

Then he would decrease the amount of revenue raised, and would not have enough to the support the State government. He would, therefore, be obliged to put it on something. Let him tell us where he would put it. He intimated that the Treasury would permit a reduction on the present amount raised, but does not tell us how or where. He is not able to tell us. I thought so in the last Legislature, and made a speech urging a reduction. His party refused to reduce it. But this does not alter the principle. Whether you collect much or little, it ought to be collected upon the principle of equality. Every man should pay for the support of the government in proportion to the protection he enjoys. He speaks of taxing luxuries more than necessities, and says that a government that taxes necessities is a tyranny. I do not propose to tax necessities at all. We propose to leave the details to the Legislature compelling it only to tax the leading subjects of taxation, and other things, when taxed at all, according to their value. But the present system does tax necessities—as sugar and coffee, salt and calico and everything that a poor man buys from a store in the State; and it taxes them 50 cents on every \$100 valuation—while the slave owner only pays 6 cents on the \$100 valuation. Then according to my competitor, his system of taxation is a tyranny, and I call upon him to help me to change it and to wipe out this blot of tyranny from the jurisprudence of the State. He asks me what I would exempt under the discriminating clause in our platform, whether I would exempt cattle and stock and other things?—I tell him I would exempt nothing in the Constitution, but would give power to the Legislature, to discriminate only in favor of the 'native products and industrial pursuits of my State.' But his platform makes it the duty of the Legislature to bear upon every species of property equally, excepting only negroes. He would bear 'as equally as practicable,' upon cattle, stock and farming utensils, and 'other necessities,' and thus make the government of the State, as he confesses, a tyranny.

The above is believed to be a correct report of the main speeches of both gentlemen, and the reader will see that Mr. Pool's arguments are unanswerable. In the short speech which closed the discussion Mr. Pool was most happy, and brought his opponent "up standing" several times.

WAYNE.

**The Canvass.**

The published reports of the discussion between Messrs. Pool and Ellis at Newbern, on the 3d, present no points different from what have been already published of the discussions at other points, excepting the following hit at Gov. Ellis and the Democratic party by Mr. Pool, and the eulogistic sentiments, which we copy from the *Kinston American Advocate*, from which it can be seen that he stands side by side, and on the same platform, with Bell and Everett.

Mr. Pool commenced his reply by saying that his competitor had just said that he should discuss this ad valorem issue principally, as the nominee of the Charleston Convention was not yet in the field. He said if his competitor continued to discuss that question only until the Charleston Convention put a candidate in the field, he thought he would continue to do so until the day of the election. He said the Democratic party was claimed to be the 'only party' capable of saving the Union—that they had had a dissolution of the Union among themselves and that a party that had so divided up was a poor reliance to save the Union of the States—that the Union-loving conservative people of the country must unite and form a party to save and protect the Constitution and the Union of the States—that his competitor claimed the South had a party, and that the North had a party. It is now time for our country to have a party; and a convention of conservative men will soon meet in Baltimore and present to the American people a candidate upon whom we can safely rely to bear the banner of the stars and stripes with this motto inscribed upon its folds: 'The Constitution, Union, and the enforcement of the Laws.'

Of the discussion at Kinston, the *Advocate* gives the following point, which (we join the *Advocate* in saying) must grate harshly upon the ears of all Democrats, who not only entertain, but express, very decided and unequivocal sympathy with the seceding delegates at the Charleston Convention. Gov. Ellis said:

'Some delegates went to the Charleston Convention to prevent a nomination, and to dissolve the Union. I am glad they left the Convention. It was a happy riddance. When they left we got clear of the disunionists. That fellow from Delaware by the name of Bayard—he is a Democrat—went off to the seceders to work the political wires for personal friends. I hope never to see these seceders in the Democratic party again.'—*Wadeboro', Argus.*

Brownlow says that, as such as he despises. Northern negro stealers, he can see no moral difference between that crime and the money stealing of the Democratic party. To the latter, however, he awards the preference on one point—their stealing is not sectional, but is done wherever the public money can be found.

Mr. Dallas, our Minister to England, in dispatches to the home Government, intimates that serious apprehensions are entertained by English statesmen for the general peace of Europe. He thinks that European affairs are in a precarious condition.

**The National Constitutional Union Convention.**

This Convention, composed of delegates from nearly all the States in the Union, met in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday the 9th instant, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Among the distinguished gentlemen who are known to be present are Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, late Minister to the Court of St. James; Hon. A. H. Stuart, of Virginia, ex-Secretary of the Interior; Hon. Wm L. Goggin, of Virginia, late candidate for Governor; Hon. H. B. Baker, of Hon George W. Summers; of Virginia; Gen Leslie Cooles, Hon Gibson Mallory, and Hon John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky; Hon Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania; ex-Governor Morehead, of North Carolina; Hon John Bell, of Tennessee; Hon Andrew Jackson Donelson, ex-candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States; Hon J. Scott Harrison, son of ex-President Harrison, of Ohio; Hon Washington Hunt, of New York; Hon Wm C. Rives, of Virginia, and Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi.

The Convention was largely represented, and at 12 o'clock was called to order by Hon J. J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. The Rev. Dr. James D. McCabe was then introduced by Mr Crittenden, and delivered a very impressive and appropriate prayer.

Mr Crittenden then nominated for temporary President the Hon Washington Hunt, of New York, who was unanimously chosen. The President, on taking the chair, was received with much good feeling, when he proceeded to express his gratitude for the honor done him. He congratulated the Convention upon the character of the body. He called his mind back to the days when our forefathers assembled to give birth to the Republic. Now, dark and roaring waves threatened the glorious altar they had erected; we, their sons, assemble to counsel together for its perpetuity, and show the city to which the Republic owes its birth to our people. The duties of the Convention were therefore the most important of any ever assembled, and he hoped the spirit of forbearance and patriotism of the earlier days would control the members of the Convention, that they might discharge their duties, not fearing the power of man, but trusting the overruling influence of God to prosper their work.

Wm. F. Switzer, of Missouri, was appointed temporary Secretary.

Gen. John S. Foster, of Kentucky, moved the appointment of a committee of one delegate from each State to nominate permanent officers for the Convention, and that the several delegations select their own member of the committee.

The motion prevailed, and the States being called in the following order, the delegates named as the committee:—Alabama, N. W. Shelby; Arkansas, C. D. Danley; Connecticut, John A. Rockwell; Delaware, Wm. Temple; Georgia, J. S. Fanning; Indiana, John J. Hayden; Illinois, Mahlon W. Wilson; Kentucky, John W. Finley; Maine, B. B. Jackson; Massachusetts, L. V. Bell; Minnesota, T. J. Barrett; Maryland, Thomas Swann; Mississippi, John K. Yerger; Missouri, Geo. G. Smith; New York, B. Davis; North Carolina, J. W. Allen; North Carolina, Nathaniel Boyden; Ohio, Allen Clark; Pennsylvania, Joseph Paxton; Tennessee, A. J. Donelson; Vermont, John Wheeler; Virginia, W. L. Goggin.

The Secretary proceeded to call the several States represented, for their list of delegates, which were handed in, and the Convention adjourned at 4 o'clock.

**EVENING SESSION.**

At 4 o'clock the Convention was called to order, when A. J. Donelson, from the Committee on organization, reported the following names for permanent officers of the Convention:

**PRESIDENT.**  
Hon Washington Hunt, of New York.

**VICE PRESIDENTS.**  
H. S. R. Hanson, of Maine.  
Marshall P. Wilder, of Massachusetts.  
J. M. Ursula, of Vermont.  
Acosta B. Daniels, of Connecticut.  
E. B. Falmouth, of New York.  
Peter J. Clark, of New Jersey.  
Joseph K. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.  
Dennis Childs, of Maryland.  
Alexander H. Hall, of Virginia.  
Robert R. Gilliam, of North Carolina.  
James M. Callahan, of Georgia.  
Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana.  
David A. Sere, of Kentucky.  
Edward M. Phoenix, of Mississippi.  
John Scott, of Missouri.  
Gustavus A. Henry, of Tennessee.  
John Scott Harrison, of Ohio.  
John A. Barger, of Delaware.  
J. K. Underwood, of Arkansas.

**SECRETARIES.**  
A. C. Long, of Maryland.  
Jesse E. Payne, of New Jersey.  
D. J. Shaw, of Illinois.  
Lewitt S. Salomonson, of Massachusetts.  
J. W. Syme, of North Carolina.  
Samuel Deane, of Kentucky.  
J. W. Wells, of Mississippi.  
John H. Callender, of Tennessee.  
Edward Shippen, of Pennsylvania.

This report was unanimously agreed to.

The President, upon taking his seat, delivered an earnest, patriotic and conservative speech.

About this period the delegation from Texas was admitted, led by its chairman, A. B. Norton, wearing a badge reading nearly to his eyes, which attracted great attention; hereupon Gen. Leslie Cooles rose and thought it proper to account to the Convention for the extraordinary hairy appearance of the gentleman from Texas. Some fifteen years ago he had made a vow that he never would cut his whiskers until Henry Clay was elected President of the United States—and it will be perceived that he has most religiously kept his vow. [Vociferous applause.]

An animated interchange of opinion then took place on the subject of permanent candidates and a platform. The latter did not seem to meet with much favor—the Constitution being considered a platform on which all could stand.

Mr. Switzer, of Mo., said the delegation of his State stood two to twelve against adopting any platform. He considered the question of platforms as disagreed before the country; met in Baltimore assigned only to catch voters. He hoped the Convention would not permit the success of the present movement by adopting any platform; but take the Constitution and the Union, and with that go before the country.

The Hon. Thomas Swann, of Md., seconded Mr. Switzer's motion. He considered the distinguished men who inaugurated this Convention and appeared upon that platform to-day, as platform enough for the State of Maryland—we want men who are ready to stand upon the Constitution and the execution of the laws.

Ms. Hopkins, of Georgia, advocated the claims of Gen. Sam Houston—he considered the record of the hero of San Jacinto a platform that three millions of voters could stand upon.

The Hon. Erasmus Brooks, of New York, considered this discussion of the questions, either of men or of platforms, even to the extent already indulged in, as premature and unfortunate. He thought he might be permitted to say that thirty-five delegates, and for their thirty-five alternates—seventy men upon this floor from the State of New York—with one heart and one voice, that they have resolved to ask this Convention to present no platform to the country save the Constitution of the United States. [Applause.]

The Hon. Thomas Swann, of Md., seconded the motion of the States, and the Enforcement of the Laws. [Applause.] And on that platform, interpreted by the constituted authorities of the land, we feel that we can unite our brethren, South and North, East and West, with a proper spirit.

On motion of Mr. Brooks, a committee on business, was appointed, consisting of one member from each State represented, and the convention adjourned to 10 o'clock on Thursday.

**SECOND DAY.**

At 10 o'clock on Thursday morning the Convention was again called to order by the President, and the business opened by an appropriate prayer by Dr. John McCron of the Monument Street Lutheran Church.

The Hon. Erasmus Brooks, announced that the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, had been chosen as chairman of the committee on business, and was prepared to report.

Mr. Ingersoll having ascended the platform, said:

I take great pleasure in communicating the result of the proceedings of the Committee that was appointed yesterday upon what was called the business of the Convention. They met with entire cordiality; they proceeded with entire good feeling, and they terminated their proceedings with great unanimity, and I may say with patriotism. [Applause.] I will not venture to present an example at all to a great and highly respectable body like this feeling and the courteous deportment of the gentlemen with whom I had the pleasure to sit as Chairman last evening; but I would say that a more entirely respectable set of men—in manner, appearance, and in result—I never saw. [Applause.] You will find, gentlemen, that all those who are in favor of the name of this body, a Constitutional Union, will not be disappointed in your Committee did last night. [Applause.]

**THE PLATFORM.**

Whereas experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect of misleading and deceiving the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and duty to recognize no political principles, other than the following:

**The Constitution of the Country,**  
**The Union of the States,**  
**The Enforcement of the Laws;**  
[Loud and prolonged cheering.]

And that, as the representatives of the Constitutional Union met in this country in a National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly, those great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing that the preservation of our more restored to the country, the just rights of the People, and of the States, re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has so long and justly been the boast of our people, and which we believe to be the best and most secure guarantee for the general welfare, and the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity. [Prolonged cheers.]

The committee on resolutions recommended the following resolutions:

Resolved, That each State be entitled to the same number of votes in this Convention as its electoral vote, and that each delegation shall for itself determine in which way its votes may be cast.

Resolved, That in balloting for President and Vice President, ballots shall be taken until a candidate nominated shall receive a majority of all the votes cast; that the candidates for President shall first be balloted for and selected, and then the candidates for Vice President.

After several propositions had been considered, Mr. Goggin, of Virginia, offered the following, which he thought would embody the views of nearly every member of the Convention, and which was finally adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of each delegation shall cast the vote of his State for each delegate from such, in such way as he may be instructed by the delegate entitled to vote, and when there is not a full representation from any State, then a majority of such delegation shall decide how the vote of the State shall be cast; and that there be two delegates from a district who cannot agree, each shall be entitled to half a vote.

The Convention then proceeded to vote for a candidate for the Presidency, when it appeared that the following votes were given: For John Bell, of Tennessee, 684; Sam Houston, of Texas, 57; John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky, 28; Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, 25; W. A. Graham, of North Carolina, 24; John McLean, of Ohio, 19; Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, 13; John Minor Botts, of Virginia, 9; Wm. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, 7; Wm. L. Goggin, of Virginia, 3.

Whole number of votes, 254; necessary to a choice, 127.

During the taking of the first ballot there was considerable debate, and the following statements were made in relation to the vote: On the States being called the Chairman of the Arkansas delegation said that Arkansas does not come to this Convention to favor the separation of the States, but to maintain the abstraction of secession, or to pander to squatter sovereignty. [Applause and cries of "Vote."] He thought he was there for a man who was strong enough to save the country. Arkansas cast three votes for Sam Houston and John Bell.

**Kentucky.**—The Chairman of this delegation said:—The Hon. John Crittenden is not a candidate before this Convention. He has over and over again refused to be so considered, still, the delegation of Kentucky, his own favorite State, has here instructed him to cast their vote for him. [Applause.] He, above all other men living, is the choice of Kentucky for that proud station. I therefore cast the vote for Crittenden, notwithstanding it is in opposition to his wishes and his expressed intention. [Applause.]

**Georgia.** had the highest appreciation for the name of Crittenden, and the chairman took occasion to remark that she would manifest it on this occasion.

**Massachusetts.**—It afforded the Chairman of this delegation infinite pleasure, in behalf of this State, to see so many of its representatives cast their vote for him. [Applause.] He, above all other men living, is the choice of Massachusetts for that proud station. I therefore cast the vote for Crittenden, notwithstanding it is in opposition to his wishes and his expressed intention. [Applause.]

**Ohio.**—The Chairman said: It is with great pleasure I announce that I am instructed by the State of Ohio to cast my vote for our friend and neighbor, Crittenden, had he been a candidate, he would have had our united vote.

**Texas.**—Mr. Norton, the chairman of this delegation, stated that they were instructed to cast their votes for the present executive officer of that State, Sam Houston, not Sam Houston as he had been by some called, but "Old Sam," the hero of San Jacinto. They were instructed to vote for the first President of the Republic of Texas, for the brave and valiant soldier, thrice wounded at the battle of the Horse Shoe. If nominated by the Convention, he would receive the electoral vote of Texas by twenty thousand majority.

**Vermont.**—Always gave her vote for Henry Clay. She never faltered then, and she would not now, and therefore cast her whole vote for Crittenden.

**Pennsylvania.**—Mr. Littell said:—In reply to the gentlemen from New York, who have entertained the Convention with a very amusing speech, I am instructed by my colleagues from the Keystone State to remind the Convention that we are here neither to elect a Democrat nor a Whig—[applause]—but that we are here to discharge, in the name of our fathers, and to cement with our blood our glorious union, and to elect a man, and a tried statesman, in regard to whose antecedents there can be no doubt. One who will administer the laws of our great government in the spirit of universal fraternity and union. They instruct me to say that under no other circumstances would they come into this Convention, but to repudiate all past issues; to take a man who can be trusted by the united and united people of the country, and whether he succeed or fail, that he deserved the amplest success. [Applause.]

We say to you, gentlemen, to remember that you are the Union party. I am instructed to announce the vote of Pennsylvania; Bell 19; Houston 7; McLean 1.

**On the second ballot the vote stood as follows:**  
Bell, 138  
Houston, 69  
Crittenden, 124  
Everett, 94  
Botts, 57  
Sharkey, 8  
Crittenden, 1  
McLean, 1

Upon this being announced, the delegations from Virginia, Massachusetts, North Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and others, changed their votes to John Bell.

On making this announcement the chairman of the North Carolina delegation said: They felt themselves bound, by the instructions which they received at the hands of their constituents, to cast their votes for North Carolina's favorite son—Graham. We came here with instructions to unite with our American citizens for the selection of some man under whose banner we might achieve a glorious victory for the country. I was instructed by my delegation to rise to announce to this house that it was glory enough for us if we could not get North Carolina's son to go for her daughter's favorite son. We feel all due honor conferred upon us that you have selected her grandson—John Bell, of Tennessee, to represent us. We are instructed to announce the vote of North Carolina for John Bell. [Applause.]

Afterwards, on a motion of Mr. Brooks, the nomination of John Bell for President was made unanimous.

**NOMINATION FOR VICE PRESIDENT.**

In the afternoon session lengthy speeches were made in support of the nomination of Edward Everett for Vice President of the United States by Messrs. Brooks, of New York, Morehead, of North Carolina, Danley of Arkansas, Summers, of Virginia, Hunt, of New York, Sharkey, of Mississippi, Bowie, of Maryland, Penitton, of Ohio, Randolph, of North Carolina, Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania, and a number of Massachusetts, Brown, of Tennessee, Watson, of Mississippi, Wheeler, of Vermont, Hill, of Georgia, and Thompson, of Indiana.

The President then put the question on the motion to make the nomination of Edward Everett for Vice-President of the United States unanimous, and it was carried amid a deafening roar of applause.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Pennsylvania, the following persons were constituted a National Central Executive Union Committee: Anthony M. Kirby, of Maryland, A. R. Boler, of Kentucky, Joshua Hill, of Georgia, John A. Campbell, of North Carolina, Robert Mallory, of Kentucky, Thos. A. Nelson, of Tennessee, Henry M. Fuller, of Massachusetts, J. B. St. John, of New York, J. W. Thompson, of Indiana, James Wilson, of Illinois, John Bishop, of New Jersey, John A. Rockwell, of Connecticut, Henry M. Wilder, of Massachusetts, William Temple, of Delaware.

It was resolved that the next National Convention of the National Constitutional Union party be held at such place as should be designated by the National Committee.

Mr. Donelson, of Tennessee, moved that the Convention adjourn to the 11th inst.

Pending the motion, the President addressed the Convention at length, but he had not room for his remarks in this issue.

In the evening a mass meeting of some thousands was held in Monument Square, which was addressed by several distinguished gentlemen.

**Railroad Accidents.**

The smoking car attached to the train from Weldon for Raleigh, ran off the track at the bridge over Deep Creek, on Friday last, when ten miles south of Weldon, tearing up the track for some fifty feet, and lodging on the embankment, at an angle of about fifty degrees. There were 12 or 15 gentlemen in it who were, of course, badly frightened. We learn that the track master was there at work on the road, and the portion which gave way had just been laid down anew, but perhaps in an unfinished state, but thought sufficiently secure for one train to pass over. The engine, post office, and one coach passed over safely, and it was fortunately reserved for the last car to press the track open and run off. If either of the others had gone off, the loss of life must have been appalling. Mr. Grice, Mayor of the city of Portsmouth, Va., was in the unfortunate car, and much is due to his presence of mind in seizing the bell cord when the wheels struck the sills, and to the promptness of engineer Horton, in obeying the alarm, that no lives were lost.

The train on the Clarksville road, Wednesday, ran into the freight train on the Raleigh road, at the junction of the two roads, demolishing two or three cars for the Gaston road, and seriously injuring the Clarksville cars. About a fourth of a mile from the junction, the engine switched off from the train, leaving it to run to the Depot under the momentum previously acquired, under the control of the brakeman. The momentum proved too great, hence the accident.

Railroad people should be very cautious, and extremely particular.

**Raleigh Standard.**

**Corruption in a Marshal's Office.**

In the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, on Tuesday morning, the Grand Jury were empaneled, and Judge Smalley, after calling their attention to the usual topics, charged them especially on the statute relating to delinquent marshals and their assistants, who, in the event of indictments being found against them, might be tried and committed for malfeasance in office. It is understood that Judge Smalley made these remarks in view of recent disgraceful disclosures in the Marshal's office, and intended that the Grand Jury should consider the propriety of finding indictments against Messrs. Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn, who, last week, accepted a bribe of \$1,500 to let the slave Storm King escape. Acting on the Judge's suggestion, the Grand Jury, shortly after they had retired to their room, returned, and presented an indictment against Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn for aiding and abetting in sending away a vessel, called the Storm King, for the purpose of being engaged in the slave trade. A bench warrant was immediately issued by the Court for the arrest of the accused parties. It is presumed that they were apprehended, as they were both seen walking in the lower hall of the United States Court building during the afternoon.—*N. Y. Express.*

Don't get above your business as the lady said to the shoemaker when measuring her ankle in order to ascertain the size of her foot.

**The Nominees and their Platform.**

Among the many worthy names presented to the Convention yesterday there was not one better known or more highly honored than that of JOHN BELL, of Tennessee. He has been spoken of as the probable choice of the Convention by papers in all parts of the country, and his eminent fitness for the high position to which he has been nominated is everywhere admitted. Wherever there is a free press, free from party trammels, and free from insane sectional proclivities, the cause of the party that has selected such a leader will find warm supporters. It is the cause of the people arrayed against the extremes of sectional and partisan bitterness which would imperil even the Union itself in their mad strife for supremacy.

Mr. Bell has been in public life from his earliest manhood, and in the service of his country has earned that high reputation for inflexible integrity and sound statesmanship which gained him the nomination of the Constitutional Convention.—There is no man in the country to whom we could give a more cordial and earnest support; none to whose hands the interests of this great empire could be more safely entrusted. And it will be seen that even the most unscrupulous party organs will not dare to assail the candidate, even while they fight against the new organization that has placed his name upon their banner. We have already expressed our admiration of Mr. Everett, and our appreciation of his ability and his national character. For the first time for many years, the people of this great confederacy have a ticket containing two spotless names; the names of statesmen who have been thoroughly tried and tested, and who have been found equal to every emergency.—It has been said that the whole thing will be a failure, because forsooth there is a Republican party and a Democratic party, and therefore there is no room for another; and because the Union Convention could affirm no new set of principles, no new fangled platform. But the truth is exactly the reverse of this statement. The Democracy was not faultless while it hung together as a national party; and to-day it is but a bundle of hopelessly disjointed fragments. The Republicans have never claimed to be anything else than a sectional faction, and have not a man in their ranks that could carry a single State on his naked popularity, aside from his adherence to Freesolo doctrines.

The delegates who have so ably discharged their duty, are not the representatives of any party or faction. They were required to select a man around whom the people could rally, and not to invent a high-sounding platform. If all the ingenuity that was in the Convention had been elaborated upon a string of resolutions a yard long, no power on earth could have transmuted John Bell into a platform. He is John Bell, the People's Candidate; and if the conservatism of the country can shake off the shackles of party, he will be the People's President.

The assertion that there is no common ground upon which we may stand, outside of the old, effete and corrupt organization now contending for power, is monstrously false. The Constitution, the Union, the Law. Are these things mere abstractions? Are they a mere bundle of negations? They are the very things upon which our Nationality is built; they are at the foundation of our happiness and prosperity as a people; and it is because the politicians—the demagogues of this generation, have dared to trample upon the Constitution,—to threaten the integrity of the Union, and to openly deride the majesty of the Law, that the people have risen against them. We honestly believe that the true policy of a large majority of Americans, outside of the ranks of these contending parties, is similar to that expressed by Voltaire against two opposing sects of his day: 'He hoped to live,' said he, 'to see the last survivor of the one sect strangled in the bowels of the last survivor of the other.'

'BELL and EVERETT!' It is refreshing to turn from the contemplation of the unclean race who would build their greatness on their country's ruins, and to look into the history of these worthy gentlemen. The unanimity with which they were nominated is the earnest and the promise of success in November.—*Baltimore American.*

**Douglas and Seward.**

The *New York Day Book* contrasts the opinions of Douglas and Seward, by bringing together the following passages:

'The people of a Territory, while in the territorial condition, have the inherent power and right, through their Legislature, to exclude slavery by positive enactment.'—*Position of Douglas in Harper article.*

'Congress by virtue of the Constitution, has power to pass laws excluding slavery from the Territories.'

[*Position of W. H. Seward.*

The *Mississippian*, a leading Democratic paper, wishes to know if there is a Southern man with intelligence enough to comprehend an idea, who will say that the position of Seward is more objectionable than that of Douglas?

**Up Country Crops, &c.**

A friend at Wilkesborough writes us:

'Wheat looks badly—the fruit crop bids fair to be very abundant. Corn sold to-day at 58 cents. Bacon 139 months credit without interest.

'People are becoming excited on the subject of railroads; we hope the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad will pass through our country.'

*Fayetteville Observer.*

**Constitutional Union Ratification Meeting.**

A large meeting of the Constitutional Union party was held in Monument square last night, to ratify the nomination of Bell and Everett for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States. The meeting was called to order at half-past 8 o'clock, by Wm. H. Young, Esq. He nominated Hon. John P. Kennedy for president; A. Stirling, Sr., Wm. Woodward, Thos. Keiso and others for vice-presidents; E. G. Matthews, David Cushing, D. Stansbury and others for secretaries; all of whom were elected. Hon. James M. Quarles, of Tenn., was introduced and spoke for an hour. He was followed by Col. Pickett, of Tenn., and others. The stand was brilliantly illuminated, and the Independent Blues occupied the north end and interspersed the proceedings with music. A large number of transparencies were in the procession, and a bell, which was rung between the speeches. There were also rockets going off during the whole of the proceedings. The meeting was large and good order prevailed.

*Baltimore Sun.*

**Wight alias King.**

A pretty decent looking man, who has been passing himself in some places as *Wight* and elsewhere as *King*,—some 6 feet 10 or 11 inches high, dark Auburn hair, projecting chin, one or two upper front teeth out on the right side; plausible talking man, rather inquisitive, aged about 25 years.—Is undoubtedly a soundbred of a very dark character, and the public ought to be on their guard against him. He is a thief, it is well known; and is believed to be an emissary of the John Brown school. He was in the upper part of this County several days ago, and stole a valise and contents. He is wandering about in Western North Carolina. Look out for him. A reward of \$25 will be paid by Mr. G. P. McConaughy for his arrest and delivery to the Sheriff of Rowan County.—*Salisbury Watchman.*

**Dogs are said to speak with their tails.** Would it be proper to call a short tailed dog a "stump orator?"

**Prepared for the Express.**

**Requiem for Col. M. Butler,**  
Commander of the Palmers Regiment, who fell at the Battle of Chancellorsville, 1862.

Dedicated to the Remnants of that gallant Band.

**Words and Music by Mr. A. V. Penitton,**  
Author of 'The Wild and the Deer, &c.'

To be sung at the Concert at N. College, May 28.

Mournfully, sing mournfully,  
The dirge note and the slow flow.  
For many a bright and shining head,  
Lies in its glory low!  
Our noble Chief lies low to-day;  
Our gallant Butler has passed away!

He fell as the brave would ever fall,  
At the head of his faithful band,  
His breast to the foe's cannon mouth,  
His sword grasped in his hand!  
But the Eagle soaring to the sky,  
Has fallen, low on the earth, to die!

Mournfully, sing mournfully,  
Our noble Chief is gone!  
His sword is broken, his plume lies low,  
His banner is soiled and torn.  
But peace to thy ashes, thy race is run,  
Sweet be thy slumbers, thou givest us one!

Ah! well may we mourn that Southern Band  
For few will return, to tell  
How bold struggling, and to brand,  
They nobly fought, and fell!  
A sad and mournful Requiem then,  
For BUTLER, and his gallant men.

**Nominees of the Union Convention!**

**For President:**  
**JOHN BELL,**  
OF TENNESSEE.

**For Vice-President:**  
**EDWARD EVERETT,**  
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

*Justice Demands that—like Values in Slaves Should Pay, Equal Taxes with Lands and other Taxable Property.*

**PEOPLE'S TICKET.**

**FOR GOVERNOR.**  
**JOHN POOL,**  
OF PASQUANANK.

Rev. J. B. Watt, will deliver a Literary Address before the young Ladies of Concord Female College, on Tuesday 29th Inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.

**Chicago Convention.**

The black republican party held their convention at Chicago last week. Seventeen states were represented by 409 delegates. The Philadelphia platform of 1856 was adopted with a few slight amendments.

The first ballot required as follows: Seward 173; Lincoln 192; Bates 51; Cameron 50; McLean 12; Dayton 14; Wade 3.

**SECOND BALLOT.**—Seward 184; Lincoln 181.

**THIRD BALLOT.**—Lincoln 228; Seward 181. So Lincoln obtained the nomination by a majority of 3. Cameron aided in this result.

The nomination of Lincoln was afterwards made unanimous. The Convention then nominated for vice President, Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.

**Rain—Crops.**

Rain has fallen freely in this section during the past two weeks, and the crops are most promising thus far. Wheat in Ireddell, with here and there an exceptional spot, never was finer, perhaps. But the plant is so liable to disaster to the very day for harvesting, that all speculation concerning the crop would be in vain.

The Constitutional Union Party of Ireddell, held a public meeting at the Court House in Statesville, on the 22d instant, to ratify the nomination of Bell and Everett, and to appoint delegates to the Taylorsville district Convention.—We regret having to put our paper to press before the proceedings were handed in for publication. They will appear next week.

**Bell and Everett.**

Our exchanges furnish the most gratifying announcements of the favor with which the Baltimore Union Convention nominations meet among the masses of the people everywhere; affording the most unmistakable indication that the ticket will be triumphantly elected, over squatter sovereignty Douglas and black republican Lincoln. Bell and Everett were chosen from among a number equally as worthy to bear aloft the flag of the Union, Constitution and Enforcement of the Laws, and to them the eyes of the nation are turned imploringly to save the Republic from utter ruin—and if the people will elect them—which we confidently believe they will do,—the Union will be saved, discord will be hushed into peace, and the North and the South will dwell in harmony, as the best of friends should live. We cannot for a moment doubt that this will be the happy result, whenever Bell and Everett shall be inducted into office. The Douglas-squatter-sovereignty-party, and the Lincoln-black-republicans, are factions that would overrun the cup of the nation with bitterness unutterable, should either of them get into power. To prevent a calamity more dire than any evil we have yet tasted; old parties, that have lorded it rough-shod, over the welfare of the people so long, must be disrupted and broken up, and a new combination formed, of the pure-minded, patriotic and honest men of the country—having such men as Bell and Everett at its head—to govern the affairs of State at the national government. The people have it in their power, now, to reinstate their own government in the pristine purity which the great Statesmen of a former age infused into the great fabric when it received the final finish by the hands of George Washington, and loomed up, the admiration of the world.

**Steam Communication between New York and Wilmington, N. C.**

Merchants and farmers in the interior of the State, will be pleased to learn the fact that the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, have purchased two steamships to ply regularly between Wilmington, N. C., and New York, for the transportation of passengers, merchandise, and products of the State. The first steamer will leave New York for Wilmington, on the 2d day of June, and depart Wilmington about the 7th June returning. Handbills, giving rates, &c., will be issued in a short while.

Steam communication between Wilmington and New York, affording rapid and certain transportation for merchandise and products, is indispensable, in order to compete with the Charleston and Portsmouth lines, which hitherto have done such a large portion of the carrying trade of North Carolina, and we rejoice that the important event is so soon to be inaugurated. It behoves our citizens, therefore, to give all the encouragement to this line that may lie in their power—and they can do much—because, their freight will be conveyed cheaper and more expeditiously, and especially because the Wilmington Line is a North Carolina Company. We refer to the advertisement in another column.

**West Minister Review.**

This publication for the present quarter was duly received. The British Reviews enjoy a world-wide reputation.

New Volumes of the four Reviews and Blackwood commence January, 1860.

TERMS. Per ann.

For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00  
For any two of the four Reviews, 5 00  
For any three of the four Reviews, 7 00  
For all four of the Reviews, 8 00  
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00  
For Blackwood and one Review, 5 00  
For Blackwood and two Reviews, 7 00  
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00  
For Blackwood and four Reviews, 10 00

Money Current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.

A discount of twenty five per cent. from the above price will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood, or of one Review, will be sent to one address for \$9; four copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.

Remittances should always be addressed to the Publishers.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,  
No. 54 Gold St., N. Y.

**Ireddell Blues—Medal Won.**

The Blues were out for target practice, on Saturday last, and to contend for a Medal, which is a gift from the Hornets Nest Rifles of Charlotte. The distance was 100 yards, with the Minnie-muskets, and a number of close shots were made. The medal was won by Private A. A. Davidson.

**S. Frankford, Salisbury.**

Requests us to say that he has received his large and well assorted stock of Spring & Summer Dry Goods, Clothing, Hardware, Groceries, &c. All of which he will sell low. Frankford is a jolly fellow, and those who deal with him once, will hope to call again.

We have been placed under obligations to Capt. A. K. Simonton, for supplying us liberally with Baltimore papers during the meeting of the late Union Convention.

**Ireddell Express.**

**EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON,**  
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

**STATESVILLE,**  
FRIDAY, MAY 25, 1860.

**Our Terms.**

THE "IREDELL EXPRESS" published upon the following terms, from which there will be no deviation. Subscribers through who will receive the same accordingly.  
1 copy one year, if paid in advance, \$2 00  
If paid within 3 months, 2 25  
If paid within 6 months, 2 50  
If not paid till the end of the subscription year, 3 00.

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**Up Country Crops, &c.**

A friend at Wilkesborough writes us:

'Wheat looks badly—the fruit crop bids fair to be very abundant. Corn sold to-day at 58 cents. Bacon 139 months credit without interest.

'People are becoming excited on the subject of railroads; we hope the Atlantic, Tennessee and Ohio railroad will pass through our country.'

*Fayetteville Observer.*