error in it, an error which made him say that "no difference in National politics existed between Mr. Pool and himself." Why did he not correct the "horse leech" error, if an error it was? Because he knew it was no error—he knew he had used the language.

Having said this much, we shall publish the Standard's article—an article which should wring, and will wring from Gov. Ellis' tortured heart the exclamation, "Save me from my friends!" Here it is, and if the Standard calls it "backing *its* friends," we can only say it has a strange way of doing it:

THE "CITIZEN" AND GOV. ELLIS.

While we are not disposed to engage in any controversy with the Murfreesborough *Citizen*, or to express any opinion as to the issue of veracity which its Editor, Mr. Foster, says has been made up between himself and Gov. Ellis, we will nevertheless take the liberty of offering an explanation. We do this the more freely because we have heretofore referred to the matter and have denied certain declarations attributed to Gov. Ellis at Gatesville by the *Register*. Mr. Foster says:

"The remark attributed to Gov. Ellis, to the effect that the East paid her full measure of taxation heaped up, pressed down and running over, while the West, like the horse-leech, still cried "give! give!" *was made* by that gentleman."

Very well—admit that Gov. Ellis used these very words—what then? *Was that all he said?* In the accounts of the Gatesville discussion, published in the Murfreesborough *Southron*, and prepared in all probability under Mr. Pool's own supervision, Gov. Ellis is represented in substance as having thus spoken of the East and West; but immediately afterwards, or in close connection therewith, he is represented as turning to Mr. Pool and Mr. Badger, and declaring that they, and plainly, by inference, *not the* people of the West—not the West as a section—but these gentlemen and others of the Opposition assuming to speak for the West, *had uttered this cry*. It was a cry gotten up by Opposition leaders in *the name of the West*. This, we are assured was the Governor's meaning. The report of the discussion given by the *Citizen* is not before us, but we have no doubt that Mr. Foster also reported the Governor, as the correspondent of the *Southron* did, as referring to Messrs. Badger and Pool and other Opposition leaders. He was probably not impressed at the time, as the Governor intended to impress the entire audience with the fact that he regarded this Western cry for more money as a cry gotten up, not by the people of that region, but by the leaders of a party; and losing the connection which existed in the Governor's mind, and which he intended by his language to convey, it is natural that Mr. Foster should not have fully comprehended and reported him. But however this may be, we must look to the speaker's intention, and not hold him rigidly to language uttered in the excitement of debate. Gov. Ellis did not mean to make a sectional speech or to reflect upon the West. He was showing how much the East paid and what the West had received; and as was doing this to prove that the demand of the West for more, under a new system of taxation—*which demand was being made by Opposition leaders*—was not well founded. This was his object, whatever his language may have been.

We repeat, we have nothing to do with the issue of veracity which Mr. Foster says exists between himself and the Governor; but we may add that we do not believe either of them would say what he did not believe to be true. As a friend to both of them we would much prefer to look upon the matter as founded in misapprehension; and we think we have shown that it is reasonable and just to suppose that it is thus founded.

THE WESTERN EXTENSION.

John Pool, Esq., the Opposition candidate for Governor, made a speech in the Senate on Friday, January 28th, 1859, in favor of the Western Extension Railroad bill, at the conclusion of which Mr. Thomas, representing the extreme Western Senatorial District, arose and said: "He fully concurred with Mr. Pool, and expressed great gratification at finding so much liberality coming from the East, and should, therefore, not offer an amendment he had prepared."

The independent Houston movement has been abandoned everywhere except in Texas. It will not have much vitality there.

THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

We are rejoiced to learn from a card published by F. W. Page, Esq., in the Petersburg Express, that the old Petersburg "Intelligencer" has not gone out of existence as we had been led to suppose by a paper called the "Petersburg Daily Times," published by Albion K. Moore, lately the publisher of the "Intelligencer." The "Intelligencer" will be continued under the management of an able editor, and we trust that there is in store for it many many years of prosperity and usefulness.

The following is Mr. Page's card:

To the Patrons of the "Petersburg Intelligencer," and the Public Generally.—In December, 1858, McDonald & Page, the proprietors of the "Intelligencer," sold to Mr. A. K. Moore, that paper with the *good will* of the same, including the subscription list and all its presses, types, &c., and about $5,000 of debts. Said Moore gave his several negotiable notes amounting to about $9,400 payable at different times, and made a deed of trust, conveying the same property to secure said notes. Three of the notes were protested for non payment, amounting to upwards of $3,500. Mr. Moore has not as yet paid a cent, and on Saturday, the 9th Inst., the trustee sold the paper with the *good will*, &c., when, in order to protect myself, I became the purchaser.

Immediately after the sale, I asked Moore to publish the "*Intelligencer*" for me until I could make the necessary arrangements. He replied that he would do so. In the afternoon I told him I was willing to buy, at a fair price, the type, presses, &c., which he had purchased from a gentleman in Richmond. He replied that he would give me a list on Monday morning of the property bought in Richmond, with the price he was willing to take. On Monday morning I was greatly surprised to find that instead of the "*Intelligencer*" there appeared a paper, published by Moore, called the "*Petersburg Daily Times*," being the old "*Intelligencer*," with the name only changed, containing two whole sides of advertisements which appeared in the Saturday's issue of the "*Intelligencer*," and many on the inside.

The trustee who sold the paper on Saturday and the auctioneer waited on Moore on Monday morning, and demanded that he should surrender to them, to be delivered to me, the property sold, including the subscription list. He admitted to them that he had on Saturday made the promises mentioned, but refused to deliver the subscription list. Moore has also taken some of the type on which he had given a deed of trust to secure me, and exchanged them for other type, which he has mixed with the type purchased of the gentleman in Richmond before mentioned, and refuses to surrender them. It is believed that he has collected some $3,000 or $4,000 of the debts he bought from McDonald & Page, and has paid nothing for them but a few small bills.

The public can place its own construction upon his acts. They speak for themselves.

In consequence of not being able to get the subscription list, it is impossible for me to know all the subscribers to the Intelligencer, and I request them to furnish me with their names. As soon as the necessary arrangements can be made, the Intelligencer will start with new type and an able editor. In the meantime I crave the indulgence of its patrons.

It may be proper to state that a large number of the subscribers to the Intelligencer, who reside in Petersburg, [illegible] with the conduct of Moore, have indignantly returned him the "Petersburg Daily Times," and requested him to send it to them no longer.

The exchanges of the Intelligencer will please notice.

F. W. PAGE.

The Express of Wednesday last contained the following card:

To the Patrons of "The Intelligencer."—I succeeded yesterday in obtaining from Judge Gholson, an injunction protesting the abuse by Albion K. Moore, of my legal rights, and restraining him from publishing another number of the "Petersburg Daily Times;" and requiring him to deliver up to me the subscription list. I have not as yet received the list, but suppose he will not hesitate longer to surrender it. As soon as some necessary arrangements are made "The Intelligencer" will again be issued. In the meantime, I am advised by my counsel, that all debts due for advertisements which were not ended on Saturday, the 9th of June, 1860, and all subscriptions to the paper which entered beyond that time and are unpaid, should be paid to me and not to A. K. Moore, or the trustee in the deed of trust made by him on yesterday (12th inst.) and recorded in the Hustings Court, Clerk's Office of Petersburg.

F. W. PAGE.

"COTTON IS KING."

This is the title of a new Southern book, which has just been issued from the press of Messrs. Pritchard, Abbott & Loomis, Augusta, Ga. The book is a large octavo, of over 930 pages, bound in substantial sheep. The Charleston Mercury, in noticing the appearance of this book, says: "The paper is excellent, the types clear and good, and the whole appearance of the work fully equal to anything that can be issued in New York, Philadelphia, Boston or any Northern city."—The book comprises the writings of Hammond, Harper, Christy, Stringfellow, Hodge, Bledsoe and Cartwright on the subject of Cotton and Southern slavery. The work is doubtless a most important and valuable one, giving as it does the most powerful arguments in favor of slavery, whether viewed in "the Light of Political Economy," of "moral and political philosophy," of "Divine Revelation," of "Social Ethics," of "Political Science," of "Ethnology," or of "International Law." The Mercury says, "It is not *one* book of valuable Southern matter the reader gets for his money, but *a library* of Southern books, by the most competent of our literary men of the South." The statistical information contained in this book is pronounced by the Mercury invaluable. The book is to be sold only by subscription, and as the agent for the work, Mr. Harman, is now in this city soliciting subscriptions, we take pleasure in recommending it to our readers, and in advising them to subscribe for it.

BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank was held in this city on Thursday last. The old Board of Directors of the Principal Bank was re-elected. A Branch of the Bank, with a capital of $100,000, is to be established at Asheville, as soon as competent business men, qualified for Directors, (being stockholders resident at or near that place) can be procured for a Directory.—Agencies were also established at Statesville, Warrenton and Wentworth.

SUPREME COURT.

The Judges of the Supreme Court examined the following gentlemen on Tuesday last, and finding them qualified, granted them licenses to practice law in the Superior Courts of the State:

J. L. Stewart, Chapel Hill.
B. B. Bulla, Asheboro.
James Bulla, Asheboro.
W. K. Barham, Franklin Co.
C. H. Thomas, " "
N. S. Patterson, " "
French Strange, Fayetteville.
H. W. Horne, " "
J. C. McRae, " "
W. E. Cannaday, Granville.
M. H. Young, "
Alex. Justice, Newbern.
E. B. Withers, Caswell.
H. R. Daniel, Bladen.
J. T. Moreland, Jr, Greensboro.
R. T. Bennett, Anson.
J. J. Martin, Martin.
J. W. Graham, Hillsboro.
Fred. Phillips, Tarboro.
J. L. Barnes, Wilson.
Julius W. Wright, Wilmington.
W. C. Lord, Salisbury.

On the same day Mr. W. P. Wilkins, of Roxboro, was granted a County Court license, making fifteen who have been licensed at this session of the Court to practice in the County Courts of the State. The number licensed to practice in the Superior Courts is twenty-two.

MR. POOL'S RECEPTION IN THE WEST.

A gentleman who was on the train going West with Mr. Pool a few days ago informs us that he is meeting with an enthusiastic reception up in that section. At Lexington a large crowd had assembled to get a sight of the able and gallant champion of Equal Taxation, and at Thomasville he was greeted by a crowd of some two or three hundred. At the request of Mr. W. H. Thomas, he appeared on the platform of the cars, when the crowd greeted him with loud and enthusiastic cheers. Of his reception at Salisbury (the home of Gov. Ellis) we will let the *Watchman* speak:

Mr. Pool in Salisbury.—The candidate of the Union Party for Governor, with his family, arrived here last Friday night on the 9½ o'clock Express Train, on their way to the White Sulphur Springs in Catawba County. It was not known by our citizens until about sun down that he was to pass through; but by a spontaneous movement, he was met by a large crowd of citizens at the depot, who gave him a very cordial greeting. As the train moved off towards Charlotte, the passengers commenced cheering for Pool, and were answered by our citizens at the depot. Mr. Pool and family were escorted to the Boyden House. A large number of our citizens were soon gathered there to see the man about whom they had heard so much of late, as the great advocate of equal taxation. He was kept standing for an hour or more by persons advancing to make his acquaintance. He had a cheerful word for all. Some of the young men kindled bonfires in front of the Hotel, and the Salisbury Band came and gave us several of their most spirit-stirring airs. Mr. Pool was called out, and made a few appropriate and handsome remarks, [illegible] he had received here. He knew it was because he was a candidate—supposed it was meant as an approval of his course in the East. He would go from here with refreshed zeal to the task assigned him, &c. Said he could not now mention politics, but he and his competitor would certainly visit them during the summer, to discuss the topics which now engage the attention of the people; and wishing a pleasant good night to all, retired.

This whole affair was as pleasant as it was unexpected, and passed off in fine style.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Hearld speaketh thus. We hope he be means none of *our* friends. We are by no means willing to see him "prick their honor" in this cruel fashion. He is worse than a Baltimore Blood Tub, with his infernal awl:

Mr. Douglas holds his ground firmly in the North. He is gaining ground there. He is stronger in that section to day than he was on the day of the secession of the eight rebellious Southern States from the Charleston Convention. He is also exhibiting some strength in the South, but it is almost entirely among the spoilsmen and camp followers of the party, the *elite*, the authoritative, leaders and engineers of the Southern democracy, with whom the *status* of slavery overshadows all considerations of the federal spoils and plunder, are dead against him. Thus while the strength of Mr. Douglas in the South may be measured by the standard of the one hundred millions per annum of the federal spoils, the strength of the force opposed to him reposes upon the formidable cash basis of the thirty five hundred millions of Southern slave property. The weaker element must thus be absorbed in the stronger, or be ground to powder. Upon the basis of this thirty-five hundred millions of slave property, the South will, if pushed to the wall, be a unit against Mr. Douglas, even though he may be supported by the unanimous vote of the North.

GREAT HAIL STORM AT WELDON.

A terrible tornado passed over Weldon on Friday, the 8th inst., sweeping down nearly everything in its track. Several houses were unroofed, fences and crops prostrated, and hundreds of trees torn up by the roots. We learn from a gentleman who witnessed the storm that a heavily loaded freight train on the railroad track was moved by the force of the wind several feet. The destruction to the cotton and other crops is said to be immense. The injury to the crops, houses, &c., of Mr. Nicholas Long, a wealthy gentleman residing near Weldon, will amount to some 12,000 or $15,000, we understand, and numbers of others have lost considerably. The storm was accompanied by a heavy fall of hail, some of the stones being as large as partridge eggs.

Meeting at W. Lynn's.—We are requested to give notice, that George W. Thompson and Moses A. Bledsoe, Esqs., candidates for the Senate, will address the people at W. Lynn's Store, on Saturday, the 23rd inst.

Reported Death of the Emperor of Japan.—By the overland mail we have advices from the Pacific, announcing the death, by assassination, of the Tycoon of Japan. The report, although coming very direct, is not credited by Captain Dupont, and others of the Naval Officers having the Japanese Embassy in charge, and they have concluded to await further advices before communicating the matter to them. The news, however, is startling, and, if true, may have an important influence in directing the future movements of the Embassy.

Sumner gets more curses than praises, for his late Bellamite oration in the Senate. It has alarmed his own party papers terribly, as they fear the effect of showing their teeth so savagely on the eve of the election. Sumner has gone and unmasked the abolition batteries altogether too soon.

We take the following article from the Scotland Neck *News*, a neutral journal:

We learn from our exchanges and other sources, that John Pool is going it with a rush in all portions of the State where he has been heard, and that ad valorem will triumph at the August election. Governor Ellis has lost ground at every precinct in the State. His denunciation of the "Working Men's Association of Wake," and his bitterness towards the seceders from the Charleston Convention, will consign him to *private* life after his present Gubernatorial term shall have expired.

Mr. Pool's election is certain, and will be the greatest political triumph ever gained in this good old State. Ever since the election of Gov. Reid, it has only been necessary to hold a Convention of the Democrats at Raleigh or elsewhere, and nominate a Democratic candidate, and no matter how unfit he was for office, his election was set down as a certainty. But times have changed and the sentiments of the people have been revolutionized by the introduction of the ad valorem system of taxation into the Opposition platform. Mr. Pool will, we doubt not, overcome the Democratic majority by which Gov. Ellis was elected two years ago, amounting to some ten or twelve thousand, and be elected by a very handsome vote.

John Bell, the candidate of the Union party, for the Presidency, and Edward Everett, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, will carry the State by a larger vote in November than will be given. Mr. Pool in August next.

No decent Democrat, we presume, will accept the nomination of the seceders, (the rump of the Democratic party,) and the Douglas Squatter Sovereignty wing of the party, are determined to put the "Little Giant" in the field, and in the event of his nomination at Baltimore, the conservative portion of the Democratic party South and North, will, to save the *Union*, vote for Bell and Everett. Mr. Hunter, Mr. Yancey, Mr. Davis or any other Southern Democrat, who may receive the nomination at Richmond, will run the risk of being defeated, or even accept the nomination from that Convention, when they find they are not the choice of the united Democracy of the Union. On the other hand, if Douglas receives the nomination at Baltimore, which doubtless he will, he can't carry a Single Southern State, and Mr. Hunter, Mr. Yancey, or any other prominent Democrat of the South will not, we are sure, suffer themselves to be made the tool of a party to defeat the nominees of the Union party, and thus any further jeopardise the safety of the Union. The Whigs and Know Nothings four years ago, voted for Mr. Buchanan, because they were told that the Union depended on the election of the Democratic candidate, and that the interest of the South would be jeopardized if a Black Republican was elected President. Now, we ask the Democratic Convention at *Richmond*, (we don't expect any favors from the Baltimore Convention,) to endorse the nomination of BELL and EVERETT, and elect them.

The Richmond correspondence of the N. Y. Herald says:—Senator Bayard, the first chairman of the seceding Convention at Charleston, offers to bet five thousand dollars that Douglas will not get the nomination at Baltimore, five thousand dollars that if he does get it he will not obtain the electoral vote of any State in the Union, and ten thousand dollars that he will not be President on the 4th of March, 1861. This though openly offered has not yet been accepted.

From the Salisbury Watchman.

POLITICS IN ALEXANDER AND IREDELL.

The Whigs of the Iredell Senatorial district met in Convention at Taylorsville, last Monday, and nominated L. Q. Sharpe, Esq., as a candidate to represent them in the next General Assembly; Mr. Sharpe being in Taylorsville on that day, was called out. He responded, and accepted the nomination tendered him.

The candidates for the Commons, in Alexander, also addressed the people on that day. Dr. J. M. Carson is the Whig candidate, and is one of the most popular, as he is also among the most worthy men in the County. His opponent, Mr. Reuben Watts, a whig deserter to the democratic party, declared himself in favor of *ad valorem*, a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands and of the re-election of Gov. Ellis!

If the Governor had only one or two such cases to contend with in the West, he would have a pleasant (!) time of it, explaining to the people what he meant by calling them horse-leeches, horse traders, sharpers, &c. But with such democratic rebels as Watts meeting him in almost every Western County, he will find Jordan with Pool, a hard road to travel!—we—would—think. We would advise his considerate friends in the mountains to provide soft places for him at the speakings. Pool took the starch out of him the first pop in the East, and has whipped him in every battle since. But the Gov. will have to pass through an ordeal in the Mountain Counties which is unlike anything he has yet experienced.

LATE FROM JAPAN.

Springfield, (Mo.) June 10.—The overland mail, with San Francisco dates to the 21st, arrived here to-day with Japan dates of April 23, and from China of April 10.

The Chinese have concluded to pay the English and French Governments their expenses, and accede to all their demands. The ports and rivers of China are to be free to these Powers, but they will be charged for entering them, (the latter engaged in the Coolie trade,) and a proclamation has been issued warning them against kidnapping.

The news from Japan states that the Emperor has been assassinated, and that the Prince Gotairo, at the head of the Japanese Government, was also assassinated on the 15th March. While on his way to the palace, with his train, he was attacked by fourteen Japanese, dressed as travellers. Six of his retinue were killed and several wounded. One of the assassins, who was wounded, had his head cut off by his companions and carried off, to prevent his being recognised. Two of the assassins were princes of high rank, and had the privilege given them of cutting open their own abdomen with a sword, thereby preventing their property being confiscated, and saving their families the disgrace which would entail upon them had they been beheaded. Thirty people were beheaded on the 1st of April, having been interested in the affair.

Since the death of the old Tycoon, under whose reign the treaty was made, there has been an entire change in the Government—the present dynasty being opposed to foreign intercourse, throwing every obstacle in the way to interrupt trade and commerce that they possibly can do without violating the treaty. The Opposition, at the head of which Prince Maro is reported as being as strong as the present Government, and insurrection is momentarily expected. Guard houses, with stands of arms, are numerous, both in the town, and along the road to the city of Jeddo. All foreigners are requested not to go out after dark and are advised by their respective Consuls to go armed at all times.

The Crops.—It is now universally admitted that with some rare exceptions, the wheat fields in Virginia, this harvest, will make but a sorry yield; and that where even appearances are most favorable, the anticipations early in the season will not be realized. What is the case in Virginia, may be said to a considerable extent in Kentucky and Tennessee. Maryland, too, will not have its usual yield of wheat. The causes of this, are winter freezing, fly and joint worm. It is said, therefore, that those who are fortunate enough to make any, will find, this year, that "wheat will be wheat."

Alexandria (Va.) Gazette.

The National Medical Convention was in session in New Haven, Connecticut, last week. The members were most hospitably received and entertained—there were illuminations, festivals, &c.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

A Convention of the delegates from the several Southern States who seceded from the Charleston Convention, assembled in Richmond, Va., on Monday last. The Convention was called to order by calling Gov. Lubbock, of Texas to the chair, the and appointment of two Secretaries. On motion the Secretaries then proceeded to call the list of States.

The Secretary commenced calling the roll, beginning with Maine. There was no response until New York was called, when a gentleman answered "here!" which occasioned loud applause.

When Tennessee was called a gentleman said that there had been no general action in his State, but there were representatives there; whereupon he was requested to hand in their names.

When Florida was called, Mr. Scott, of Alabama, presented to the Secretary a dispatch from Tallahassee stating that the action of their delegates at Charleston had been sustained, and delegates returned to Richmond, who would be in attendance as soon as possible. (Signed by Joseph John Williams, in behalf of the Florida delegation.)

The delegates then handed their lists to the Secretaries, when it appeared that the following States were represented by the numbers named: Alabama, 22; Mississippi, 6; Georgia, 5; Louisiana, 12; South Carolina (delegates and alternates) 32; Virginia, 1; Tennessee, 2. Delegations from Texas and Arkansas were also in attendance.—Committees on permanent organization and on credentials were then appointed. Mr. Thaddeus P. Mott, one of the delegates from New York, explained the action of the National Association of that State in sending delegates to this Convention, after which the Convention adjourned until 10 o'clock Tuesday.

On re-assembling on Tuesday the report of the Committee on permanent organization was presented. The Committee recommended Hon. John Erwin, of Ala., for President, with ten Vice-Presidents and nine Secretaries. The report was adopted. On taking the Chair, Mr. Erwin made a speech in which he declared that "the serpent of Squatter Sovereignty must be strangled," and that "the Democracy had now gone after false gods." Mr. Middleton, of South Carolina, asked that the Committee on Credentials might be excused from the further consideration of the papers of the gentlemen from New York, as it appeared they did not claim seats as delegates, but only as commissioners. The Committee was excused from further consideration of the papers, when, on motion of Mr. Middleton, the New York commissioners were invited to take seats upon the floor of the Convention.

Mr. Hatch, of Louisiana, offered the following resolutions, which he said were the result of a conference with the several delegations:

Resolved, That, as the delegations from all the States represented in this Convention are assembled upon the basis of the platform recommended by a majority of the States at Charleston, we deem it unnecessary to take any further action upon that subject at the present time.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet in this city, on Thursday, the 21st June; provided, that the President of this Convention may call it together, at an earlier or later day, if it be necessary.

After considerable discussion the resolutions were adopted. Mr. Middleton, from the Committee on Credentials, reported that the following States and Districts were represented in the Convention:

Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, 2nd Congressional District of Tennessee, 7th Congressional District of Virginia.

Mr. Baldwin, of New York, then, by permission, addressed the Convention, and went on to discuss the possibilities of a dissolution of the Union, when he was called to order by Mr. Barry, of Miss., who said that the courtesy extended the gentleman by the Convention had been abused by him.

A motion to adjourn was then made and carried; and the President declared the Convention adjourned to meet again on 21st of June.

Additional delegates were in attendance on the second day as follows: Mississippi, 6; Georgia, 6; Alabama, 5; Florida, 1; South Carolina, 1, Texas, 5.

For the Register.

THE WARRENTON NEWS VERSUS MR. HARGROVE.

Oxford, June 12, 1860.

Mr. Syme: Permit me through your columns to call the attention of Mr. Walsh, to the gross injustice he has done Mr. Hargrove, the leader of the Democracy of Granville, in his paper of last week. Altho' no Democrat, Mr. Editor, I am unwilling that outsiders (I would say impertinent but for fear of *riling* Mr. Walsh,) should be interfering and making mischief in the camp of the unterrified of this large *slaveholding* county. Mr. Walsh, it is evident, don't understand what he is writing about, when he insinuates, that "honor should have prevented Mr. Hargrove from accepting the nomination," if he could not stand squarely upon the platform of the party. He, Mr. Walsh, forgot the fact, and a very important one for a correct understanding of the matter, that the Democratic Convention of Granville county *repudiated* the platform of the party as adopted in their Convention at Raleigh *before* Mr. Hargrove accepted the nomination. Had the Democracy of Granville endorsed the Raleigh platform, Mr. Hargrove might have refused the nomination. Mr. Walsh does not know: his animadversions should have been bestowed upon the Democracy of Granville.

I thought one of the pretended cardinal principles of that party was, that the representative should carry out the wishes of his constituents. This, of course, Mr. Hargrove will do, and is doing; but how stands the case with Mr. Bullock, who Mr. Walsh eulogizes so highly? Will he if elected do so? and if he does, he must, as his constituents have done, repudiate the platform adopted at Raleigh which he assisted in passing. No: Mr. Hargrove is no disorganizer, he is with the Granville Democracy, and Mr. Bullock against them.

I hope Mr. Walsh will see at once the manifest injustice he has done Mr. Hargrove, and make due reparation for the same, by changing the direction of his batteries, and level them at Mr. Bullock and the Democrats of Granville; teach them a lesson they will not forget; let them understand that when the edict is issued from Raleigh, all they have to do is to obey; dispel their ignorance. Poor simple souls, they are of the opinion they have the right to think for themselves. Undeceive them, friend Walsh. They will never learn younger and it is high time you had schooled them. Take them in hand before they are fully grown, or it may be too late.

But, Mr. Walsh, before you undertake to instruct the Democracy of this county as to their duty, tell us where your candidates for the Legislature stand in regard to ad valorem. Are they for or against it? I have understood from a reliable source, that one of them asked the others which side of the question they would take—that they must go together, "but as for himself, he did not care a d—d which side they took." Tell us, Mr. Walsh, have they decided? Are your candidates for or against ad valorem. Perhaps *they* are with Mr. Hargrove and against you; let there be no dodging; but requeste them and let them answer, each and all thro' the columns of your paper. Let the answer be plain and explicit, yes or no. This is no time for doubts as to where *Warren* democratic candidates stand. The time has been, when the democracy of Warren repudiated the platform of the party, when their Senator gave the casting vote against the passage of a favorite measure of the party, one that stirred the democracy from the Seaboard to the mountains, and the advocacy of which brought them into power. Are they all right now? Do *they* stand fair and square on the Raleigh platform? We pause for a reply.

A LOOKER ON.

For the Register.

Salisbury, June 9th, 1860.

Mr. Syme:—I beg leave to call the attention of yourself, and the other Whig Editors of the State, to the following matters touching the present Campaign, and trust you will all in your several spheres of action, press them home upon all concerned:

1st. I have reason to believe that Gov. Ellis is using all the Democratic officials of the State to advance his election—Census takers, Rail Road officers, Post Masters, and every other hanger on of place and power. Let our friends watch these characters—every man of them; point them out, and denounce them (from the stump if necessary.) These fellows have a right to vote, and may fully express their opinions, but it is improper to interfere in elections, and it is base and corrupt in them to use their power and position to control votes. As a general rule, Whigs, both from manners and morals, abstain from interfering in elections while holding office. On the contrary, Locofocos always do it. The the U. S. Marshall has the appointment of the Census Takers, it is well known that *Gov. Ellis* controls the whole of them; and casting aside all recommendations and qualifications, the man is selected who will but promote his own election, and I regret to add, in some instances, these Census takers are engaged in circulating the most shameful slanders and polutions.—I repeat, let our friends mark these men.

2nd. Let us have candidates in every county—If there be no chance of success, let them canvass for Bell and Everett, Pool and equal taxation. If there be no Whig Candidate in the field, *vote for no Democrat who is not Ad Valorem*. Let this be *understood* throughout the State. It will encourage *Ad Valorem* Democrats to take a bold stand, and to come out as candidates.

3rd. Let the Whig Candidates, Electors and Sub-Electors, thoroughly canvass the strong Whig counties for Mr. Pool. He must trust more or less to his friends for this work. It is all important that he should continue with Gov. Ellis, at least through the *West*. He may then be able to visit a few of the Whig Counties—indeed I think it necessary he should do so.

4th. Let our friends in each county and neighborhood proceed at once to raise a small fund, with which to procure documents and papers for general distribution. The people were never before so anxious for information on public affairs. Give them light, and with proper efforts, the victory is ours.

Very Respectfully, B.

CONGRESSIONAL.

In the Senate on Friday the credentials of Mr. Pearce, as Senator from Maryland from the 4th of March next, were presented. A resolution was presented and laid over under the rules, proposing to change the day of adjournment from the 18th to the 28th. The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up and discussed. The House took up the Postoffice Deficiency bill and passed it. In the event of the revenue of the Department not being sufficient to sustain it during the next fiscal year, the bill appropriates $5,740,000 for such deficieny. The Fortification Appropriation bill was also taken up and passed.

On Monday the House passed the Fortification and General Post office Appropriation bills. In the latter an amendment was adopted, authorizing the Postmaster General to contract for the conveyance of mails between the united States and foreign countries, giving both sea and inland postages to American steamships, but only the sea postage to foreign vessels, the preference in carrying the mails to be given to American steamers; also, an amendment requiring postmasters to distribute to their owners all newspapers for [illegible] also, reducing the charge of carrying letters in cities from two cents to one cent.

A recess was then taken from 4 o'clock to 7 o'clock in the evening.

Senate.—Resolutions looking to reformation in the public printing, were discussed and adopted.

The Civil Appropriation Bill being up, numerous amendments were agreed to, among which were one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the Charleston Custom-House, three hundred thousand dollars for the New Orleans Custom-House, five hundred thousand for the Treasury building extension, and five hundred thousand for the Washington Aqueduct.

The Senate on Tuesday, amended the House amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill, striking out the lowest bidder clause and inserting the names of certain corporations.

Seven private bills were passed.

The Civil Appropriation bill was taken up, and the Senate took a recess until 6 o'clock.

In the House, Mr. Grow reported that the conference committee on the Postal Deficiency bill was unable to agree on the restoration of the curtailed mail service, and moved that the House partially recede from its amendment, which was agreed to. This restores all the routes, except the Overland route, and gives the Isabel route to the lowest bidder, paying her owner, however, for the recent service.

The Light-House Appropriation bill was passed, and the Naval Appropriation bill taken up.

A recess was then taken until 7 o'clock.

Sarsaparilla. This tropical root has a reputation wide as the world for curing one class of the disorders that afflict mankind—a reputation too which it deserves as the best antidote we possess for scrofulous complaints. But to be brought in to use, its virtues must be concentrated and combined with other medicines that increase its power. Some reliable compound of this character is much needed in the community.—Read the advertisement of Dr. Ayer's Sarsaparilla in our columns, and we know it needs no encomium from us to give our citizens confidence in what he offers. *Organ, Syracuse, N. Y.*

NOTICE.

ON MONDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF AUGUST next, it being Monday of Wake County Court, I shall sell the following Lots and Houses in the city of Raleigh, pursuant to an order of said Court, made at May Term, in the case of J. H. Buffaloe, Administrator, vs. Louisa Crocker and others, to wit: One lot adjoining the lots of Alexandria Hamlin, G. T. Cooke and J. Griffice, containing one half acre. Also, a lot in the Southern portion of the city of Raleigh, adjoining the lots of Polly Roe and others, containing [illegible] an acre. Also, a lot in said city on Caswell Street, thence west to Blount Street, then South to South Street, being part of lot No. 2. 4th. One lot adjoining the lands of Mark Williams' and others, beginning at Robertson's corner, in Mark Williams' line, thence East with said drain or branch to Wilmington Street, thence North 30 feet to Norwood's corner, thence West to Calvin Jordain's line, thence South to said Jordain's corner, thence West with said Jordain's line to Robertson's corner, thence South to the beginning, containing one and one fourth acre, more or less. 5th. One lot in the City of Raleigh, adjoining the lands of Eldridge Johnson and others beginning on the of North Eldridge Johnson's line, on the East by a lot of E. Smith, on the West by Bloodworth Street, thence with said Street 40 feet North to Eldridge Johnson's line, thence East 105 feet to E. Smith's, thence South 40 feet to Catharine Gooch's line, thence West to the beginning, it being part of lot No. 75, containing ⅛ of an Acre. 6th. One lot in City of Raleigh adjoining the lands of Henderson Bunch, Robert Miller and others, beginning at Henry Bird's South corner, running West to said Birds' line, thence with said Birds' line, North to Bunch's line, thence East to Robert Miller's line, thence South to the beginning, containing one Acre, more or less. 7th. One lot in Raleigh beginning at the South-east corner of Mrs. Lewis' lot, on Newbern Street, East Street, in the plan of City of Raleigh, thence North with said Street, to G. T. Cooke's line, thence East with said line, to Mrs. Lewis' corner, thence South with said line, to the beginning, containing one fourth of an Acre, more or less.

Terms of sale, six months credit, interest from date. Persons desiring to purchase, will please call upon the undersigned, and he will show them the lots.

J. H. BUFFALOE, Administrator.

June 18—wtd.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mexican Mustang Liniment.

Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Bruises, Stiff Joints, or Galds, Sprains, Pole Evil, and Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. SMITH, *Ridgefield, Conn.*" S. Litch, Esq., *Hyde Park, Vt.*, writes, "that the horse was considered worthless, (his case was spavin), but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here." Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told. Every family should have it. Beware of *Imitations*. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

june 6—1m

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN CATAWBA COUNTY, N. C.

PERSONS desirous to purchase a home in the most healthy section of Western North Carolina are now offered a rare opportunity.

The undersigned offers for sale several tracts of land—one of 1,000 acres, one of 951, one of 635, one of 509, one of 354, one of 73, and one of 43, acres,—which may be treated for in private. These lands are on the road between Lincolnton and Newton, and are said to be good Tobacco lands. There is a railroad already running to Newton and one in course of construction to Lincolnton.

Upon the first named Tract there is a large and comfortable Dwelling, with a good Kitchen, Negro Cabins, and all necessary out buildings. Also, a Forge for the manufacture of Iron, situated on an unfailing stream where a fine location for a Merchants Mill may be selected. On this Tract will be found about 120 acres of fine bottom land, over 100 acres of which is in a good state of cultivation.

The tract containing 951 acres embraces a Saw Mill and other improvements. On the remaining tracts here are some improvements, and more or less bottom land.

All of the above land is included in one common boundary, and it will be sold either in a body or subdivided into sections to suit purchasers. Lying as this land does, on the line of the public road between Newton and Lincolnton, about 8 miles from the latter and 7 from the former, with abundant Rail Road accommodations already built and being constructed, these lands will be easy of access and convenient to those seeking the best markets for their produce.

A few miles from the above specified lands there are two other tracts which are offered for sale—one about 995 acres and the other 876,—which will be sold in one body or seperated to suit purchasers.

The subscribers having determined to remove to the Southwest, offer this valuable property to those who wish to purchase, as they have resolved to sell.

Persons who may desire to inspect the lands and improvements, will find proper guides on the premises who will afford them all needed accommodations.

Call and see the property at as early a period as possible.

A. F. & E. J. BREVARD.

mar 14—w3m.

LOUISBURG MALE ACADEMY

M. S. DAVIS, A. M., Principal.

THE Fall Session of 1860 will commence on the second Monday in July.

Terms per Session of 21 weeks:
Board with the Principal, $50 00
Tuition, from 10 to 15 00
Incidental tax, 50
June 1st, 1860. june 9—4t.

HUGHES' ACADEMY.—THE NEXT Session of this School, under the charge of L. W. Hughes as Principal, and R. Norwood as Joint Principal, will begin the 9th day of July, 1860.

Terms—Classical department, $25; English department, $15; No extra charges; Board from $45 to $47 50 per Session. L. W. HUGHES.

June 9—w3t.

WM. B. LYNCH'S SELECT SCHOOL.

Mebanesville, Orange Co., N. C.

THIS SCHOOL IS SITUATED IN A MORAL and healthy neighborhood, one mile from Mebanesville Depot, on the North Carolina Railroad.

The Principal boards his pupils in his own family; being convinced that the teacher, standing in the relation of parent, can more successfully discharge the duties of that relation when he has pupils under his constant supervision.

The course of instruction is preparatory to the University and other first-class Colleges. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions of twenty weeks each, beginning respectively about the middle of JANUARY and JULY.

Terms: Per session, for Board and Tuition, $100 in advance.

References: Faculty of the University; W. J. Bingham & Sons, Oaks, N. C.; A. Wilson, D. D., Melville, N. C. WM. B. LYNCH, Principal.

May 22, 1860. 31—w4t.

W. J. BINGHAM & SON'S SELECT SCHOOL,

Oaks, Orange County, N. C.

THE next term begins August 29th. Room for several new scholars. Such as are prepared to begin Latin Grammar much preferred.

may 12—w2m.

M. J. MOORE,

Formerly of Stokes Co., N. C.,

WITH

M'FARLAND, TATMAN & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 247 Market St. & 234 Church Alley,

Between Second and Third Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

Jas. B. M'Farland,
Jas. P. Tatman,
Henry Breghauser,
Jas. R. C. Oldham. jan 11—3mw.

A. M. NOBLE,

WITH

PHELPS, BLISS & CO.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

No. 340 Broadway,

NEW YORK.

may 23—3mpd.

G. S. BADGER HARRIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Henderson, N. C.,

Will attend the Courts of Granville, Warren and Franklin. july 2—wly.

JOHN MAUNDER'S

MARBLE WORKS,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Monuments, Tombs, Headstones.

Marble Mantels and Furniture.

WORK FURNISHED, AND PUT UP.

Designs furnished for Monuments if required. Orders by mail punctually attended to. Work packed and Warranted. mar 19—wly.

WANTED.—A GOOD SADDLER WHO CAN do good work, can get steady employment at liberal prices, by applying to me at Concord, Cabarrus County, N. C.

J. C. WALLACE.

May 18th, 1860. ma 19—4w.

ROBERT PATTERSON,

Bread, Cracker, and Fancy Cake Baker,

5 Bank St., Petersburg, Va.,

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND SODA, BUTter, Water, Sugar, Pic-Nic and Shell Crackers; also, the celebrated Arrow Root Crackers, highly recommended by Physicians for Invalids and Children, —Graham and Rye Bread, Pilot and Way Biscuit. Cakes for Weddings and Parties iced and ornamented and carefully packed in short notice.

ap 21—wly