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A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

Vol. III.

Statesville, N. C., Friday, July 27, 1860.

No. 34

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A Visit to Statesville—Whig Meeting—Speech of Judge Badger, &c.

Notice had been given that the Hon. Geo. E. Badger would address his fellow citizens, at Statesville, on Tuesday the 20th, on the political topics of the day.

At 1 o'clock a large and intelligent assemblage met in a grove, near the Presbyterian Church, to hear the distinguished gentleman.

He was introduced in a few words by Nat. Boyden, Esq., and commenced by saying he had come here by invitation, to say something for Bell and Everett, Pool, and what was sometimes called little Ad, who has for his principles justice and equality.

Mr. Badger said news of an afflictive character had just been received: the death—the suicidal death—of the great National Democratic party.—Being unable at Charleston to agree upon a platform or a candidate, they adjourned to Baltimore. The party failing there to harmonize, last Friday it fell to pieces. They have voluntarily separated. The Democratic party, I am sorry to announce, is dead. It ought to have a funeral; and if I had had notice before leaving home, I should have preached it here to-day.

But they have parted in excellent good humor, and that makes it strange to me (said Mr. B.) that they parted at all. There is a little man called Douglas—the little Giant—whose name was prominent before the Convention; and so horrified were the Southern Democrats at the idea that he would get the nomination and get into power, that they separated.

Mr. Badger then read from a speech of Mr. Smith, of California, delivered in the Baltimore Convention, the following: "That having witnessed the slaughtering of the Democratic party, on the floor of that theatre, he could no longer continue his alliance with the grinning assassins around him."

Then, said Mr. Badger, we have a Northern and a Southern Democracy, but no longer a National Democracy; its nationality is "slaughtered"—"slaughtered" by their own hands.

The Northern Democracy have nominated Douglas and Fitzpatrick; the Southern Democracy have nominated, we hear, Breckinridge and Lane to preserve the Union. Is this separation (said Mr. B.) a calamity, or is it a blessing? If he had thought there was any nationality about it, he would have been sorry—but did not believe it;—he believed its disruption was only an exposure of a state of things long existing. The platform of 1856 was double-faced—a swindle, as in 1848,—as Cass' letter, which meant just what anybody wanted it to mean—one thing as well as another, and he did not believe the old gentleman really knew what it meant when he wrote it. It was only intended to keep the party together. We should all rejoice, because the pretended agreement is at an end. There never was any union, except the "cohesive power of public plunder."

The Southerners, at Charleston, wanted something practical—they could not get it, and they separated. If the whole Southern Democracy would come forward and lay hold of Bell and Everett, they would place themselves right. Would they do it? We offer you (said Mr. B.) two national men, John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. Who can say a word against those men? Look at them. They stand by the Union, the Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws. There are no other national candidates. The Black Republican candidate is not to be mentioned on Southern ground, except to be spurned with indignation. Speaking of Bell and Everett, Mr. B. said, I know both these men, personally and intimately. I have served with Bell in the Cabinet and in the Senate and have often visited him at his fireside. I know him well; he is a conservative, national man—a Patriot, a Statesman; as far from any thing corrupt as any man on the face of the globe. (Applause.) As to Edward Everett, Mr. B. said, there is not a truer man in America;—a man of vast powers and attainments,—a man who has exerted his best energies and his splendid talents in preserving the home of the great Washington from decay and oblivion. That man may be safely trusted who has a holy reverence for, and believes in the principles of Washington. (Applause.)

The speaker then referred to Lincoln—said he forgot his name almost every day—never saw the man—never wanted to see him. He was a sectional candidate, as was Hamlin, on the same ticket, and that of itself would be a sufficient reason why they should not be supported. Said Hamlin, while a Democrat, was a very clever fellow—was so far "down East" that he was almost on "Other side." Mr. B. again spoke of the Democratic candidates—said both nominations were sectional. Breckinridge was a very clever gentleman—he said nothing against any of them as individuals, but they were sectional candidates. Douglas was nominated by the Northern Democracy and therefore sectional. Breckinridge was nominated by the Southern Democracy and therefore sectional. A united North implies a united South, and a united

South implies a united North. The parties are antagonistic. It is bringing one section of the country into an angry contest with the other. The Republicans have ignored the Atlantic States. Compare all these candidates, said Mr. B., with ours. We give you Bell, born in the South, an honest statesman, with a character without blot or blemish, the grand-son of North Carolina; for Tennessee is North Carolina's daughter, and Bell is Tennessee's son. (Applause.) We give you Everett, ignored at home because he would not be Republican. (Applause.) He has been thoroughly tried—tried in the fire—and has proved himself worthy of the confidence of the American people. (Applause.)

Mr. B. spoke of the dangers to which we are exposed. Said he believed there were those in the North and in the South, who were looking forward with hope to a dissolution of the Union. He was sure, for reasons which he might not mention, that there are eminent men in the South who think a dissolution the best for the South. He was opposed to a dissolution of the Union, and said if we could lay aside our party proclivities, and if we desired the perpetuation of these States, we cherished our national existence, we should go for Bell and Everett, the national candidates.

Mr. B. then turned to State matters, and said we have one lately presented to us—one little Ad, who has justice and equality for his principles. What is it? He proposes to equalize taxation in North Carolina, *Ad Valorem!* Our Democratic friends say it's Latin. Well, it's not in our platform, there is no Latin in the platform—it's all plain English.

How do we stand? The two Conventions met in Raleigh and put forth their platforms.

First, let us call your attention (continued Mr. B.) to what is put forth by our Democratic friends, and ask if it's equal?

He then read the following from the Democratic platform: "Resolved, that we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our constitution."

What (said Mr. B.) do they mean by sectional compromises? Is a compromise the less sacred because it is sectional? How long have they been impressed with this holy horror of interfering with compromises? He then spoke of the passage of Free Suffrage, and said it was a violation of a compromise, a part of the very compromise which the Democracy are now contending for;—that the bill for calling the convention of 1855 was arranged by leading Eastern and Western men. Among other things, it was put down that the freehold qualification should be retained. They have changed it; they have abrogated one part of the compromise, and insist upon the execution of the other. At the mention of equalizing taxes, our Democratic friends are thrown into spasms. (Laughter.) They cannot set a compromise aside in one particular and hold on to it in another.

And, they say they "especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition party into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our Revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust." They don't say (continued Mr. B.) that they are opposed to altering the basis of taxation, because they believe it to be wrong, but because it is proposed by the Opposition. They are obliged to admit that the present system is unequal. But they say they especially deprecate the introduction of this question at this time—that it is premature.—What does that mean? I suppose it is too soon. When will it be the right time to do it? Shall the people of North Carolina suffer under an acknowledged unequal system of taxation, until the leaders of a particular party say the time has come for them to ride into office upon it? I thought the time to cure an evil was when you discover it and have the power to cure it. Why should fifty thousand dollars in land pay one hundred dollars in tax, while fifty thousand dollars in slaves pays only thirty dollars tax? That is the evil we propose to remedy, and we are told it is "impolitic."—What they tell us it is "impolitic." What sort of policy is it to tax one species of property twice as much as another species is taxed?—And they say it is "dangerous." Whom does it threaten? There is only one way in which I can conceive it to be dangerous. It is dangerous to them as a party, to their retaining power. (Applause.)

When I first read the platform, I only thought they wanted to put it off; that they would take it up in two years from now, and all would be right. But they say it is "unjust." Policy may change, danger may pass away; but can a thing be "unjust" to-day and just hereafter?—I thought justice was a fixed quality—die same now and always.

What do they hold? (said Mr. B.) hear their platform: "We deem it the duty of the Legislature, when passing acts for the raising of revenues, so to adjust taxation, as to bear equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sec-

tions of the State." They say it's the duty of the Legislature to bear equally as practicable upon the various interests and classes of property in the State. Then they admit the principle, except "in the limits of the Constitution." The Constitution forbids the taxing of negro property according to value. We propose to put that provision out of the Constitution, and give the Legislature power to equalize taxation.

They say it's the duty of the Legislature to equalize taxation on all property except slaves. We promise to leave slaves like other property.—When our Democratic friends object to it, it is not because they would have to pay more tax on their slaves, that is a very small matter, but they go into spasms about taxing poor men's tin cups! (Laughter and Applause.)

Mr. B. then commented on the manner in which Democracy construe the Opposition platform, and appeal to the people to look at the plain proposition, so to "modify the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." Don't it strike every plain, straightforward man (said Mr. B.) that that's right? The platform says may—not shall—as the Democrats will read it. And we shall "discriminate in favor of the native products of the State." What does that mean? Simply that, as between articles produced at home and those produced abroad, we shall discriminate in favor of the native products. "The industrial pursuits of her citizens," what does that mean? That the laborer's tools, his furniture, his horses, and his stock, &c., shall be exempt from taxation. Speaking of negroes, Mr. B. said: Don't we work them on the plantation, and don't we buy and sell them as other property? Don't we treat them as property, except in taxing them? No man out of Bedlam ever supposed they were anything but property. (Laughter.) We don't allow a man to kill a negro and eat him as an ox, (laughter) and so far we treat them as persons. But our Democratic friends say they don't want to tax them according to value on account of the Northern fanaticism! Do you reckon (said Mr. B.) a Yankee fanatic cares how you tax your negro property if they could, but they care nothing about how you tax it. You stand up and look an honest man in the eye and ask him if he will say those negro slaves should be exempt from two thirds of the tax which your neighbor pays on his land. He will not say it. The Democrats ought to be ashamed of themselves. (Laughter and Applause.)

Give me a reason (continued Mr. B.) why one thousand dollars worth of slaves should not pay as much tax as one thousand dollars worth of land. If any difference, negroes could pay the most, for negro property is more readily converted into cash than any other. They say it's a shame to tax a little negro child. Is it? How big do you want him to be before you tax him? Do you want to tax negroes according to size? (Laughter.) We propose to tax him according to his value, not according to his size. Negro children as soon as they are born are worth one hundred dollars, and their growth is worth \$100 a year; yet the Democrats tell us they yield nothing, and therefore should not be taxed. Justas well say your \$1000, at interest is making nothing, because you don't get your money till the end of the year. There is no reason why negro property should not be taxed according to its value.

But the poor people! Our Democrats are almost heart-broken because, they say, we are going to break up the poor man by taxing his tin cups! (Laughter.) I have shown we do not propose to tax such property—they know it—but suppose we did—how would it be? Allow to each family five tin cups at five cents each—that would be 25 cents. What would be the tax? I have put it down here. We suppose the tax would be 10 cents on the \$100. The tax on the tin cups of one family would be one fortieth of one cent for one year; one cent would pay the tax for forty years. (Laughter and Applause.) Yet it would starve the poor people! (Laughter.)

Mr. B. then went into a similar calculation in regard to chickens, and said no man with half an ounce of sense ever imagined so great folly as taxing tin cups, chickens, &c., would ever be attempted. The truth was they were unwilling to pay tax on their negroes. If a man has protection on ten thousand dollars worth of property, he ought to pay tax on it—leaving it to the Legislature to "discriminate in favor of the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

Now gentlemen (said Mr. B.) I have a word or two before I conclude; but first, I wish to read from the Comptroller's Report, to show you that great inequality exists under our present system. Mr. Badger then went considerably into figures, showing the valuation of the slave property of the State, the amount of tax paid by each, and contrasting the inequality of the present mode of taxing these two spe-

cies of property. [The reporter did not distinctly hear this part of Mr. B.'s speech and cannot therefore follow him through the details.]

Mr. B. said, among other things, on this part of his subject, that the negro property of the State now pays less than one-third the tax it ought to pay, if taxed as land; that the negro property of the State, if taxed as land, would pay over four hundred thousand dollars—whereas it now pays only about one hundred and eighteen thousand; that while land pays 20 cts. on the \$100, negro property pays only about 6 cts. on the \$100.

Mr. B. said he must say a word or two in regard to Gov. Ellis. The Gov. had, while he was absent at Washington last spring, attending court, thought proper to bring his name on the stump. He was surprised; for he had done the Gov. no harm,—he had thought nothing about him, and he certainly cared nothing about him. Mr. B. read from Gov. Ellis' horse-leech speech and commented on it. The Gov. says (continued Mr. B.) that "the Constitutional restriction is the ark of civil liberty." Yet, that restriction, keeps the negroes from paying their just proportion of the taxes. Mr. B. said he had a few negroes,—not many;—would have more if he could;—but if he had to pay tax according to their value, he would consider himself as free a man as now; he would not consider it as robbing him of his "civil liberty."

Gov. Ellis (he continued) had said a great deal about Badger's *ipse dixit*—that the people had not asked for *ad valorem*, Badger and Pool asked for it—that it was Badger's *ipse dixit*. Now, said Mr. B., I said to Mr. Ferrebe, in the Convention, who took it into his head to oppose *ad valorem*, but is now, for it, to tell his people *ad valorem* was all right. Gov. Ellis says it's all wrong. Now whose *ipse dixit* is worth the most, mine or Gov. Ellis'? I think I have as much sense as Gov. Ellis. (Laughter.) I would be surprised to learn that I have not as much honesty; and I thought I had as much right to an *ipse dixit*. (Laughter and applause.) I know of nothing in the Constitution that gives Gov. E. an exclusive right to an *ipse dixit*. (Laughter and applause.) I expect (continued Mr. B.) that Gov. Ellis has learned before now that a great many people in North Carolina, besides Badger and Pool, are in favor of *ad valorem*. Gov. Ellis says the purpose of *ad valorem* is to make capital for a forlorn party. Was free suffrage got up for a forlorn party? Who gave Gov. Ellis and Gov. Reid the exclusive privilege of proposing amendments to the Constitution? The Gov. says we are trying to excite jealousy between the slaveholder and the non slaveholder. How? By calling attention to a restriction of the Constitution which forbids a certain species of property from paying its just proportion of the taxes of the State. There are two ways of equalizing taxation, says Gov. Ellis, *ad valorem*, a species and delusive proposition. Who does it delude? It don't delude him, for he has found it out. Did he think the people would take his *ipse dixit* for argument? His plan is to "discriminate";—that, he contends, is the right way. It means to put a mark of difference. Suppose you have a son and a daughter, and you have a lot of land or a sum of money which you wish to divide equally between them. You say to your neighbor you are going to make an equal division between them,—give to each half the land or money. He tells you "no Sir; that's wrong;—you must give one of them two-thirds, and the other one-third—that's equality." [Laughter.] That's Gov. Ellis' great plan of equalizing taxation—making things equal by making them unequal. [Laughter and applause.] The Gov. says the opposition propose to take the tax off of land and put it on negroes. If you propose to make the negroes pay more tax when they pay less than their proportion, he says, you are going to take the tax off the lands.

Gov. Ellis says the value of the lands in N. C. is nearly equal to the value of the negro property. This we all know is not correct;—he knows it. But suppose it is so. The land now pays about one hundred and forty-seven thousand dollars tax, and the negroes pay only about one hundred and eighteen thousand. Why don't they pay as much as land, if they are worth no more than Gov. Ellis says?

Suppose a man has a thousand dollars and lays it out for silver plates, what does he get? He gets \$250 in silver, and the balance goes to the workman. How does that man hurt anybody? He has benefited the workman; but you tax him ten dollars on his \$1000 purchase of silver plates. Suppose he lays out the \$1000 for a negro instead of the plate. Does anybody benefit himself? Yes, you say it does. It is that man only who is benefited. It is that man only who is benefited. It is that man only who is benefited. It is that man only who is benefited.

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I declare to you upon the honor of a man, that I believe it is the very thing we need.

The proposition is to untie the hands of the Legislature, and give it the power to equalize taxation. Consider it, ye sensible men—think about it for yourselves—don't be led off by high sounding words that have no meaning.

These are the plain words of a plain man, honestly spoken and sincerely believed in. (Mr. Badger took his seat amid enthusiastic applause.)

The foregoing is not intended as a full report of the entire speech of the distinguished gentleman; but so far as it goes, it is believed to approach accuracy.

Important from Virginia.—The Attitude of Governor Wise.

On another page we publish an interesting letter from Norfolk, Virginia, giving an account of the movements of Governor Wise in relation to "the impending crisis" and "the irrepressible conflict" between the two wings of the democratic party. It appears that the ratification meeting announced to take place at Norfolk, and at which it was expected "Massa Henry" would make "the greatest speech of his life," was postponed by the advice and with the consent of the orator himself. He is opposed to Douglas, and in favor of Breckinridge. Why does he hesitate? He waits the action, we are informed, of the State Convention, which it is hoped will adopt the wait rule, and choke off Douglas in every part of the State. Fortified by this decision, it is said the Jupiter Tonans of the Old Dominion will then launch his thunderbolts at the head of the Little Giant of Illinois in an overwhelming tempest. But why not begin at once? Why dispart the thousands who flocked to Norfolk? Why failer at the last moment? It was not thus Wise acted in the campaign of 1856. He is the quickest of all the politicians of the south, the most rapid in his combinations, being in politics what Napoleon the First was in war. Why does he hold back? It is evident he shrinks from the fight. He feels in his bones that himself and his party are beaten before they get into the field. In 1856, when Fremont, a Southern man and a democrat—a man moderate in all his views—obtained the nomination of the republican party, which had not then committed itself to revolutionary designs, Henry A. Wise declared that the Southern people would never permit him to be inaugurated if elected; and that he would himself march on Washington with the militia of the Capital to prevent the inauguration. Why has he not come out in the same tone about the inauguration of Lincoln—a Northern man, who has a better chance of election, and is the author of the irrepressible conflict programme set forth by William H. Seward at Rochester. Lincoln is committed to the most ultra and revolutionary views. Why has not Wise pronounced since his nomination, and why does he not "come to the scratch," even after being announced to speak? It is because there is a political revolution in progress at the South, and because there is a Union ticket in the field which will sweep half the Southern States, including, probably, Virginia itself. Our correspondent remarks that Democratic ascendancy in that State can no longer exist, and that the Bell and Everett ticket will be carried, unless the division in the Virginia democracy be speedily and thoroughly healed—a condition which there is a very small prospect of seeing realized. The new Union party springing up in the South strikes terror into the hearts of the democratic Southern leaders. "In 1851, the year after the compromise measures were carried in Congress, the fire-eaters raised the cry of secession, which called into existence a Union party which defeated them in Georgia and several other States of the South and carried the Presidential election of 1852 on Union principles. The disunion faction at the South slept from that time till last fall, when John Brown waked them up." The Union ticket, headed by Bell, a Southern man, is now destined to give them their quietus once more, perhaps to put them into that deep sleep from which there is no awaking, while the running of Douglas at the North will force the republicans into conservatism beforehand, thus taking away from under the Southern disunionists the ground on which they stand, and at the same time putting down the extremists of the North. In this manner will disunion be beaten at all points, and Henry A. Wise is conscious of it. Hence his hesitation. He is confounded and knows not what to do or what to say. Like Belshazzar in his dream, he sees the handwriting on the wall, which decrees the breaking up of the democracy in the Old Dominion, and the transfer of the "septr" into other hands. And he who so bravely fought the Know Nothings, and did more to overthrow them than any other living man, now shakes in his shoes at the shadows of coming events, which foreshow him the approaching doom of his party.

And so it will ever be. The institutions of the country are stronger than parties. The whig party is gone.

The Washington Star, of Monday, contained a paragraph stating that it is rumored in political circles that Hon. J. J. Crittenden had declared his intention of supporting Breckinridge and Lane. The Star adds: "The reason assigned by the venerable statesman for such action is said to be that the National Union Convention would have selected Mr. Breckinridge as their nominee, if they had supposed that the National Democratic Convention would have made the same choice, and that all they desired was a national, conservative, hot shot man, all of which requisites, he thinks, Mr. Breckinridge possesses."

This is a foul and unadmitted calumny. It is an unmitigated R. O. B. The Star has been vilely imposed upon by some evil designed person, who is anxious to back up the forlorn prospects of the disunion candidate for the Presidency at the expense of truth. There never was a more complete falsehood than this rumor. It is utterly without foundation and false in every particular. So far from declaring or even entertaining any intention to support Breckinridge and Lane, Mr. Crittenden is at this moment earnestly, actively and zealously, devoting all his great influence to the cause of the Union party, of which he is the founder, and is giving his best energies to the promotion of the success of Bell and Everett.

Nor is there a particle of truth in the statement that the Union Convention would have chosen Breckinridge if it had been supposed that he would have been nominated by the Democratic Convention or any part of it. Mr. Breckinridge was never the ghost of a candidate of that Convention, and could not have secured any support whatever in it. This rumor is manufactured of the whole cloth to arrest, if possible, the numerous defections from the Democratic party, and the increase of the ranks of the Union party in the South. We pronounce it false in all its details, and we trust the journals that have a very honest intention to publish the correction.

Death of Jerome Bonaparte, Ex-King of Westphalia.

We learn by the Paris of the death of Prince Jerome Bonaparte, ex-king of Westphalia, uncle of the Emperor of the French, and the last of the brothers of the great Napoleon.

Few men have been witnesses of and active participants in so many great historical events as he has. He saw the rising glory of his great brother, witnessed the prominent events of the consulate and the empire; was seated on the throne of a kingdom created for him by Napoleon, saw his sun go down upon the bloody field of Waterloo, like him was sent into exile, and after a life of vicissitude and turmoil, returned to die in a good old age, in peace and crowned with honor upon the soil of France.

Jerome Bonaparte was the last and youngest brother of the great Napoleon. First, and the only remaining member of the family of his parents, Charles and Letitia Bonaparte, the first of his brothers, Joseph, King of Naples, having died in 1844; the second, Napoleon, Emperor of France in 1821; the third, Lucien, Prince of Canino, in 1840; his eldest sister, Marianna Eliza, Duchess of Tuscany, in 1820; Louis, King of Holland, in 1816; Marie Antoinette Caroline, Countess of Lipani, in 1839, and Jerome, ex-King of Westphalia, the eighth and last, in 1860.

The peculiar interest which attaches to the deceased in America arises from his marriage with Miss Elizabeth Patterson, of Baltimore, in 1803, when she was a visit to this country, who survives him and still resides in this city. The marriage was repudiated by the Emperor Napoleon, and the young wife refused admission into France.

the American party is numbered with the dead, and the democratic party is in its dying agony.—But the republic remains and it is stronger than ever. The Union is a rock, against which every party that comes into collision with it will be dashed to pieces, like a ship precipitated by winds and waves upon the beating cliffs of a lee shore. Parties have their uses and serve good ends; but when they cease to fulfill the functions for which they were allied into existence, then dissolution is at hand. The democratic party has had its day, and has done some service, but its last hour has come. It has become utterly corrupt, demoralized and disorganized. It has no longer any common principle. These party questions, which once served as a rallying ground, is now the immediate cause of disintegration, one portion of the party standing obstinately by one set of doctrines on the subject, and another portion holding as tenaciously by the opposite dogmas. For several years there has been no bond of union but "the cohesive power of the public plunder," and that has now become a rope of sand. A new party takes the place of the democracy, suited to the times and to the exigencies of the country. It looms up in formidable dimensions. It is the lion in the way which scares the bold and chivalrous Henry A. Wise.—New York Herald.

A Column Referred.

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Visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States. Queen Victoria has officially advised the President of the United States, that the Prince of Wales intends leaving England at an early day for Canada, and that he will proceed from Canada directly to Washington. This is the first official intimation our government has had in regard to the matter. The President has not indicated as yet what steps he will take in reference to this important event, but he will undoubtedly do all that is necessary, at least so far as he has power to do.

The Wheat Crop—Harvesting.

The farmers of Macon County have been very busily engaged during the last and present week in harvesting; and from all sections of the county we hear the most favorable accounts of the wheat crop. Some pronouncing it to be the best ever made within the recollection of that hoary-headed personage—the "oldest inhabitant."

Oats, too, we believe is good, and corn is growing finely—indeed, the prospect for an abundance of provision for both man and beast, is very flattering, at the present time.

Franklin N. C. Observer.

The Overland California Mail arrived at Fayetteville, Ark., on Sunday, with advices from San Francisco to June 19. The most important intelligence by this arrival is relative to the election in Oregon, which it was believed had resulted in the triumph of the Opposition, and the consequent election of Mr. Logan, the Republican candidate for Congress, by upwards of one hundred majority. The Legislature elected by said majority is to be of such a complexion as to insure the defeat of Messrs. Lane and Smith for the United States Senate.

Raleigh Register.

We understand the successful bids for State bonds, at the Treasurer's office on Monday last, ranged from 99 to 100, none below 99 being successful. The whole amount advertised was awarded.—Hal Standard.

She bore a son to her husband, the present Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, a gentleman of Baltimore. But her husband, unable to overcome the objections of Napoleon to his marriage, although the Pope refused to annul it, in 1807 entered into a matrimonial union with the Princess Frederica Charlotte, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, and he was soon afterwards proclaimed King of Westphalia. After a life of vicissitudes, in which he has witnessed the ceaseless fluctuations in the career of France, he has died amidst the honors and renown achieved by the Napoleonic dynasty, which again sways the destinies of the French empire.—Baltimore Sun.

Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad.

At a late Directors' meeting, the branch track from the main stem to this place, as recently surveyed by the engineers, was adopted and the branch ordered to be built. Deposits at stations west of Rockingham, and on to Charlotte, were also located and named. The first station in Anson county will be about two miles west of the river, and named "Pee Dee." The second will be at Lilesville. The third at Wadesboro. The fourth near Lawyers Spring Church, and named "Lanesboro." The fifth, near Alexander Branch Church, and called "Meadow Branch." The sixth at Monroe. And the seventh on the Indian and Mecklenburg line, and named "Indian Path."

On the eastern end of the road, a tri-weekly train will commence running the first of July, by which time fifty miles of track will be laid from Wilmington. The grading east of Rockingham, and to within eight miles of that place, is a forward step towards completion. The plating Big Swamp, nine miles east of Lumberton, will be completed this week in July, and it is confidently expected that the new line will be running at the end of the present year, one hundred miles west of Wilmington. The track on the Western division has been laid four miles west of Charlotte, and the work is steadily advancing towards Lenoir. At an early day a force of Irish will be put on the grading from the Union line to Charlotte, and the Company's force below Lumberton sent forward to the work in Richmond.—N. C. Argus.

John Bell and the Poor Man.

As the Democracy are always holding up the poor, whether candidates ever said or did anything for them, if that fact is entitled to any weight in estimating the claims of the Presidential candidates, we think John Bell, of Tennessee, has great claims on the honest elector for his efforts on the Home-stead Bill in 1850.

A bill was introduced which did not come up to the avowed object of its friends in giving relief to the poor citizens, enabling them to acquire homes. Mr. Bell, therefore, offered an amendment giving the poor man who owned no land and who was not able to bear the expense of moving his family a certificate for one hundred and sixty acres of land, which could be sold or assigned like soldiers bounty land warrants. But the amendment was lost. He also offered another which gave the citizens of all the States might have the chance of going into the Territories and making their entries, and removing their families in six months. But this was also lost. He offered another amendment, to acquire a title to the land by remaining on it for a few days in five years he should forfeit it unless he remained on it the whole five years, thus providing a home for the bona fide citizen, and preventing the frauds by such bills. But this amendment was also lost.

By reference to the debates of that session, it will be seen that John Bell voted and spoke in behalf of poor citizens, and did all he could to promote their welfare and protect them from the rapacity of speculators; yet he was voted down by a majority who profess to love "the dear people" very much, and who boast when they vote, that they are the party that love and protect the poor.—Canton (Mass.) American Citizen.

Visit of the Prince of Wales to the United States. Queen Victoria has officially advised the President of the United States, that the Prince of Wales intends leaving England at an early day for Canada, and that he will proceed from Canada directly to Washington. This is the first official intimation our government has had in regard to the matter. The President has not indicated as yet what steps he will take in reference to this important event, but he will undoubtedly do all that is necessary, at least so far as he has power to do.

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