

From the Fayetteville Observer. J. Parker Jordan. The Democratic papers having laid great stress on a letter of a notorious character whom they call the "Hon. J. Parker Jordan," (who has been endorsed as "a gentleman" by Gov. Ellis), we think it proper to copy the following from the Asheville Advocate of the 11th inst. received this morning.

The following certificates, numerously signed, have been sent to Mr. Pool, and he has them in his hands as they were signed. They show in what light John Parker Jordan is held by decent men in Eastern North Carolina. Let every one read them. The names there signed are many of them known to us and they are as respectable and intelligent gentlemen as any in North Carolina.

"Having seen a letter written by J. Parker Jordan in reference to his having been arraigned by John Pool, Esq., in the Senatorial canvass between these gentlemen in 1856 for his votes in the Legislature favoring measures for Western Improvements, and having seen certificates gotten by Mr. Jordan to sustain him in these statements, we, citizens of the first Senatorial District, without wishing to impute wrong motives to the signers of these certificates, believe that they either misunderstood or had forgotten the true issues between these gentlemen, and the following is the true statement of facts, as known to ourselves, having heard one or more discussions between Jordan and Pool in the canvass of 1856:

"Mr. Pool charged upon Mr. Jordan his want of fidelity to his profession and his promises made to the public, in that he declared and avowed in the canvass of 1864 that he was opposed to all measures tending to strengthen the political power of the West, and pledged himself that if he were elected, he would oppose all such measures; and that after he was elected, he broke these promises, and voted for all measures proposed by the West in the hope of securing the votes of the West for a Judgeship, and in support of this position read the speech of Gen. Atlas J. Dargan.

It was for the want of this fidelity to his promises and not for his votes that Mr. Pool arraigned him. We have always understood Mr. Pool, from his declarations and speeches, to be in favor of a judicious system of Internal Improvements and desirous of developing the resources of North Carolina, both East and West, and as speedily as possible, without injuring the credit of the State and overburdening her people with taxes.

W. H. Clark, B. F. Overman, C. W. Grandy, Jr., Thos. R. Cobb, Will H. Davis, J. M. Jennings, Thos. Shannon, J. Wilcox, Jno. L. Brothers, J. Commander Jr., J. C. Jacobs, Wm. A. Banks, H. C. Etheridge, E. A. Leigh, John Layden, Lafayette Sutton, Seth Whedbee, J. H. Riddick, F. Nixon, Jr., B. F. Keaton, Jas. M. Butt, F. M. Godfrey, John W. Turner, John A. Raper, Seth Morgan, C. Kellinger, W. P. Matthews, T. J. Miskell, W. H. Price, Josiah Fearing, John W. Sutton, Joseph Barrellitt, R. H. Blount, W. H. Bagley, A. Riddick, J. W. Mullen, Ed. C. Albertson, Thos. Hallowell, William Small.

"We, citizens of the First Congressional District of North Carolina, while we feel a proper delicacy in exposing any man's character, however despicable it may be, yet feel called upon for the sake of truth and justice, to state that John Parker Jordan, while endeavoring to injure, by slander, better men than himself, is himself of a character not to be envied; that his general reputation is that of having an utter disregard of truth and principle, and that his general conduct is such as to excite the disgust and contempt of all decent and honorable men, and that we believe this to be the general and prevailing sentiment among persons who best know him.

Signed, C. W. Grandy, Jr., John A. Raper, Jno. W. Pool, (a native of Maryland and no relative of the candidate), W. C. Dawson, F. M. Brooks, B. F. Overman, J. N. Butt, W. A. Price, G. W. Bell, J. L. Brothers, W. W. Graves, B. F. Keaton, F. M. Godfrey, J. Fearing, J. W. Turner, J. Commander, Jr., C. Kellinger, H. M. Fearing, T. Brothers, Jas. Smithson, W. H. Clark, B. F. White.

Questions We Want Answered. Will the friends of Breckinridge favor us with an answer to the following questions:

Is John C. Breckinridge a slave-owner? Did he ever own a slave? Does he not have white servants in his family entirely? Does he not till his farm with white hirelings altogether? Living in a slave State, and born in a slave State, how do you account for this free soil practice of a Southern man—running for the Presidency, nominated by Southern Disunionists and fire eaters? What sort of an administration would we have, provided always that Breckinridge and Lane can be elected, with the first named a practical emancipationist and old Joe Lane an out-and-out freesoiler? [See the latter's vote on the Homestead Bill, recently in the Senate.] It is probable that Mr. Breckinridge is another Cassius M. Clay. He is an Emancipationist and no doubt favors the colonization of the blacks in Liberia, and we should think not a very safe man for the South.—Charlotte Whig.

Gov. Ellis' Record. It has been charged, and correctly, too, that Gov. Ellis' legislative record is decidedly the meanest that was ever made by any public man, and the more especially as regards our works of internal improvements. It can't be shown from the record that Gov. Ellis ever voted one cent for the construction of a railroad, or for any other public work. On the contrary, however, (see journals for 1846-7, page 466,) he voted against extending further credit on the endorsed bonds of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad; the bill passed its third reading 71 to 42. He voted against giving a camp-ground on the Cherokee lands—Jour. 1856, p. 484. He voted against allowing Wilmington \$200,000—p. 566. Again, in the Legislature of 1844-5, he voted against improving State road in the county of Macon, across the Matahala Valley River Mountain—Jour., p. 681; the bill was lost by seven votes. He voted against the bill for the maintenance and education of poor and destitute deaf mutes and blind; or rather, on this bill he squatted. On bill to revive an act for a road from Rutherford county to Buncombe, he offered a proviso that it should not revive the State subscription \$2,500—Jour., p. 612. He voted against the Railroad survey from Raleigh to Fayetteville and on to the Georgia line—p. 754. He voted against Graham county—p. 506; against public road in Wilkes—p. 518; against the Homestead Bill—p. 583; against resolutions to construct asylums for deaf, dumb and the blind, and the insane—p. 585. He voted against the Portsmouth and Roanoke Railroad—p. 659; after the bill was passed and came before the Senate, he voted to postpone indefinitely—p. 737; the motion to postpone was carried, but reconsidered—Ellis voting against re-consideration. On the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, he squatted.

The above is certainly the meanest record that could be brought in judgment against any man who professes to have a particle of public spirit about him, or any regard whatever for the unfortunate and distressed. Take him East or West, whichever way you please, and you find him the same cold-blooded and cold-hearted legislator. Not even the sufferings and misfortunes of the deaf, dumb and the blind, make the least impression on him; and as to the poor debtor, why, he don't vote either way—he squats.

Such is the record of the man who aspires to be Governor and who asks the votes of the West because he is in favor of internal improvements. Can the West or the East either have any confidence in a man whose record shows him to possess so narrow and contracted a soul, and whose everlasting cry is, "I squats?"—Little Ad.

Backed—Afraid to Meet Him. Before Pool and Ellis came West, it was understood that they had closed the campaign in the East. Well, they spoke in Pittsboro' on last Saturday, 21st. From Pittsboro' Ellis runs off again away down to Wilson, and to Sampson county. Pool remains in the West, speaking at Asheboro', Charlotte, and other places. Why don't Ellis meet him? Ellis, we see, is to speak at Charlotte on the 31st. Why didn't he meet Pool there on the 24th? Pool is to speak at Gold Hill, Rowan, on the 26th. Why don't Ellis meet him there? Ah, it is said that Ellis has to meet the Council of State in Raleigh on that day to appoint a Judge. Appoint a Judge, indeed! and who wants a judge now?—this is vacation time, there are no Courts to hold at this time. It is the Governor who calls the Council together. Why did he do it at this time? Was it for an excuse to get away from Pool? It certainly looks so. It is a clear case of back—a clear back down. It reminds us of the Pugnacious Justice of the Peace who was always ready for a fight, but whenever he was about to be whipped he availed himself of the authority of his office and commanded the peace. So Ellis, when Pool gets him down, he calls his Council together at Raleigh, and leaves to attend to executive business. Leave the campaign to appoint a Judge! Why, it's two months before either of the candidates require a good long time for preparation.—Greensboro' Pat.

What the King Says. Mr. Buchanan in that "last political speech" which it would have been well for him never to have made, says that neither Breckinridge or Douglas were regularly nominated by the requisite two-thirds of the Convention, and that hence all democrats are at liberty to choose between them. So we have said before and now say again, and hence we would suggest to the democratic press of the State who have been so zealous in denouncing the adherents of Douglas that it might be well for them to listen to their master and cease the unfounded assertion that Breckinridge and Lane are the regular candidates of the National Democratic Party. President Buchanan, in a labored speech, says they are not.—Eighteen of the States of the Union not only refuse to recognize them as such but will certainly vote against them. Yet those federal laqueys who feel impelled to serve the crown, right or wrong, continue to denounce all who refuse to come into the seceder movement.—Newbern Progress.

Cheering Signs! Among the most cheering signs of the times, we may mention the fact that the New Orleans Crescent, Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, and Athens (Ga.) Watchman, heretofore neutral in the present contest, have gallantly hoisted the flag of Bell and Everett! All these papers are influential, and will do noble work for our candidates and our cause. The signs of the times are indeed gloriously cheering!—Wadesboro', Argus.

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS! The battle is now closing. The champions of the respective parties have shown themselves all over the State, and contested, before the people, the questions involved in the present canvass. The people have heard them, and they are now called upon to decide which have fought most fairly, most gallantly and most honestly. They are also called upon to decide on the merits of the questions involved in this contest. It is for them to say which is right and which is wrong. They have to do this through the ballot box, on the first Thursday in August, the 2d day of the month. Then to the polls fellow citizens, and give us your decision!

DECIDE Whether or not it is right that one hundred and thirty-eight thousand negroes in North Carolina ought to go free of tax, whilst 20 cents is laid on every \$100 value of land.

DECIDE Whether or not it is right that the tax on negroes between 12 and 50 years should be only 6 1/2 cents, while land pays 20 cents.

DECIDE Whether or not a negro mechanic that would sell for \$2,000 cash, shall pay only 80 cts., whilst a tract of land worth \$500 pays one dollar.

DECIDE Whether or not it is right that this negro mechanic, who earns for his master from 300 to 500 dollars a year, should pay only 80 cents tax, whilst the poor white mechanic, working in the same shop and making, say 500 dollars a year, is required to pay five dollars on his wages besides his poll tax of 80 cents.

DECIDE Whether or not it is right to put a heavy tax on the purchases of your merchants, when it is certain that those merchants will put it on their goods, and make the people pay it in the end.

DECIDE Whether or not it is right to make land pay a higher tax than money at interest. The land yields nothing without work and other expenses. Money yields without work and without expense.

DECIDE Whether or not young negroes should go untaxed, whilst all the woodland and old fields are taxed just the same as lands in cultivation.

DECIDE Whether or not it is right to tax pleasure carriages higher than negroes.—The one is an expense to the owner, the other is profitable property.

DECIDE Whether or not negro property should enjoy a peculiar privilege and protection under the Constitution of the State, whilst every other kind of property, even down to the smallest articles, are liable to be taxed at any time whenever it shall please the Legislature to take it in the revenue bill.

DECIDE Whether or not the burden of taxation ought to be laid on the people according to a rule of fair equality.

DECIDE Whether you think it possible to get equal taxation whilst the Constitution exempts nearly one-half of the negro property, without so altering it as to remove that exemption.

Between the candid, fair and dignified Pool; and between the unfair, undignified and fighting Gov. ELLIS.

DECIDE Fairly, honestly and candidly between these men, including their personal and political characters and positions, and you will have done your duty, so far as the State is concerned.

Salisbury Watchman.

A Malicious Falshood. "The Newbern Progress has allowed itself to be made the victim of one of the greatest political swindles ever perpetrated on any community."—Goldboro' Rough Notes.

"Hold your temper, Mr. Rough Notes. You'll need that vituperation to expend in a different direction, ere long. You say that the report that Gov. Ellis has withdrawn from the canvass is a "malicious falshood." That, however, is only based on a simple assertion. You say that an acquaintance of yours saw Judge Person a week ago, and the Judge thought the Governor's prospects in the West were very flattering, and for that reason the report is false, "maliciously false." We think, however, that that should furnish a reason why the Gov. should take it cool this hot weather. But you say that the Iredell Express, from which we took the extract is a Know Nothing paper, and for that reason the report is false, strange argument, Mr. Rough Notes. We would like to have the opinion of the Notes as to which can excel in misrepresenting facts, these days, the Know Nothing or the Democratic papers.

Its no use, Mr. Rough Notes—you can't get up a panic so easily. Keep cool, and you will find that though the "Progress" may sometimes, inadvertently, give currency to false reports extracted from other papers; yet some others, not so old as the "Progress" are guilty of circulating false reports that they didn't extract from other papers; we will, however, grant through courtesy that they do not do it with malicious intent.—Newbern Progress.

Fatal Accident. We learn that Mr. Geo. Wilson, one of the workmen on the new Presbyterian Church in this town, fell from the tower of that building this morning and was killed.

Mr. Wilson was from Baltimore, where his wife and children now reside. [Wil. Herald.]

The Holly Springs Herald, of Friday says that the prospects for good stands of cotton were never better, and that corn was generally growing well.

Out of the Party. The men who support John C. Breckinridge for President have gone out of the Democratic party. Nothing can be plainer than this. In the first place, Mr. Breckinridge was nominated by a Seceder's Convention. It was neither regularly called nor regularly held. It embraced only one hundred and eighteen delegates, and had majority delegations of any sort from only eight States and the delegates from only three States had been authorized to act in it. It was thus, in its composition and organization, an unauthorized Convention of Bolters from the Democratic party.

In the second place, the Convention, if Convention it may be called, refused to stand upon the Democratic platform, but adopted a platform which had been distinctly repudiated by the Democratic party in its National Convention, while that Convention was unquestionably an authoritative body. Nobody will dare deny that the Convention which met at Charleston on the 23d of April was the National Democratic Convention. Every State, every Congressional District was represented in it; and while they were represented—before a single delegate had bolted—a platform was adopted and that subsequently adopted by the seceders was distinctly and emphatically repudiated.

We say, then, that the men and newspapers which stand upon that repudiated platform, and support its nominees, are out of the party. Their talk about Democracy is mere twaddle. No man is a Democrat who stands upon any other than the Democratic Platform, and supports any other than the regular nominees of the party.—Providence Post.

Old Abe on the Battle Field. The following story of the first and last military exploit of Abe Lincoln is told by the Toledo Times:

At the time of the Black Hawk war "Abe" enlisted. The company mustered 80 mounted men. They started off in fine spirits to engage in the deadly fray.—Arriving at a point on the prairies about two hundred miles from the Indian lines, the party bivouacked for the night, picketed their horses, and slept on their arms. The method of picketing the horses was that in common use fastening a huke rope some 80 feet in length to a stake firmly planted, and then using smaller lines of considerable length, one end attached to the animal's neck, and the other to the main rope. During the night the sentinel imagined he saw the Indians, and immediately discharged his old fuscus. The camp was aroused in an instant, and each sprang to his saddle. "Old Abe" shot out in the darkness on his charger like lightning, until the ropes "rove taut," when over he went, horse and himself, headlong. Thinking himself caught in an Indian ambush, he gathered up, mounted, and putting spurs to his horse, took the opposite shute, but soon brought up as before, horse and rider tumbling headlong. "Old Abe" got up, thinking he was surrounded, and shouted, "Gentlemen Indians, I surrender without a shot but have not a word to offer. All I want is quarter."

Storm at Selma. A heavy rain and wind storm passed over Selma on the 11th inst. We quote as follows from the Issue:

It blew on Lundie's receiving warehouse and a large portion of Keith & Co.'s cotton warehouse. Gil's blacksmith shop and the chimneys of Mr. Plattenburg's residence, as well as fens and shade trees on many of our streets. The lightning was intense, and the claps of thunder that followed were tremendous. The telegraph office was thereby made to suffer a loss in the destruction of the magnet and other portions of its apparatus. The tin roof of Keith & Co.'s warehouse rolled up by the force of the wind as a sheet of thin paper may be rolled in a man's hand, and a part of it was carried into the river. The destruction to shade trees was very great, thus marring in a considerable degree the beauty of some of our principal streets. Several signs were blown down but not injured. We have not heard of any one receiving bodily injury by the storm.

Usefulness of Birds. Birds are the staunch friends of every man that raises fruit, grain or grass. They are the constitutional checks upon constitutional insects. Every cherry that a robin eats he pays for at least five hundred times over by countless and nameless insects devoured as part of his meat diet. Woodpeckers, jays, sparrows, robins and the tribe of thrushes, are indefatigable friends of the garden and the farm. They never boast of their services. They seem quite unconscious of their usefulness. They make no demand upon the farmer, on the score of beauty, song, or service. They perform their disinterested labor of abating the insect plague under all discouragements, and even when requited with abuse and persecution. With these services they also bring to us an amount of enjoyment in their songs which no man of sensibility can fail to appreciate; and which is not a whit less deserving because they sell no tickets for their concert, and pass around no hat after their performance.

Half and Half. At a Breckinridge and Lane Ratification meeting in Vicksburg, last week, the motion to ratify, as we are informed by the Whig of that city, was adopted by a bare majority—the ayes and noes being so equally divided, that it was hard to tell which prevailed. It will thus be seen that Douglas is not without backers even in Mississippi.—Indeed, in all the Gulf States, at least a third, if not more, of the Democrats are Douglas men, and will no doubt warmly support him for the Presidency.

Iredell Express.

EUGENE B. DRAKE & SON, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

STATESVILLE, FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1860.

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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 PASQUOTANK.

FOR THE SENATE, L. Q. SHARPE, Esq., OF IREDELL.

The Watchword of Freemen! EQUALITY AT THE BALLOT-BOX!!! EQUALITY AT THE TAX-BOX!!! John Pool and Eyal Taxation, Now and Forever!!!!

Let those who would reduce the heavy burdens of the Poor Man, cast their votes for JOHN POOL!

Let nothing but Death keep the friends to EQUAL TAXATION away from the polls on Thursday, the 2nd day of August.

Send us the Returns. We would thank any of our friends, residing in the north western counties, to send us the election returns as early as practicable. We will send them an issue of our paper in return.

It appeared to us, very clearly, that notwithstanding Mr. Pool does not seek or labor to array the non-slaveholder against those who own slaves, or the Institution itself, the practical result will be the introduction of a sentiment peculiarly hostile and injurious to the interests of slaveholders. His entire speech may be regarded an Ad Caput appeal to the populace and their prejudices, and we would regret very much to witness the practical results of such sentiments.—"The Poor Man," was the burden of the song from first to last.—Charlotte Bulletin.

The above we copy from the Charlotte Bulletin, after the editor had heard Mr. Pool make his speech Tuesday, the 24th of July, at Charlotte. We can but express our surprise at the conclusion arrived at by the Bulletin, whose editor is a South Carolinian, and hails from a State where slaves have been taxed ad valorem, these many years. A State, too, that has always claimed to be Democratic—the editor of the Bulletin being himself, to the Democratic party that was. Is ad valorem taxation of slaves in South Carolina, "peculiarly hostile and injurious to the interests of slaveholders" there? If so, why has the law been continued in that State? Who ever heard it said, that the non-slaveholder was arrayed against the slaveholder in South Carolina, or any where in the Southern States? Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Texas, Tennessee,—in all these States little negroes and all slaves are taxed from the cradle to the grave. All the above States but one—Maryland—claim to be Democratic. Has any thought ever found utterance among the people of those States, that because slaves are so taxed, the non-slaveholder was arrayed against the slaveowner? or vice versa? No! No one believes there, "the practical result will be (or has been) the introduction of a sentiment peculiarly hostile and injurious to the interests of slaveholders." No man can say, that he has ever heard any complaint of that sort made by the citizens, or any portion of them, in the aforesaid States.

What reason, then, is there for supposing that ad valorem would operate differently in North Carolina? A half dozen or more States have tried the principle of imposing equal taxation upon the leading articles of capital, and found it to work well; then why should North Carolina, fear to follow the example? The objection is absurd.

But Mr. Pool is charged by the Bulletin with making "an Ad Caput appeal to the populace and their prejudices," &c. Now, did not the Bulletin allow its own prejudice to step in to damage Mr. Pool, without cause, when it so stated? We have heard Mr. Pool make a speech upon the subject of ad valorem, and we had perused several speeches which he had made previously, upon the same subject, and we must confess that his address, so far as we could perceive, were free, altogether, from the charge set up by the Bulletin. There was nothing of the demagogue exhibited in any of these speeches—although the Bulletin charges differently; but Mr. Pool—contrary to the practice of Gov. Ellis, who appeals to prejudice altogether, using nothing like argument.—Mr. Pool, we say, addresses himself and his subject to the understanding of the people, leaving them to weigh the matter of his argument in the scales of Justice. That we say, has been the uniform course of Mr. Pool, ever since the canvass opened, and there is little probability that he would vary his long-followed practice, when he had reached Charlotte.

We must think, that the "severe indisposition" which caused our cotemporary to leave the ground, before the other speakers delivered their addresses, had some influence in shaping his too severe strictures upon the remarks of Mr. Pool. We hope that our cotemporary has recovered his health and usual flow of spirits since, and feels once more in good humor with the world.

Thursday afternoon last during a heavy thunder storm, a stack of Wheat Straw was set on fire, by the electric fluid, on the lot of Mrs. A. Caldwell, in this vicinity, and consumed. Fortunately the barn, which contained wheat and oats, standing near, escaped. The loss, perhaps, was small.

Last week we ventured to guess the reason why so many Democratic papers had espoused the cause of Breckinridge, and gave the cold shoulder to Douglas. If it was not a true guess, perhaps we did not miss the truth a great deal, and shall content that we are good at guessing, at least in this instance, until our mistake is shown. The Louisville Journal thus states a fact that, perhaps, is equally applicable to North Carolina:

"We thought at first that Breckinridge had more democratic strength in Kentucky than Douglas. We were perhaps led to think so by seeing a considerable majority of the Democratic papers of the State declared against Douglas and for Breckinridge. We did not perhaps give enough consideration to the fact that nearly all the Democratic papers of Kentucky receive the patronage of the Buchanan administration, and are therefore to a great extent under its control. All the present indications are that a majority of the Democratic presses of the State do not express the preference of the majority of the Democratic masses, the latter being clearly in our opinion for Douglas. We believe that if the choice between Douglas and Breckinridge were submitted to the rank and file of the Kentucky Democrats today, the Yabeey candidate would be beaten handsomely."

The number of Journals that support a candidate is, by no means, a criterion at all times, by which to estimate correctly the popular sentiment. If two-thirds, or all the Democratic papers in the State support Breckinridge, because Mr. Buchanan wills it, that is no reason why the people shall give their votes, when there are others to whom they may be more attached. And, if an election were held to-day, as between Breckinridge and Douglas, in this State, in the South, our opinion is that Douglas would receive a majority of the votes.

A Mister Fox. We have read, in the Charlotte Bulletin, a synopsis of what the editor calls a speech made by a Mr. Fox in reply to Mr. Pool. If the Bulletin has made no mistake in reporting said speech, or that portion of it which has been given to the public—and we presume it was furnished by the said Mr. Fox—we must declare that we have never perused a more revolting exhibition of a Demagogue! If Mr. Fox's study of the Classics leads him into tirades like the one under review, his scholarship is debased in the possession!

And now, Mr. Fox—"go to your spiritual home and pray for the weal of your country. Content yourself to be obscurely good. When vice prevails and impious men bear sway, the post of honor is a private station." That was your advice to Mr. Pool; it is our advice to you. Go to your hole, Mr. Fox, and there hide your diminutive self from the world, to seek repentance, and there study what is due between gentlemen; come no forth again to traduce your superiors—the "Know Nothings," as you have called them, and Mr. Pool.

Above all, profane not your Maker with impious lips.

That Somersault. The somersault which the Standard has made, in springing from Douglas to Breckinridge, exceeds any feat which Dan Rice could perform in a circus, and it has excited no little speculation in the minds of the curious in political science why the sudden leap was made. We cannot learn by reading the Standard's new confession of faith, that any new light had illumined his mind, and thereby wrought a conversion. Mr. Douglas is still a favorite with the editor, who declares that the Little Giant is both true to the South, and loyal to the Union. True the Standard has stated that the people commended him to "face about" for Breckinridge, but how, and in what shape the command was issued, and made known, no one knows. The people had held no convention, no meetings, to say which way the political compass shall be steered since the Baltimore convention to nominate candidates—at least none in North Carolina. Therefore, how can newspaper editors know whether the people prefer Breckinridge to Douglas?—prefer either. How can the Standard know? without having heard the voice of the people expressed in mass meetings, &c.

Presented. The Hendersonville Pleasance says the Grand Jury of Henderson, have found a bill against Gov. Ellis for fighting.—Nat. Register.

There it is! Suppose we publish the above, will not all the locusts sheets in the State swear it is a lie, which had its origin at the Express office. Faith, and we'll do it, say what they will—for they'll all lie, anyhow, upon us.

Yes, Gov. Ellis stands charged in a bill of indictment for fighting, in the county of Henderson!

The Charlotte Democrat declares that it is not for Douglas now, nor ever has been. We shall have to receive the assertion of our neighbors, of course, that Douglas is the favorite of their's. But, they support Breckinridge—and Mr. Buchanan supports Breckinridge, and "The Democratic party are not a pro-slavery party." This induces us to inquire if our cotemporary has withdrawn from the Democratic party—South? or does he support the North-west corner of Democracy, merely, which ranges from Kentucky to Oregon, near the North Pole?

Working the Roads. Antid valorem politicians, and many slave owners, who desire that their little negroes should not pay a tax, are endeavoring to make the impression that if the ad valorem principle be adopted, slaves will be exempted from working the roads. That is false! Slaves will be no less liable to work the roads then, than now. It is a trick to frighten non-slave owners and induce them to vote for Ellis.

When a party is reduced so low as to resort to falsehood and endeavor to succeed by unfair shifts, such men deserve to be beaten, and they will be beaten.

A Voice from South Carolina. A letter addressed to the editors, by a friend in South Carolina says:

"I had a notion to say that the people here laugh at the idea of not taxing Negroes."

Negroes are taxed in South Carolina from the cradle to the grave, and the same in the case in quite every southern State but North Carolina. If there be any pure Southern principle in the South, it is to be met with in the Palmetto State, generally, where all slaves are taxed. But Gov. Ellis is opposed to taxing the slave property of the State.

Thanks. This morning's mail brought us several new cash subscribers from Salisbury, also several from Georgia. Of Georgia a friend writes that ad valorem has been in existence there these many years—all property being taxed according to value, and that no other system would be tolerated by any party in Georgia.

The Union Guard. We have received the first No. of "The Union Guard," a sixteen paged paper, the publication of which has been commenced at the City of Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the "National Executive Committee of the Constitutional Union Party," to preserve the names of JOHN BELL and EDWARD EVERETT before the people of the United States for President and Vice President. The Union Guard will employ the best talent upon its pages, in the country, men of experience, conservatism, and of undoubted devotion to the Union, Constitution and the Enforcement of the Laws.

The Union Guard will be published every week until the Presidential election in November next, at the following rates:

Single subscription \$0 50  
Twelve copies 5 00  
Twenty-five copies 10 00  
Clubs supplied at the following rates:  
Forty-five copies 15 00  
One hundred copies, sent to one address 30 00  
No paper will be sent until the money is received.  
Address, N. D. LARNER & CO., Washington, D. C.

The People Loathe a Demagogue. We learn that the speech which was made by a Mr. Fox of Charlotte, in reply to Mr. Pool, last week, on account of its grossness and discourtesy to Mr. Pool and the respectable body of people who will support him, has disgusted many, who would have voted for Gov. Ellis, and that they will now vote the Ad Valorem ticket. That is as it should be. It is a great mistake for demagogues to presume the people are as void of principle as themselves.

Blackwood's Magazine. We have received from the American publishers, L. Scott & Co., 79, Fulton street, N. Y., Blackwood for July. The following is the table of contents:

The Secret History of the Russian Campaigns of 1812; Captain Spjelke's Adventures in Somali Land; Poetry: Judicial Puzzle—The Campden Wonder; The Royal Academy and other Exhibitions; Norman Sinclair; An Autobiography; An Election in France; Ermins; The Reform Bill and the Tory Party.

Hon. J. M. Leach at Statesville. Hon. J. M. Leach, the representative to Congress from this district, addressed his fellow citizens of Iredell, at the Court House, in Statesville, Friday last. About a thousand persons were collected to hear this able public servant of the people, and in a speech of full three hours in length, Gen. Leach chained the attention of his auditors, and bursts of rapturous applause told they were well pleased. The speech was able, comprehending the important questions now agitating the public mind, both State and National, and they were discussed in a masterly manner.

The Sixth District can boast of having one of the ablest members in the House of Representatives, in the person of Gen. Leach.

Wilmington Herald. This sterling Whig Journal has been sold to the Messrs. Barr, to Mr. A. M. Wadell, who will hereafter be editor and proprietor. Mr. Wadell is an able writer and will make a capital newspaper of the Herald, which it has always been. We wish him distinguished success.

Scientific diseases are the parent stock from which arise a large portion of the fatal maladies that afflict mankind. They are as it were a species of potato in the human constitution, which undermines and corrupts all the sources of its vitality and hastens its decay. They are the germ from which springs Consumption, Rheumatism, Heart Disease, Liver Complaint and English Biliousness, which will be recognized as among the most fatal and destructive of the plagues of men. So dreadful are its consequences to human life, that it is hardly possible to over estimate the importance of an actual, reliable remedy, that can sweep out this Scrofulous contamination. We know then, we shall proclaim welcome news to our readers, if one from such a quarter will leave little doubt of its efficacy—and still more welcome when we tell them that it is ready done accomplish the end desired. We mean ATLAS'S SERRAVALLE, and it is entirely worthy the attention of those who are afflicted with Scrofula or Scrofulous complaints.—Register, Albany, N. Y.

The Right Spirit and the Right Talk. At a Whig Mass Meeting in Education last week, Mills Roberts, a plain, unpretending farmer of Gates County, was called out and said: "At first he was opposed to ad valorem because it reached his little negroes—of which he has over one hundred and twenty-five that have never been taxed. He said he had thought about the matter, weighed the circumstances and found that his young negroes were his most productive property—that they received the largest share of protection from the government, and was it right that they should go scot-free, while other property less valuable, and which paid more taxes was not, his opinion, and as an honest man he could not oppose any thing which seemed so just and fair as ad valorem or Equal Taxation. Hence his present position. He believed it right, just and equal to all, and should go for it, if it did make his taxes a little higher, as he owned the negroes should be taxed as well as the bone and muscle and brain of the poor white men."

Mr. Everett's Orator at Boston. The Boston Post thus speaks of the oration delivered by Mr. Everett on the Fourth:

We print in full the splendid oration delivered yesterday at the Music Hall by the Hon. Edward Everett—its main theme is a reply to the charges and intimations alleged against the country by Earl Grey in a debate in the House of Lords on the 19th of April last. The various counts in the British indictment against the United States are stated and examined in a masterly manner; the imputation that a fatal degeneracy is stealing over our country is faithfully repelled, and it is demonstrated by a simple array of facts and arguments that the eighty-fourth anniversary of the Declaration find the United States in the fulfillment of glorious anticipations with which the founders of the Republic put it forth. The orator spoke with great power, and his well-put reasoning was received with the highest gratification by an audience that filled every part of Music Hall.

Said George, since I have been abroad I have eaten so much pork, that I am ashamed to look a hog in the face. I suppose, sir, said a wag who was present, you share without a glass.

Flowers fling their wealth upon the vacant air, and rich men often fling theirs upon the vacant heir.

Good looking girls in male attire are dangerous counterfeits.