OXFORD, July 5th, 1860. Mr. Syme :- On yesterday the Democracy of Granville he'd another Convention to nominate two candidates for the Legislature, to supply the vacancies occasioned by the resignation of Messra. Hargrove and Taylor.

The convention was largely attended, and all the districts in the County fully represented, except two. After the convention was organized, or motion, three delegates from each district were so, lected as a committee to recommend suitable persor s as candidates. The Committee retired, and after an absence of more than an hour, returned and announced themselves ready to report the result of

their deliberations.

At this point, T. Brown Venable, Esq., arose and addressed the chairman. He said, "Upon the nominations flow announced, he had a resolution he desired to submit to the Convention for its consideration and action," It was, that this Convention endorse in all its parts the platform of principles adopted by the late Democratic Convention, which assembled in Raleigh, on the 8th of March, 1860. The introduction of this resolution for the second time into a Democratic Convention of this large Slaveholding County, pro-

duced great excitement in the body.

Mr Jeff. Horner said, "The passage of that resolution would read out of the party a very large number of the democrate in the State, and moved that it be laid on the table."

Mr. Jenkins said, "The introduction of that re-solution was intended to divide and distract the party in Granville; that Mr. Venable has no right to introduce such a resolution, as he, Mr. V., did not stand upon the platform himself. He was in favor of laying it on the table, and seconded the motion of Mr. Horner."

Mr. Venable said, "He did stand upon the

State platform, and all he asked of the Convention was to endorse the State platform. He wanted to know if the Democracy of Granville were afraid to do so. He, Mr. Jenkins, had for the last 12 months been denouncing Mr. Buchanan and his administration, and now had the effrontery to say he had no right to introduce into this Convention a resolution of this kind. He, Mr. Venable, differ ed with his brother democrats at their last Convention; it should have endorsed the State platform and sustained Gov. Ellis who stood upon it, but they ignored it."

Mr. Thes. Lyon said, "He professed to be a demo

crat, and he would only reiterate what he said at the last convention; he would stand by democratic cardidates. Why trouble the Convention of the Democracy of Granville with Mr. Veneble's resolu-

Mr. Sheriff Gooch said, "He had been a democrat all of his life. He thought the party had been heretofore governed by principle, (what a sad mistake.) The party held a convention in Raleigh and they adopted a platform of principles, and all he saked was forthe Democracy of Granville to en-dorse the State platform, and if we nominate candida'es who do not stand on the State platform, it would be a pie-bald ticket, and we would become the laughing stock of the world. He would guarantee 300 majority for the ticket if this convention endorsed the State platform, but if it did not, they would be besten; the Opposition ticket would be and Pool would carry the county." Mr. Ho-ner asain urged the laying of the rero-

Mr. Lewis J. Davis said, "The remarks of Mr Horner reminded him of a partel of cowards; the enemy was before them; they should stand on measures not men; he contended when a party laid down a set of principles, they should fight for them, and die for them—to stand up to it—if they did not, they were cowards for fear of loosing a few

Mr. Wm. C. Cannady said, "We stood here for no man. He bonored and revered Mr. Hargrove, and would vote for him, and spend his money for him, if he stood upon the State platform. If not, he would not-if you put one man in with one stripe and another with another, what a spectacle we would present."

Mr. Gooch said, "He would make a few re marks for the benefit of his friend Mr. Horner .-The resolution was not intended to read private individuals out of the party, only candidates who hid not stand on the platform."

Mr. T. L. Hargrove said, "Let us see if this resolution of Mr. Venable," should be adopted by this convention. He would like to know if Mesars Venable, Gooch, Cannaus and others would sup-port the nominees of this Convention? For himself, he would, with or without platferms. (Mr. Meadows interrupting, "said the opposition he saw would rust the country, (roposition to Hargrove,)
he was for Taz. Hargrove right or wrong.") Mr.
Hargrove continued. He had told his friends here
to-day not to re-nominate him; one third or more of the democracy were in favor of ad valorem, and if this resolution was passed, it would read out of the party perhaps half the democracy of Gran-ville; he had appealed to Mr. Venable to with-draw it, but he would not; he now appealed to the democrats to lay the Assolution upon the table, for the harmony and success of the party. Why put the mark of disapprobation on one half of the old democrats of the party? Make no tests of State matters? Will you do it? Vote to lay it upon table,

Mr. Venable "wanted to know what were their principles? Did they have any if they ignored this resolution? He was for principles not men; he offered them the platform of the party, the principles of the party-unless you pass this resolution you have no principles, you are running merely as a mob without any principles; how can you advocate the claims of Gov. Ellis if you repudiate the platform upon which he stands? Mr. Jno. Williams, said, "He was a young man.

not used to public speaking, but he was a young man, not used to public speaking, but he was a democratic it had been a principle of the democratic party, that they went for principles not men, that was the thing that had carried Mr. Hargrove along and carried him triumphantly, so long as h stood upon democratic principles—if that resolu-tion read democrats out of the party, the State platform adopted at Raleigh read them out; he had read in the history of the party, of men being set aside for principles, never, of setting aside principles for men ; he desired to know of Mr. Hargrove if the State platform read him out of Mr. Hargrove said, "He would vote for an Ad

tion or anti-distribution candidate, or any man who was nominated by the party; he was a better de nocrat than any of them."

Mr. Horner called for a vote on laying on the resolution, and moved the vote be taken by districts; it was unfair to take it in any other way; rome districts had large delegations and some small, let each district cast three votes and they could ascertain the sentiments of the county bet-

The chairman put the vote upon laving on the table, and some thought the ayes had it and some the noes; but there is no doubt the ayes had it by a large majority: a division was called for, when Mr. C. H. K. Taylor moved, "That the resolution be referred to the nominating committee, and that they be requested to retire and take it into consideration and report upon it; they were now only

Here occurred a scene that cannot be described or reported; every body on their feet; twenty or thirty talking at a time—the chairman in vain and order being partially restored, the chairman took ad-antage of it, to ask if the candidates nominated accepted; their names had not yet been by him announced to the Convention. The nominating committee were requested to retire and con-sult as to the resolution of Mr. Venable; they did o and after a short absence returned, but had no

report to make in regard to the resolution, but resed that they had selected and re-nominated feers. Taylor and Hargrove. Mr. Horner moved "That the committee have men were over, and that we could have men of high tone and meral courage to rule over us.

Mr. Lyon said, "He stood by the candidates or without the resolution-a proposition was de in the committee, if one of the candidates nated would decline, the Convention would the resolution the so-bye; -the resolution ld cut at private citizens as well as candidates, private citizens nominated them."

Mr. Gooch said, "He heard several delegates say ey voted for Mr. Hargrove because they under-bed he would deel no, and that he understood is intended for Mr. D. Colden, Murray's line of as the way Mr. H. obtained the nomination; it Charleston packets, and is to be called the Henry ald turn Mr. Taylor and Mr. Bullock out of P. Russell, after the ropular agent of this line in party if they ignored the resolution, as they Charleston.

were both in the Convention that passed the State platform and supported it."

Mr. Taylor now came forward and accepted the ommation, and in doing so, he said: "He enorsed the State platform in all its parts, that there was not and could not be such a thing as equal exation, and he would during the canvass prove it, and he defied any one to prove there was,o ould be. He returned his sincere thanks to the emocrats who had so cordially supported him out he desired to return more thanks to the members of the Opposition party who had given him their support-the democrats were under obligaions to suprort him, after nominating him; th opposition were not, but many of them from pernal considerations had done so, and to them he wished again to tender his heartfelt thanks."

Mr. Hargrove said, "The Convention of the Democratic party of Granville had again nominated him as one of their candidates to represent them in the next legislature, they had refused to pass Mr. Venable's resolution. He had made all the sacrifice he could in honor, he had resigned of hisown secord; he had again been nominated with out solicitation on his part and against his wishes, as he had told his friends, and in the face of the determined opposition to him and without the passage of the resolution, and he now asked and be eeched his brother Democrats to lay aside all party differences in regard to State matters, to come up like a band of brothers to the support of the candidates without regard to platforms, or endorsng them; to support the nominees of the party He desired to return his sincere and heartfelt thank to all those who had so generously supported him, but he could not accept the nomination, but must most respectfully but firmly decline it."

The committee again retired and after a shor beence, reported the name of Samuel W. Cannady to supply the place of T. L. Hargrove. The non.inations of Messrs. Taylor and Cannady were

A motion was now made to pass Mr. Venable's esolution, after more than half the delegates had

Mr. Davis said, vociferously, "That he would rather pass the resolution and be defeated in county, than to succeed without it." Mr. Horner said, "If you pass the resolution

will beat the ticket." Mr. Williams said, "It was the duty of the Democratic Convention of Granville county to pass the resolution endorsing the State platform; if they did not, they would be jeered at by the Opposition here, and throughout the State; the are to pass it, was sending all the Democrats of the State out of the party except the Granville Democrats. Here, after a suggestion from some one, Mr. Williams said, "as a further discussion might injure the party, he would move an adjournment," which was carried.

Now, Mr. Syme, you have the result of the pro-ceedings of another Democratic Convention of this large slaveholding county. Equal taxation has again triumphed in a Democratic Convention. They have the second time refused to endorse the platform of the party, as put forth by their late State Convention. Leading members of the Convention declared that one-third, if not half, of the Democrats of Granville were in favor of ad valorem, and those oppose to it, declaring in Conven-tion, that, unless the State platform was endorsed, the ticket would be beaten, and Pool would carry the county. They are, no doubt, right about that but do not give the true reason.

The Democracy of Granville are still unawed by renton News." They still think for themselves and fill not be dictated to, as to what action they shall take in regard to State matters. They still think hat matters of taxation are of more importance to them, than the election of Douglas, Breckinridge or Bell to the Presidency. And the leaders he have the second time made the attempt to force them into opposing equal taxation, will find in August next that the free people of Granville ounty have repudiated them. Let Gov. Ellis now that the Democracy of this large slaveholding county, have the second time, in Convention, efused to endorse the platform of the party, that they repudiate it, and of course repudiating the platform upon which he stands, they repudiate

him and all others who oppose equal taxation.

A LOOKER ON.

P. S.—Since writing the above, I have ascerlained what was done with the resolution in the Committee—it was put under the table.

ABUSE OF THE PARDNING POWER.

"When the Gods wish to destroy, they first make cil assembled, had resolved on the destruction of his Excellency Governor Ellis. He has been guilty of a series of misadventures during his term of office, any one of which would entitle him to a ward in a mad-house.

His latest act of folly was committed in Nash County, when he was last there with with Mr. Pool, to address the people. It is known that there are two parties among

the Democrats of Nash-the Battle party, and the Taylor party, who are at enmity, the one with the other. Recent publications in the Wilson Ledge sufficiently demonstrate this fact. In August, 1859, at Nashville, the week of County Court several of the Battles, and one Thomas Benton Tiscale, made a murderous assault on Dr. Taylor the last and present candidate for the Senate against L. N. B. Battle, Esq., in which Dr. T. was severely beaten, and wounded with a knife in the neck, on his back and on his head. Tisdale used a butcher's knife on the occasion, and either cut or struck Taylor when he was lying helpless on the ground.

At the Spring Term of Nash Superior Court, Tisdale was put upon his trial, convicted and sentenced by Judge Sanders to sixty days imprisonment. It was subsequently remitted to thiry days. Tisdale went into jail, remained there a few days, the door was left open, (or as some say the padlock on the outside broken off) and he made his

The Governor went to Nashville on his electioneering mission, a petition was presented to him. and he pardoned the offender. On hearing of valorem or anti-ad valorem candidate, a distribu- this at Wilson, Judge Sanders was indignant, and said : "If Ellis has turned Tisdale out of jail he ought to be locked up in his place," A prominent democratic lawyer said, he would not have affle. Mr. Nat. Cannady "was in favor of the had the Governor to have done the deed for five hundred dollars. Ellis said, when remonstrated with, that "he had lost several hundred votes in Nash at the las election, and he must get them back a some way." How was he to do this by liberating Tisdale? The Arringtons and Battles

vot d for McRae. They are now all for Ellis! These are the means reserted to by the present Governor of North Carolina to make votes. He delivers the jail that he may win over the friends of the fail birds. Our Governor has been taking lessons of Long John Wentworth and Mayor Wood. He would pass muster with the best Tammany Hall politicians.

In Lenoir but recently, he refused to pardon a negro boy, convicted of rape and murder, wher er a while the steam expended itself, the Judge who sentenced him, and all disinterested persons, believed him innocent The popular current set against the boy-he was but a negro boy at best-and the Governor could not hezard his popularity in a large democratic county, to save timent is settling down in Lenoir upon a white man as the perpetrator of the act. Oh! that this day of small things and of little men were over, and that we could have men of

NASH. HENRY P. RUSSELL. - Our New York exchanges report a launch named in compliment to HENRY

P. Russell, of Charleston, S. C., late of Wilmington: At the yard of Eli Denison, Deen River, Conn. on the 24th ult., a fine schooner of 400 tons. for

TOWNSESVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA,) July 5th, 1860.

Editor of the Register, Raleigh, N. C. DEAR SIR: As the system of "ad valorem" tax. ation is the main issue, and very imperfectly understood, it sught to be elucidated by some of our able statesmen or editors in such a way as to show the masses the true meaning and intent, when applied as the "ad ralorem" party now desire it. ready and busy at work in an attempt to mislead the masses, by telling them they will have to pay taxes on their tin cups, water gourds, chichen troughs, &c., but mind, this game is not played with any save those who they think they can humbug and mislead. It is now plainly seen by all observing men, who are not blinded by party affiliation, they will spare no scruples to carry their points. Would they not carry misrepresentationfar enough in attempting to carry their points to ruin their country, without any regard to consequences, as their regular convention at Baltimore and elsewhere too plainly predict? Should they again succeed in misleading the people by using such trashy fixings as water gourds, tin cups, &c., how long would they await before seizing upon ad valorem as their only true god ? while they will tell the people it was too soon for to worship at the shrine of that party two years ago, but now is the acceptable time? Some of them have already opened their index to this, by saying that it was wrong to advocate taxes on negro property as other property-that it will make capital for the Republicans, though they never refer to the disrupted Baltimore Convention, which is all of the true capital the Republicans have or can get from the South, though this furnishes them with abundance of material to work on, while they hold out the disbanded democratic party as a band of men ready to participate in the destruction of this Republic merely to gratify their own eager grasp for office spoils and public plunder? Such has been perpetrated to often under the present administration to call your attention to it now. All are fully aware of the correctness of this assertion when the chronicles of thecountry are bringing almost weekly intelligence of highhanded robberies such as that lately perpetrated by Mr. Fowler of New York. Now, where is their nationality? They have divided in their national Convention, and has not the same been true of States. counties and even towns? Where is their homo geneous proclivities to save the country from des truction and ruin, should they again obtain pow er? Though let us turn from this loathsome cor ruption of political freebooters to something that we are more deeply interested in, at our own firesides, resting on our shoulders. We, the middle and poor classes, are already carrying considerable weight of indirect taxes, yet we have not noticed it, from the fact that it is like air we breathe, for it bears us down, though we do not see it, because it comes in such a way as not to arrest our attention I was going to say the

two prosses were nearly the in same effect, but reflection will show quite the reverse. While the air presses us for the good of our development, the latter (the indirect) presses our money out of our pockets, often when we do not think of it. If any one has the curiosity to say where? why. I will tell you : on every thing that we eat, wear, drink or even hat we think. Now, who are the sufferers by this rule of indirect taxation. Not the wealthy, for they are able to buy their supplies from first hands principally ; but the poor and middle classes, who have to submit to the rate of the retailers, near their own door; they are not able to send out of the State to buy goods from first hands. Now, if the retailer or Merchant is taxed one percent, and sells twenty thousand dollars worth of goods, he would have to pay two hundred dollars ndirect taxes. Who does this indirect tax come out of. The poor man who buys \$100 worth of goods would pay one dollar, and he who buys five hun-

dred would pay five dollars indirect tax, and so on ; yet in many of these instances, this poor man lives on his salary, and has alresty been taxed enormously high, (apparently for his own industry. He has to work night and day, it takes all of his of his own hands; yet his rich neighbour may own fifty thousand dollars worth of untaxable negroes, and not pay one cent. Now, where is the equality or even justice in such a code? Then again there is the Merchant who owns probably some four or five thousand dollars capital, and has to pay sixty or seventy dollars, (which looks as if he s taxed for his energy and industry.) Though he is not the main sufferer for this. It is the poor man who is not able to send out of his State to buy his supplies. There are but few poor men who do not spend from one to five hundred dollars year; so then there are but few who do not pay an indirect tax of from one to five dollars. It is not right to tax one class of men for the benefit of another—that is not what constitutes ad valorem. Certainly it is as much trouble and expense to legislate for twenty thousand dollars worth of negro operty, as it is for five thousand in merchandise, r a poor clerk who has to pay taxes on his bare salary of five hundred dollars, yet in many instances it is insufficient to support himself and family decently. Then, where is our equal taxation? The answer echoes, not here! Does any on believe that one species of property should pay nore in proportion to valuation than another I wenty thousand in negroes should pay the same s if in money, land or merchandise. If any one s disatisfied with his investment, he can change it should he think it best. Why he can put his negro property into dry goods or any thing else. Certainly, no one can debar him from so doing.

FOR THE REGISTER. CGMPTROLLYR'S REPORT CORRECTED SLAVES NOT DECREASING IN NORTH

Our opponents, the advocates of unequa taxation, are asserting that the number of slaves in North Carolina in 1858 exceeded those in 1854, and they appeal to the Compthose in 1854, and they appeal to the Comptroller's Reports for proof. A reference to the last Report will show that no returns were senate of the next General Assembly the name of the next General Assembly the name of had from a large slaveholding county, Edgebombe. The slave polls of that county cannot be much less than 5000. Add these to 147,913, the number reported, and we have a total of 152,913, exceeding those of 1858 50,925) by about 2000.

It is certain, however, that many men commit fraud or mistake in listing polls .-W. S. Mhoon, State Treasurer, called attention to this in one of his Reports to the Legislature about the year 1830. And Gov. even an innocent life. The boy died, protesting Swain, in his message of 1834, denounced this fraud or careleseness, and recommended an uniform tax of ten cents on each slave (the poll-tax was then twenty cents) as a remedy.

By the by, W. S. Mhoon in one of his Reports (perhaps in 1834) advocated an ad valorem system of taxation. Said he, "a moderate poll tax of 20 or 25 cents, and onetenth of one per cent. on the value of every the United States army on the 1st of July was as species of property, with such discriminations follows: 16,667—apportioned thus—two regiments as might be thought expedient, could not be companies each; two of dragoons, countained of as high. Vet such

GRAND RATIFICITION MEETING IN RICHNOND, VA.

An immense concourse of persons, says the Dispatch, including two or .hree hundred ladies, met at the Capitol Squire last Saturday night to ratify the nominationsof Bell and Everett, for President and Vice President of the United States. The great body of the people, as if by intuition, gathered near the marble monument There are many political demagogues who are of Henry Clay, and the greatest enthusiasm pre vailed.

Mr. McFarland, the President, read from the base of the Clay monument, a series of resolutions expressing the fullest confidence in the states man-like abilities and patriotism of John Bell and Edward Everett, and which were adopted with hearty unanimity, after which eloquent and stir ring speeches were madeby Marmaduke Johnson Esq., A. Judson Crane, Robert Ridgway and Littleton Tazewell. The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock with cheers for Bell and Everett, which made the welkin ring again.

The Whig says: There were not less than four or five thousand persons present, including, perhaps, three or four hundred ladies, who had come hither to attest their sympathy with our glorious cause, and their high ppreciation of our noble and distinguished can-lidates. It was a scene long to be remembered that vast sea of upturned, and joyous, and en thusiastic faces, and that perfect order and de corum which prevailed throughout the proceed-ings of the meeting, commencing at eight and closing about eleven o'clock. We have attended no political gathering—and we have attended hundreds—where such respectful, earnest, and gratified attention was paid to the speeches deliv-

ered on the occasion.

The vast mass of people—gentlemen and ladies—stood there patiently and orderly for three hours, on a close and sultry evening, and seemed to the last unwilling to leave the ground, but continued to call for other speakers for many minutes after the adjournment. We repeat, without the slight-est wish or purpose to exaggerate the size or the character of the meeting, that it was by far the most successful and glorious political city demon-stration that we have ever had the pleasure of witnessing in Richmond, during our seven years editorial experience here.

And most heartily and joyously, therefore, do we congratulate the gallant and indomitable Whigs and Americans of Richmond, and in their name, we send cordial and enthusiastic greeting to the friends of the common cause, throughout

the length and breadth of our glorious Union. The noble example thus set by the Bell and Everett men of the metropolis, will speedily be imitated, we trust, by their brethren in every county in the State. Whigs and Americans of Virginia, be of good cheer, and zealously set about the work before you, for the morning dawneth, and if faithful to ourselves and true to our cause, s glorious triumph will be ours!

BRECKINRIDGE'S ENDORSATION SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY. The Memphis Appeal (Dem.) proves that Brecking

ridge endorsed in 1854 the squatter Sovereignty heresy of Judge Douglas. from the article of the "Appeal," with the comments of the Richmond Whig :

"But it may be said that Mr. Breckinridge and Mr. Douglas differ in their views with regard to the powers of the territornal legislature, and the time when the people of a Territory may settle the question of slavery for themselves. Mr. Breckin-rtdge also meets this point and disposes of it satisfactorily. In the Congressional Globe, vol. 29, page 141, will be found the fellowing passage:

It is contended on one hand, upon the idea of the equality of the States under the Constitution and their common property in the territories, that the citizens of the slaveholding States may remove to them with slaves, and that the local legislature cannot rightfully exclude slavery while in the territorial condition; but it is conceded that the people may establish or prohibit it when they come to exercise the power of a sovereign State; on the other hand, it is said that slavery, being in derogation of common right, can exist only by force of positive law; and it is denied that the force of positive law; and it is denied that the Constitution furnishes this law, for the territories; and it is further obtained that the local legislature may establish or exclude it any time after government is organized. As both parties appear to the Constitution, and base their respective arguments on opposite constructions of that instrument, the bill wisely refuses to make a question for judicial construction the subject of legislative conflict and properly refers it to the tribunal created by the Constitution itself for the very purpose of deciding

atitution itself for the very purpose of deciding "all cases in law and equity" arising under it." "There is the doctrine of Breckinridge, which labor to support him; he is worth nothing outside is identical with the doctrine of Douglas. Breckinridge is against the secoders' doctrine of "protection to slavery" in the Territories, and is for leaving the whole question of slavery to the decision of the "inhabitants" of the Territories! Thus it appears that the principle-loving Seceders—the advocates of "protection to slavery" in the Territories, and the mortal haters of Squatter Sovereignty-have nominated a candidate for the Presidency, who is out-and-out against "protection to slavery" in the Territories, and who is as much a Squatter Sovereignty man as Stephen A. Douglas himself! Was there ever so disgusting a display of inconsistency and insincerity on the part of any set of men on earth before?—What are honest people to think of such singular and hypocritical

OPPOSITION CONVENTION IN NEW-

At a Convention of the Opposition Party held in Newbern, on Wednesday, the 27th ultimo, for the purpose of nominating candidates to rep sent the County in the next General Assembly, motion of John D. Flanner, John H Richards was sppointed Chairman, and on motion J. M. F. Harrison was appointed Secretary.

The chairman having stated the objects of the

Convention, in concise and appropriate terms, on motion of John D. Flanner a committee of nine was appointed to recommend to the Convention suitable persons as candidates in pursuance of the objects of the Convention. The following perons constituted the committee: John D. Flanthe Springs the same day; those from the South will find the same conveyance on the arrival of each train.

BOOTH, COLHOUN & CO. ner, Willoughby Ferebee, William Dixon, Joel Kincey, Arthur Gaskins, Lewis H. French, J. F. French, Jos. S. Davis, and H. T. Guion. The committee after a short retirement, made

the following report:—
WHEREAS, In the present condition of public affairs, both State and national, it becomes the duty of all good and patriotic citizens to put forth their strength in the cause of the "Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws," to heal the unhappy differences now existing, and to give to the people the power of equalizing taxation in the State, therefore,

Be it Resolved, That this Convention appoint

FRANCIS M. HARPER. and in the House of Commons the names of FREDERICK E. ALFRED, CHARLES C. CLARK.

Resolved, That we pledge our united support the candidates, and will use every honorable ower to elect them Mr. H. T. Guion offered the following, resolution, which was unanimously adopted: Resolved, That this Convention heartily endorse the course of John D. Flanner, Esq., our late Senator, and that for his valuable services in the last Legislature, he is entitled to the warmest thanks of this Convention. On motion, the report of the committee was enthusiastically received and unanimously adopt-

On motion, H. T. Guion and Lewis H. French appointed a committee to inform the candidates of their nomination, and to request their accep-The candidates appeared in the Convention and

OUR REQULAR ARMY.—The total strength of as might be thought expedient, could not be complained of as high. Yet, such a system with a proper revision of the asses ment law would probably bring into the Treasury three times the amount of the present revenue."

10 companies each; one regiment of mounted riflemen, 10 companies; four regiments of artillery, 12 companies each, and ten regiments of infantry, 10 companies each; between 180 cavalry dragoons, 214 artillery, 360 infantry, and 330 cavalry dragoons, 214 artillery, 360 infantry, and 330 cavalry dragoons. other officers, averaging one officer to every 13

Strumous or Scrofulous affections are the curse, the blight, the potatoe rot of mankind. They are vile and filthy as well as fatal. They arise from contamination and impurity of the blood, and are to be seen all around us everywhere. One quarter of all we meet are tainted with them, and one quarter of these die of them: die fooltshly too, because they are curable. AYER'S SAR-SAPARILLA cleanses out the Scrofulous corruption from the blood, renders it pure and healthy, and effectually expurges the foul contamination from the system. No louger groan under your Scrof-ulous disorders, since the irresistible AYER has provided his masterly combination of curative virtues that he calls SARSAPARILLA.—Democrat.

Waterbury, Ct. FATAL ACCIDENT .- We have just learned that about eleven o'clock this forenoon, Mr. George Wilson, head brick-layer, employed on the new Presbyterian Church now in course of erection at the corner of Third and Orange streets, fell from the tower and was killed.

We have not heard any further particulars, but learn that Mr. Wilson was from Baltimore, where he leaves a wife and two children. Wilmington Journal

THE VIRGINIA EDITORIAL TRAGEDY .- Th dessrs. Hardwicke, charged with the killing Joseph Button in the late terrible street fight Lynchburg, Va., have been sent on to a court examination by Mayor Branch, acting as a justice of the peace. The case will be heard on the 11th nst. Of Robert Button, the wounded man, we ee nothing, of late, in the papers. The surviving editor of the Virginian has a feeling address to hi riends in consequence of the late affair. He says: -"Let all learn from this terrible event the importance of restraining even 'the remainder of wrath,' and being more forbearing towards their fellow men. This lesson has been deeply en-graved, as with an iron pen, on the heart of the

The Louisville Journal inhumanly recomnends the _emocratic papers to publish just now few elaborate articles upon their favorite prop osition, that the Democratic party is the only National Party in the country.

Among the list of passengers in the Asia just left new York for Liverpool we find the following from North Carolina; -M. E. Benxand, C. Hol laud, Bryan Grimes, and Geo. Tait.

FOR THE REGISTER. DURHAMS, ORANGE COUNTY, N. C. 1

July 3rd, 1860. Being opposed to Richard M. Jones, Sheriff, some of his official transactions, we find our positions missrepresented; and having been refused the column of our own county paper, we will therefore publish the following card in the Ralaigh Register, in order to set our positions right before the people.

On the 24th January, 1859, Richard M. Jones, offer ed at the Court-house door, for cash, the Lands known as the Durham's Depot Lands, making a public declaration that if any person should bid off that property and fail to pay for it before 4 o'clock, that he should re-sell it. The property seemed to be dull sale. We set to bidding. The Sheriff postponed the sale for a asked what he would charge us to buy the Laud for us by our paying him his money back in ten days. He said two hundred dollars. We agreed to give it He was to stop bidding for us whenever we told him.

Salere-commenced, the sheriff stated that he saw some present, that were not present when he first offerd the Land, and he would state now what he stated then: That if any person bid off the Land and failed to pay for it before 4 o'clock, he should re-sell it. After the Sheriff's making all those declarations that the money had to be paid before o'clock, he went a side and told certain men if they wanted to buy the Land, they could have until February Court to pay for it, and never told us one word about time or credit. The purchasers made a fine speck on the property, the defendant suffered loss, and we felt like we had been cheated when we found how the property was sold. If the sale had been conducted according to public declaration, we believe the Lands would have been ours. If we had been offered time, we should have ours. If we had been offered time, we should have run the property further than it went at.—
We challenge Sheriff Jones that he did not offer us time himself as he did all the rest of the bidders, nor told any body else to offer it to us for him.

THOMAS FERRELL.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD.

TOTICE -- I WILL ATTENDATTHE and 21st of July, for the purpose of taking the list of Taxables in Raleigh Districts No. 1 and 2, for the year 1860. Mr. Geo. W. Norwood requested me to say that he will be happy to meet with his fellow citizens at the same place, to collect the taxes due for 1859. As the occasion is an interesting one, "full attendance

ROBERT W. SEAWELL, J. P.

ROBERT W. SEAWELL, J. P.

lect the City Taxes. JAMES H. MURRAY,

june 30—td

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS. 3 1-2 MILES from SHAWSVILLE DEPOT Montgomery County, Va. THE PROPRIET ORS having purchased this Watering Place in October last, have thoroughly repaired and furnished it with entirely new furniture of the best class, and will open it for the re-ception of Visitors on the 15th day of June. Having increased accommodations, and made liberal arrangements for the comfort of their guests, they flatter themselves that but few (if any) Watering Places will afford the same attractions as this:

It is situated in the county of Montgomery, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ miles from Shawsville Depot, (Va. & Tenn. R. R.) on the banks of the Roanoke River, and is surrounded by some of the most beautiful and attractive scenery to be found among the Mountains o. Virginia. The Water has acquired such a reputation in the last few years, that it is unnecessary to say anything in commendation of it. It is now considered a specific for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, and a remedy for all Cuta-neous Diseases, disordered conditions of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver, and for prostration of the nervous system. We might append a number of certificates from Physicians and others acquainted with its merits, and to these might be added ad infinitum. Passengers will be met at Shawsville by Four-Horse Omnibusses, to convey them over a new road to the Springs. Persons leaving Baltimore, Washington,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY THIS ACADEMY WILL BE CONDUCTED ON the plan of the Virginia and S. Carolina State Military Institutions. perintendent.

chmond, and Petersburg in the morning, arrive at

COL. C. C. TEW, H. GOOCH'S Universal and Cultivating Plow, is now on exhibition at James M. Towles' store in the city of Raleigh. All who feel an is terest in Agricultural Implements are requested to call and see the greatest wonder of the age, to wit: Six different plows; all combined in one and the same plow.

First, a complete turning plow. Second a sub-soil and part turning plow. Third, a half mole-board

plow. Fourth, a small cultivating plow. Fifth a cotton sweep and plow. Eixth, a cotton Scraping plow.

All of the chove are warranted to be as good, if not superior to may other plow of the rind.

Call a. Mr. Towles, and examine it for yourselves Oxfork, N. C., July 3rd, 1860. J. H GOOCH, july 4—4t. HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! The Original and Best in the World!!

A LI OTHERS ARE MERE IMITATIONS, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridi-Grey, Red or Rusty Hair Dyed instantly to a beau-tiful and Natural Brown or Black, without injury to the Hair or Skin.

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Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the leas', however, long it may be continued, and the ill-effects of Bad Dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers:

The Genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each Box, of

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WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR,

16 Bond Street, New York.

LAWSON'S HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA:

Reprint from the London edition of 1714. THE ABOVE IS A RARE AND INTEREST. ing work, and should be in the hands of every North Carolinian. But two copies of the original edi-tion are now to be found, and it was with a view of perpetuating so important a portion of the History of our good old State, the undersigned undertook the

-publication. Lawson was Surveyor General under the Lords Pro prietors, and his account of the then infant Pro-vince of Carolina, will be found both instructive, and amusing. As a specimen of our author's style, we subjoin the following extract: "The christian natives of Carolina are a straight

clean-limb'd people; the children being seldom, onever troubled with Rickets, or those other distempers that the Europeans are visited withal. 'Tis next to a niracle to see one of them deformed in body. As fo hose women that do not expose themselves to the weather, they are often very fair, and generally as well featured, as you shall see any where, and have very brisk charming eyes, which sets them off to advan tage. They marry very young; some at thirteen, or four-teen, and she that stays till twenty, is reckoned a stale maid, which is a very indifferent character in that warm Country. The women are very fruitful; most houses being full of little enes. It has been observed, that women long married, and without children in other places, have removed to Carolina, and becom joyful The book contains nearly 400 pages, duodecimo, and

will be sent to any part of the Union, postage paid, at \$2 per copy Address, O. H. PERRY & CO.

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE. Teachers.

Literary School J. H. MILLS, MISS M. A. FOWLER, MISS E. J. BARHAM, MISS MARY HARGRAVE. School of Fine Arts. MISS E. J. EMIGH.

School of Music. MRS. E. N. MILLS, MISS S A. FAUCETT, MISS M. C. BRASWELL

Expenses. Tuition in Elementary Branches, College Classes, Drawing, (materials included,)

" Painting in Water Colors,
" Oil Painting, (materials included,) " Wax Work, (materials included.) Embroidery, (materials included,) " Music, (instrument furnished.) " Board, (washing included.) Board and Tuition in the three schools, Remarks.

Extra charges and needless expenses are strictly proibited—necessary purchases are made by the teachers Picayune pedlars are not allowed to enter the premises and no pocket money is required.

Oxford is situated on the healthy hills of Granville. 12 miles from the Raleign and Gaston Railroad, and is connected with Henderson Station by a line of daily The scholastic year is divided into two sessions. The

first opens on the first Monday in July and closes on the first Monday in January and closes with the anqual commencement en the last Thursday in May. For the Annual Announcement, apply to J. H. MILLS, june 20-1y. OXFORD, N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE. WARRENTON, NORTH CAROLINA. The Fall Session will open on Wednesday, the 25th of July, 1860. In addition to the Department of English Literature, instruction will be given in Latin, Greek, French and German Lauguages; Vocal and In strumental Music, Painting, Drawing, &c.
Terms, for five months (Half in advance) board, inoluding lights, &c., Washing and Fuel,

English Tuition, \$12 50, \$13 00, \$17 50.

Werrenton has been long and favorably known for ts healthfulness, and its superior advantages for the lucation of young Ladies We have a full corps of Teachers, and afford thorough instruction n the solid and practical, as well as in the Ornamental

Branches.

Pupils boarding in the College will be under the constant supervision of the President and Teachers, and will receive that care and attention necessary to their health and somfort. Please address.

july 4. 10.

E. PARHAM, A. M. EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. THIS Institution has been in successful operation lor twenty years, and for the last nine under its present principal.

The Course of instruction is designed to afford outhern parents an institution, in which can cured every advantage afforded by the very best Female Seminaries in the country. The liberal patronage we have received, whilst it has enabled us to offer superior facilities for the acquisition of a thorong education, encourages us also to hope that our South-ern girls will receive a complete education within our The Faculty consists of Seven Gentlemen and four Ladies, selected with strict reference to experience, ability and aptness to teach. The Institution is am-

ply provided with apparatus for the illustration of all the departments of Science embraced in the course of in-The next session will commence August 1st, 1860. For Catalonges containing full particulars of terms to., apply to RICHARD STERLING. te., apply to

CELECT SCHOOL,

RALEIGH, N. C. The exercises of this School will be resumed on the st day of August.

MRS H. B. BOBBITT. WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGI-

ATE INSTITUTE, -- THE SCHOOL will begin its 20th year the 12th of July. Its advantages and terms are believed to be as favorable as those of any Institution in this part of the country. For particulars apply to JULIUS WILCOX.

June 12th, 1860. june 16-tlau. METHODIST PROTESTANT FEMALE COLLEGE.

Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C. The 3rd Session of this College will commence July For Catalogues or Circulars, Address, june 9-2m.

THE WILSON SCHOOLS, WILSON, N C. M. and Mrs. Richardson, aided by a corps of ten Assistant Teachers. The Fall Term commences on Thursday, the 19th

For a Catalogue, address the Principal, june 30—1m D. S. RICHARDSON, Prin WANTED -- A SITUATION AS TEACH.
BR either in an Academy, or private family, y one who has had several years experience in teac

ng. Branches taught: English, Mathematics, Latir g. Branches taught: English, stating terms, cosk and French. Address, stating terms, E. C. NEAL, Mr. CLINTON, Rockingham County, Va. NOTICE.

Office N. C. R. R. Co., COMPANY Spops, June 25th, 1860. THE next regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, will be held in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 12th of R. W. MILLS, june 27-td Secretary.

SHOCCO SPRINGS, Warren County, N. C., WILL, be open on the 5th of JULY, for the ac A Strong Chalybeate Spring, which is thought A Strong Chalybeate Spring, which is thought to be equal to any, has been discovered upon the premises since the close of last season, within vix hundred yards of the Hotel. A large two-tory Bowling & Billiard Saloon will be constantly open for the nunsement of visitors free of charge A Splendid Band will be in attendance during the Season.

Shocco Springs
are distant 12 miles frem the Warrenton Depot, on the Raieigh and Weldon Railroad. Mr. W R. Phillips will be in readiness, on the arrival of each train of cars with comfertable coaches, to convey company to the Springs in the shortest time, without the least detention.

Rates of Board.—Per day, \$2; week, \$12; month, \$30. Single meal, 50 cents. Children and Servants, half-price. july 4—lm.

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Of Wilmington, N. C. LONDON & BRYAN 32 INDIA STREET

. S. DANCY, J. H. HYMAN, Of Tarboro, Of Scotland Neck, DANCY, HYMAN & CO COMMISSION MERCHANN 124 Pearl Street,

Will open a Branch House in Norfolk, Va., on a of September, 1860, under the name of HYMAN, DANCY & CO. june 30-tf.

LUMBER --- LONG LEAF PINE THOSE WISHING NO. 1 LONG LEAF PINE, CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE

AT A LOW PRICE FOR CASE
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ROLLED TIN FOIL PLAIN, PRINTED OR EMBOSSED suitable for wrapping

Fine Cut and Cavendish Tobaccos, Ches. Spices. 4c. Thine Beaten Foil, all sizes, superior in brillain strength to the imported article. METALLIC CAPS. INVALUABLE

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Raleigh, I take this opportunity to inform the lic generally, that I am prepared to make coatness public or private Buildings, in any part of the fir on the most favoable terms. I am riso prepare to furnish Granite in its rough state for Building other purposes, or dressed to order in any shape; quired, at reasonable rates. Orders for Stone addressed to me through the ? Office, Box 249, or left in care of James Patt june 16-tf. THOMAS COATES FOR SALE.

5000 ACRES of Land all in one body, I miles from Albany, Geo., 2,000 im eared, and plenty of Water, and from 50 to 701 groes, and Stock of all kinds. I will sell the la and Negroes, or the Land without the Negross I olsce willmake two beautifull Plantations. Fol Corn and Cotton Lands. TERMS. - % cash and the balance in 5 and 10 pm that I get the interest. There can be worked the place one hundred hands.

ALBANY, Georgia, June 17th, 18#0. TOTICE .-- The Subscriber offers for sale h Summer Residence. containing 130 acres of me Land, situated about 5 miles west of Raleigh, at half a mile south of the N. C. Raitroad. A large w finished Dwelling House, with the necessary Houses, ame ng them an Ice House, Barn and Subr

a fine assurtment of Fruit Trees; and a well of pure

The above mentioned property is a very desinte location for a School, or Residence. Liberal fored to the purchaser. Persons wishing to purchase referred to the Mesars. Tunker, of Raleigh, or to lieve R. Bryan, Newbern, N. C. a.

The above property will be sold at ancies at the 3rd Monday in Augusts first day of Wake Court Court. SARAH F. B. CARRAWAY.

mar 3-6mswår TEXAS LAND, AND MONEY. TYEXAS COURT OF CLAIMS RE-ESTABLISH

ED .- All heirs of soldiers who served in the let inu war of Independence, and who have not received their land, must apply for the same before the later June, 1861, or be forever barred. All persons had the any character of claim whatever for LAND 08 MONEY against Texas can now secure the same by properly prosecuting their rights. The undersigned has several thousand names of persons entitled, and other data persaining to the Texas land business, as will attend promptly to any claim entrusted to be charge. Address THOS. D. WILLIAMS.

REFERES to Judge Person, Judge Battle, Govern MAS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurs. and Female Physician, pressu to the attention of mothers, her

Soothing Syrup, FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of tee thing, by sel Sure to Regulate the Bowers.

Relief ane Health to your Infants, We have put up and sold this article for over tell year and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been any other mediany other mediany other medianist failed, in a WINSLOW'S single instance. used. Never did SYRUP. when timely we know an isisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are d-lights with its operations, and speak in terms of commends tion of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," silesten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE

HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES. NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invig-orates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will al-most instantly relieve Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic

and overcome which, if not died, end in lieve it the BEST REMEDY IN TEETHING. THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEAIN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering about the stand between you and your suffering about the stand between your suffering about the stand between your suffering about the stand between your suffering about the standard will be THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERNINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

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Ab 25—19.

FRUIT! FRUIT! FRUIT !! 2(BOXES ORANGES, 20 BOXES Lemons, 20 Boxes Raisins, 20 (haif) Boxes Raisins, 20 (fourth) Boxes Raisins, 20 Drums of Fig., 20 Boxes of Prunes. At WHITAKER'S.

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CHISMAN'S VEAST POWDERS ARE PLAVORING EXTRACTS.
PESCUD'S DRUGSTORS June 25th 1860.