From the Raleigh Register.

THE DEMOCRACY OF GRANVILLE REPUDIATING THIER PLATFORM.

OXFORD, May 25, 1860.

MR. EDITOR: The Democratic Convention to nominate candidates to represent the county of Granville in the next Legislature, met here to-day. Every district in the county was represented, and after it was organized, on motion, three delegates from each captain's district in the county were appointed a committee to select and recommend suitable persons. The committee returned and after mature deliberation, reported the names of C. H. K. Taylor, for the Senate, Tas Hargrove, Edward Lyon and J. M. Bullock, for the House of Commons, and moved that the nominations of these gentlemen be made unanimous. At this stage of the proceedings T. Brown Venable, Esq., arose and moved that each candidate's name be submitted separately to the convention, and before the vote was taken the candidate should state whether he endorsed and stood squarely on the platform of the Democratic party as adopted by their late State Convention which assembled in Raleigh the 10th day of March, 1860. In making this motion, Mr. Venable said he was prepared to support, cordially, each and every person nominated, provided he endorsed the platform; if not, he could not support them.

Mr. Thomas Lyon said the resolution of Mr. Venable was an unusual one. He had never heard of such a thing being required of a candidate before. He thought it unnecessary and would say for himself if he was one of the nominees and he could not stand fairly and squarely on the platform, honor would prevent him from accepting the nomination, and he should decline it.

Mr. Willis Jenkins said that Mr. Venable's motion was calculated to produce disorganization in the Democratic party; that he, Mr. Venable, two years ago had tried the same thing, &c.

Think of this, Democrats of North Carolina, that a motion for the candidates of your party to endorse your platform of principles put forth by your State Convention is pronounced by a leading Democrat in the largest slaveholding county in the State as a disorganizing movement. Mr. Venable's motion was thus acted upon and voted down by a large majority. Mr. Venable then introduced a resolution that the convention endorse the platform of the late Democratic State Convention in all its parts. Cries were heard of table it, table it, and Mr. Hargrove said the resolution was unnecessary, and moved that it be laid on the table. Mr. Venable said, and proclaimed it, that the vote on laying on the table was to be considered a test vote as to the passage of the resolution. The motion to lay on the table was put and carried by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Bullock then came forward, accepted the nomination, and said he endorsed the platform fully in all its parts. Mr. Hargrove then accepted the nomination, but said nothing about the platform. This was expected for it has been known here by every one that he was out and out for ad valorem. Mr. Edward Lyon said he must decline the nomination, but said he believed almost everybody was for ad valorem, and if the people wanted equal taxation, they would have it in spite of conventions.—Mr. Taylor was not present, but I believe it is understood he will accept, and is opposed to ad valorem. The convention nominated Thos. Lyon in place of Edward Lyon, but he declined—they then nominated Sam. H. Cannady, who also declined—they then nominated Wm. Jenkins, and gave him two weeks to decide upon accepting.

Now, Mr. Editor, bear in mind the fact that Mr. Bullock, one of the nominees, is the same Mr. Bullock who was chairman of the committee and reported the platform of the late Democratic State Convention, and when a motion was made in this convention to endorse said platform, another of the nominees moved to lay said resolution on the table, which was carried by a large and overwhelming majority, and this two in the largest slaveholding county in the State. What says Mr. Holden and Gov. Ellis to this? Also, note the fact, that after said resolution was tabled on a test vote, the Chairman of the Committee who reported the platform of the late Democratic State Convention, accepted the nomination of this Convention that repudiated his own platform. Such was the action of the democracy of Granville, only two days after being regaled and instructed by Gov. Ellis, to stand squarely up to the work of crushing out Ad Valorem and equal taxation. We proclaim it on the hills and in the valleys, and throughout the length and breadth, of North Carolina, that the Democratic Convention of the largest slaveholding County in the State, refused to endorse the platform of the party, as put forth at their late State Convention, and the Chairman of the Committee who reported it, silently acquiesced in the action.

A LOOKER ON.

The Grape.—A convention of vine growers has been called by the vine-growing and agricultural association in the South. A Georgia paper, in recommending the project to Southern attention, remarks that more good will come from it to the country than from the Convention recently held in Charleston. Associations for the culture of the vine, and also for making wine, are being formed in many parts of the country. It is only necessary to increase the knowledge of the subject to a degree equal to the zeal in which it is taken up to insure success.

Terrible Accident at Clarksville, Tennessee.—Recently the temporary suspension portion of the railroad bridge at Clarksville, Tenn., fell with a tremendous crash, mangling the bodies of several Irish workmen, engaged at work on the bridge—and drowning three others. One poor fellow had both his legs broken short off at the knees. Afterwards another portion of the bridge fell, killing six Irish workmen.

Starving.—The Wedowee (Ala.) Mercury published in Randolph Co., Ala., states it as a positive fact, that "there are persons in this county actually starving"—and recommends that the Judge of Probate call the county commissioners together, to take measures for their relief.

From the Raleigh Register.

HALIFAX, N. C., May 22, 1860.

MR. SYME: The candidates for the office of Governor of the State met in this place, by appointment, on yesterday. The crowd in attendance was not as large as it would have been had the appointment been more generally known.

Gov. Ellis led off in a speech of about one hour and a half in length. In this, as well as in his rejoinder, he occupied pretty much the same position as in his speeches at other places. Although he disclaimed any intention of exciting sectional feelings, his arguments and appeals were evidently so directed. His comparison of the "amount of taxes" paid by the 1st and 8th Congressional Districts, and the amounts paid by the counties of Halifax and Burke, coupled with his statement that more money had been expended in works of Internal Improvement in the west than in the east, were well calculated to array sectional feeling. He computed the number of slaves in the State at about 300,000, and their present value (at $600 per head,) at $180,000,000; said that they paid into the treasury $118-000, and argued that, as the greater portion of the slaves were in the east, and ad valorem tax would encourage extravagant appropriations by the legislature, cause the burthens of taxation to be placed still more heavily on the east, and lead eventually to an alteration in the basis of representation. After some pretty strong denunciation of the Seceders at Charleston, and of Mr. Yancey, in particular, Gov. Ellis announced his intention to support for the Presidency the nominee of his party at Baltimore, and concluded his remarks amidst the cheers of his friends.

Mr. Pool next took the stand, and was greeted with much applause. He commenced by stating that he stood fairly and squarely upon the platform of his party, and that he should advocate the same principles here as in the west, without reference to sectional interest; that if the east was blessed with more property than the west it was just and right that she should pay more of the public burdens. He denied that more money had been spent in the west than in the east, and showed that the liberality was from the west. He avowed his willingness to extend the Western Railroad, as a measure of justice to the west, and as a means of adding to the receipts of eastern improvements. He denied that there was disposition on the part of the west to disturb the basis of representation in the Senate and quoted from the speeches and resolutions of western gentlemen to prove the fact. He took the Governor's figures and showed most satisfactorily that the present mode of taxation was very unequal, as it imposed a tax of only *six and a half cents* on every hundred dollars value in slaves, whilst *twenty* cents was exacted and paid for every hundred dollars worth of land, and argued that whilst an *equality of taxation* would *increase* the tax upon slaves *three and a half cents*, it would *lessen it ten cents* on the land; in other words, that whilst it would not add materially to the slaveholder's taxes, it would lessen them on the land owner. He thought the best mode of strengthening slavery was for the slave owner to be willing to submit to an equality of taxation. He cited a number of Southern States where the taxes were so paid, and triumphantly asked if the institution of slavery had been weakened thereby. He avowed his belief that the slaveholders of the east would not allow a few dollars and cents to conflict with their willingness to do full and ample justice to all. His concluding appeal to the conservative men of all parties to stand by the nomination of Bell and Everett was very eloquent, and called forth rapturous applause.

Rely upon it, Pool is steadily gaining ground, and a thorough canvass of the State will result in his triumphant election.

During the discussion allusion was made to the position of our county man Richard H. Smith, Esq., and upon a call from Gov. Ellis, that gentleman said, in substance, that he was delegated by his friends to attend the Opposition Convention in Raleigh, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions; that the subject of ad valorem was discussed before the Committee, and he opposed it with all the arguments that he could. The majority, however, were against him, and as Chairman of the Committee he drew the resolutions embodying the sense of the committee. It was adopted by the Convention. The arguments on that occasion, as well as subsequent reflection, had convinced him that the principle was correct, and however much it might subject him to the charge of a change of opinion, as an honest man he was bound to avow it.

Yours, &c., P.

THE BLACK REPUBLICANS AND MR. BELL.

The Republican presses at the North are down upon Mr. Bell on the slavery question, and declare that instead of being a "conservative," as he has been represented, he is an out and out "slavery defender and extensionist." The New York *Evening Post* has a long article on the subject, and denounces Mr. Bell in no measured terms, for the sentiment uttered in his speech on the compromise, that "the soundness of the doctrine, that the constitution, *proprio vigore*, that the flag of the Union, protects the citizen in the enjoyment of his rights of property of every description, recognized as such in any of the States, in every sea and in every territory of the Union, cannot be questioned."

Such is Mr. Bell among the freesoilers. Here at the South there are those who are unscrupulous enough to assert that he is not to be trusted on the slavery question. So much for *party*.

[*Savannah Republican.*

An old man in an English almshouse, also confessed that he had spent sixpence a day for beer during a period of sixty years, was surprised when told that the aggregate at compound interest would have amounted to $3,225 19c. 6d. He at once said that if he could live his life over again he would'nt drink a drop.

Last week, seventy-one "grass widows," residing around Elkhart, Indiana, gave a ball, and invited their male friends. No ladies who were not grass widows were admitted, and the fun ran high until morning.

MR. SEWARD.—The Editor of the N. Y. Times, H. J. Raymond, Esq., paid a visit to Mr. Seward, at Auburn, a few days ago, in returning from the Chicago Convention. He found him engaged in plans for re-building his barns and out-houses, which had been burned a few weeks ago. Mr. Seward, writes Mr. Raymond, "will serve out the remainder of his term in the Senate, but will not, in any event or under any circumstances, be a candidate for re-election. His personal friends know that this has been his fixed purpose for the last two years. He regards his public life as definitively closed—and seems to derive more solid satisfaction from the prospect of retirement than any additional honors could possibly confer."

Mr. Seward's term will expire on the 3d of March next. And then this evil genius of the country will be no more heard of.

From the tone of his conversation, as disclosed by Mr. Raymond, it is evident that Mr. Seward is deeply disappointed at the failure of his party to nominate him for President, and that he attributes the result to *treachery*, mainly of Greely of the N. Y. Tribune, who professing to be his friend, was able to frighten off his real friends by assurances that Seward could not be elected. Greeley was present in the Convention, and was untiring in his efforts against Seward; and all because Seward never helped Greeley to get into the high offices which he was ambitious to fill. Thus Greeley has his revenge.—The facts afford food for reflection to ambitious politicians. If any of our readers have a desire to be President, or Governor, or any such thing, they should take care to "help every body to every thing," so that no Greely shall rise in their path and sting them to death. Gov. Ellis's way, for instance, of nominating for one vacant Judgeship every body that wants it or that don't want it, must be marvelously effectual to secure the good will of all the Greeleys,—except those who see through the motive and resent the want of manly frankness.—*Fay. Observer.*

Political Ingratitude.—That "Republics are ungrateful" has passed into a proverb; but even more emphatically may it be said that parties are ungrateful. Here is the Editor of the Raleigh Standard, for instance, who appears to have had an ambition to serve his party as Governor or U. S. Senator. From being the leader of his party, the most influential man in the State, with more tact and talent than any if not all of the other leaders, he committed the mistake, as we think it, of desiring to exchange that most influential position for one which would merely have conferred on him the title of "His Excellency," or "The Honorable." Behold the results of this *presumption*, as we consider it! The party forthwith gets up a new organ, with not a title of either his tact or his talent; and in a Wake County Democratic Convention, last week his nomination of his friend Bledsoe for the State Senate commanded the vote of only one out of twenty-one Districts of that county represented in the Convention, and that not the District which he in part represented!

Regarding the Editor of the Standard as a true and efficient friend of North Carolina in all State matters, yet abhoring his party politics, we have watched this feud with interest. And in a party view, we heartily wish that the Democracy would "snow him under," to use a Raleigh phrase.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

☞ The democracy profess great anxiety for the defeat of the Republicans and the preservation of the Union. There is one way and only one way in which it can be done. The Richmond *Whig*, in reply to the *Examiner* on this point says very truly:—"There is a way, however, and only one way, by which both the election of a Republican and a dissolution of the Union may be long avoided. And if the *Examiner* and its party really want to prevent the election of a Republican and perpetuate the Union, through all time, they must, in a spirit of wisdom and patriotism, adopt the only way, and adopt it without hesitation. As there is *no chance*, under any circumstances, of the election of a Democrat, the Democrats must rally, as one man to the support of BELL and EVERETT, *in order* to defeat the election of a Republican, preserve the Union, and protect the rights and honor of the South. Will they do it? As patriots and as Southerners, can they possibly refuse to do it? If sincere in their wish to defeat the Republicans, and save the South, here is, then, a chance, and the only chance. They must either support BELL and EVERETT, or they will be playing into the hands of the Republicans, and indirectly aiding in the election of LINCOLN and HAMLIN! These are the alternatives presented to you, Democrats of Virginia and the South; and can you hesitate, for a single moment, which you will adopt? Will you contribute to the election of the Black Republican candidate, or will you vote for BELL and EVERETT? That is the great and momentous question for you to decide, and with your consciences, as men and patriots, we leave it."

The Miller and the Boy.—The Democratic party has been a long time in power and grown fat on the spoils. The late heavy defalcations put a correspondent of a contemporary in mind of the story of the *Miller and the Boy*. A boy went to mill with his grist, and while waiting for it, the Miller, to have a little fun with him, asked if he knew any thing. Says the boy, "Some things I know, and some I don't know." "Well, what do you know?" "I know that Millers have fat hogs." "Well, what don't you know?" "I don't know whose corn they are fattened on!"—*Richmond Whig.*

Bell and Everett.—The "nominations are excellent, in point of character and respectability, but they have no chance of success. This is the cry raised already against Bell and Everett. "They cannot be elected—it's no use." The old game. Well, even if we thought they could not be elected, it will be a satisfaction to know that by the acknowledgment of our political opponents, we are supporting gentlemen, excellent in point of character and respectability—and against whom patriotism and wisdom, they can truthfully say nothing.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 5, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR
JOHN POOL,
OF PASQUOTANK.

LOOK UPON

THIS PICTURE, AND ON THIS.

WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:

Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.—*Thirteenth Resolution of the Opposition platform.*

Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition Party of North Carolina 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; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation, as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.—*Eleventh Resolution of the Democratic platform.*

☞ Bear it in mind that the anti-Ad Valorem Party propose in their Platform to tax every thing in the State, except Slaves, according to Value.

"There can be no doubt of the practicability and justice of the AD VALOREM system."—*Raleigh Standard, Feb. 2nd, 1852.*

☞ Let it be remembered that the Raleigh Standard thinks that the plan of running anti-AD VALOREM Democratic Candidates for the Legislature in all the Counties, would be "DISASTROUS" to the Democratic Party.

Slaves, Taxed and Untaxed.

Some persons have the impression that two-thirds of the slaves in the State are now taxed. We will show that this is a grand mistake—that not one-*half* of them are taxed.

It is very important that the people have accurate information on this subject, as it will tend to throw light on the advantages of an *ad valorem* system of taxation. We cannot see how any one will be able to resist the truth to which a fair and common sense view of the subject is sure to lead.

What is the whole number of the slaves in the State now? There were 288,000 in round numbers in 1850. We have every reason to believe that the increase within the last ten years has been, at least, as great as from 1840 to 1850, which was 17 per cent. If this be so, then, at that rate, we have to-day in North Carolina not less than 338,000 slaves. Now, how many taxable polls do we find returned according to the Comptroller's Report? Why, in round numbers, 150,000, *leaving 188,000 slaves who go untaxed!* In other words, there are *nearly 40,000 more slaves untaxed than are taxed!* It is believed that the census to be taken within the next two months will verify these figures.

Again: it will appear from the census of 1850, that there were at least 160,000 taxable slaves in the State at that time, which is 10,000 more than is returned even now, after the lapse and the increase of ten years.

Now it is certain that these facts, founded upon reliable data, show a great *leak hole* somewhere in our Revenue system, by which the Treasury is annually losing thousands of dollars on a property that does not pay anything like its just proportion at best. We tax slaves from 12 to 50—a period of 38 years, and the least destructive to human life. Every person's observation will satisfy them that usually the proportion of negroes on farms within the ages of 12 and 50, is more than one-half, to those outside of those ages. Suppose it be just one-half. In that case we should have returned 160,000 taxable black polls—nearly 20,000 more than are actually returned. At any rate we ought to have 160,000, which is the number the census of 1850 shows was then taxable. Yet in spite of these undeniable figures, we find the Treasury gets a revenue from only 150,000. There are beyond doubt, from 10,000 to 20,000 *taxable slaves* in the State which *are not returned*. What is the cause of this? It is to be found in the system which makes age, instead of number and value, the basis of taxation. Nothing can be more uncertain than the ages of our slaves. We do not keep a registry of them, as we do of the births of our white children. We are unable, therefore, many times, to say with any certainty either when the tax begins on them or when it should end. The Treasury is thus from ignorance, frequently, deprived of the revenue on this kind of property. But what is still worse and more common, the system opens a wide door to those who are disposed to defraud the revenue. It takes young negroes, we fear, a long time to reach 12 years of age; and once at that point, they hurry on rapidly to 50. And it is exceedingly difficult, if not impossible, to detect such impositions on the revenue.

However we may account for it, whether from ignorance, or fraud, or both, the fact cannot be denied that under our present system, besides the light taxes which are laid on slave property at the best, there are thousands of them, within the taxable age, who are *not returned at all!* All must admit this who will examine the statistics bearing upon the subject.

The remedy for this serious wrong is in the *ad valorem* system, which makes number and value the basis of revenue. Take our large slaveholders, and while you will find very few who could guess at the ages of his slaves with any accuracy, nearly every one of his neighbors, even, can tell you their number and value. It is generally better known than the number and value of his broad acres. It is plain, therefore, there is no room for fraud here. And this we consider as not among the least of the many advantages of equal taxation.

But why should any portion of this species of property be exempted from taxation? Because it is perishable! Houses, carriages, money at interest, jacks, stude, race horses, mills, factories, billiard tables, nine-pin alleys, watches, pistols, sword canes, and many other things are equally as perishable. No one pays a tax on a jack that died before he made his annual return. No one is made to pay a tax on property of any kind after he has lost it by some accident, as fire or flood, or by death. Of course, then, the objection will not hold as against slaves, for they will stand in precisely the same relation as other property.

Is it because negro property ought to enjoy some discrimination in its favor for the sake of strengthening the institution of slavery? The best way possible to strengthen the institution, is to satisfy non-slaveholders that it is not only not burdensome to them, but that it is a positive advantage to the State. How can this be done? By exempting more than one half of it from taxation and making the non-slaveholder bear the burdens which it is richly able to bear? This won't do. It is wrong; it is unjust, and the non-slaveholder will not submit to it. Nothing is better calculated to breed an "irresistible conflict" between him and the slaveholder than such an unreasonable and unjust assumption. Whereas nothing would more surely engage his firm support and defence of the institution than to feel and know that it is self-sustaining, and desirable as a source of revenue to the State.

Is it because young and old negroes are unprofitable as operatives on the farm or in the workshop? This objection has been often answered. It is proposed to tax negroes according to their value, whatever that may be. Some are worth $2,000. Others not more than $100; and others still, are a charge and an expense to the owners. We suppose the Legislature, in framing a revenue bill for the *ad valorem system*, will provide that a man shall be entitled to a discount on worthless negroes in proportion to the cost and expense of keeping them. That would be fair and right, and would accord with the just aims and purposes of those who advocate the *ad valorem* system. As to young negroes, they are constantly increasing in value at the rate of not less than $100 a year. No other property increases in value so rapidly, and no other is so readily convertible into cash. Young negroes are as good as money at double compound interest, and being *property*, they ought to pay taxes just like other property. Old negroes are also, many of them, worth from $100 to $1,000, and bring into the pockets of their owners from $50 to $500 a year. They are also readily convertible into cash, and of course ought to pay just as other available property is made to pay.

Is it because the *products* of slave labor is taxed when it comes into the State in the form of pianos, fine northern carriages, gold and silver plate and jewelry? The products of the labor of the free white citizen is subject to the same tax. Every citizen who owns a buggy or carriage, worth over fifty dollars, or a gold or silver watch, a pistol or sword cane, pays a tax upon the article. There may be more articles of these kinds brought into the State as the product of slave labor, than of free white; but the same rule applies in both cases, and it is right that it should.

But, says the objector, under this new system we shall lose all the taxes now derived from licenses, &c. Mr. Cantwell went so far as to say that we would lose it on money at interest; but we believe he is the only man in the State who has perpetrated that absurdity. Why lose the tax on licenses? Have the advocates of *ad valorem* proposed an abrogation of license tax? Certainly not. The State will still claim the right to make the gog seller pay for the *privilege* of selling by the small. So of pedlars, who come in competition with citizen merchants. So of gambling tables, which encourage vice; so of lawyers, who are a necessary evil; so of theatrical men, &c., &c. It is not proposed by any party to make any change in this part of our revenue system. Nevertheless, when the Legislature goes to work to frame a bill in accordance with the proposed system, they may modify the present rate of taxing these and other things, with a view to greater equality and fairness. We will notice this part of the subject further in our next.

In conclusion, we tell our readers, and the democratic leaders in particular, that *ad valorem* is bound to succeed, sooner or later. It is only a question of time. The principle is *right* and *just*, beyond all dispute, and the people will have it in spite of party opposition.

☞ The Banner is indignant at being described as a presumptuous *foreigner*, for assailing with malignant insinuations and coarse epithets our respectful and respectable citizens, and turns its *dignified* battery upon us with heartiness. Well let it. Our readers know it was not the *foreigner* that we have been after, but the published language of the man. It is more unbecoming a foreign stranger to pursue the course the Banner has, than for a native. Every body will admit that.

It wants to know of what *blood* we are. We are half *Hollander* and half *Britisher*; and kin to nearly all the Dutch in Rowan, (his candidate for the Senate included,) on the one side; and of the Britishers, we will accept relationship with all except the *Banner* man, who is too fresh from the old country to have much kin in this.

☞ We learn from a gentleman who lives on South River, that copies of the *Standard, Banner, Ellis Address*, and the address of the Democratic Executive Committee, have been fairly rained down along the rich valles of that stream. He assures us, too, that they have had a marvelous effect—is making *ad valorem* men! Now let the *Little Adder* be sent creeping through the rank grass and weeds along the banks of the stream, and laid in piles on the ridges, and we think the work will go on a little better still.

MR. BLEDSOE.—This gentleman is bringing down upon his head the denunciations of the Democratic *Press*, which has read him out of Party. If our information be correct, Mr. Bledsoe will not care for it. He has raised himself in the world independent of parties, and is one of the sort that can bid them defiance. He chooses to appeal to the people of Wake on the question of *ad valorem*, in opposition to the regular nominee, and it is believed he will be sustained.

Murder.—In Montgomery County, on the 23d May, the Rev. John E. Chambers, a local Methodist preacher, was shot in the side, and afterwards beaten on the head with stones and killed, and then tied up in a sack and thrown into a creek. Two of his negro men have been arrested on suspicion.

Destructive Hail Storm.—There was a destructive hail storm on Fourth Creek, in the bounds of Third Creek Church, last Saturday week, which destroyed every thing like crops in its track. The hail was from the size of Guinea eggs down; and covered the ground, in places, to the depth of six inches. Jacob and Benjamin Phifer, were among the greatest sufferers.

Public Document, &c.—We are indebted to Hon. J. M. Leach and Hon. J. A. Gilmer, for valuable Congressional documents and Congressional papers.

It is rumored that Frank I. Wilson will start an *ad valorem* paper in a few days.

The Little Adder.—Well, after some delay, "the Little *Adder*" has issued forth from the *Banner* office, and such a bundle of absurdities is rarely met with! Now, there has been enmity between the children of men and the serpent of whatever kind, since the day in which our mother Eve was beguiled. It was ordained by the highest authority; this enmity, therefore is *natural*. "The *Little Adder*," comes forth, however, proclaiming itself the *friend* of the people, which of course, cannot be true, and its proclamation is therefore *absurd*.

It illustrates itself as having wrapped round the body of *Ad*, the fat little pig claimed by one Moses Bledsoe of Wake, and about which there was a suit at Wake Court House, fully reported by the Warranton News; and as having destroyed with its poisonous fangs the life of the said little *Ad*. Now it is a well known fact that the bite of no sort of snake affects the health of a pig. Farmers never keep hogs by the bite of venomous reptiles, if indeed snakes ever bite them at all. On the contrary, we believe pigs are in the habit of eating snakes *bodaciously*. Hence, the pretence of the little *Adder* of gaining a victory over *Ad*, is also *absurd*.

The *Adder* also represents a fat little negro standing by, rejoicing over the destruction of *Ad*. That is again contrary to nature. There could be no sympathy of that sort, since the very life, and the brightness of countenance of every little negro is constantly dependent on the prosperity of the young porkers. He naturally fosters the existence of Ad, and just as natural crushes the head of the *Adder*; and to represent him contrary wise, is an *absurdity*.

Adder also represents itself as having taken the tin cup off the tail of Ad and hung it on its own. There is some fitness in this part of the fancy, because Mr. Pool has firmly fasted the tin cup to the tail of the democratic party in every discussion he has had with Gov. Ellis. (The democracy are in favor of taxing everything *ad valorem* except negroes.) The Governor is known all through the East as the tin cup candidate; and if our reports be true, he is a terribly smashed up cup at that.

White Sulphur Springs.—We have been requested to announce that the Proprietor of these valuable Springs is now ready for the reception of visitors. The Cars of the Western Extension Railroad run within five miles, and stop to put off passengers going there. Coaches and carriages will be in waiting to receive them and convey them through to the Springs in less than an hour. Persons leaving here on the morning train West, will take dinner at the Springs. They will find it a pleasant and attractive place; and it is hoped that many of our North Carolinians who have heretofore spent their money so freely at Saratoga and the Sulphur Springs in Virginia, will visit the Mountains of their own State this year in preference, and test the mineral waters which gush from their bases.

New Hope Academy.—Can Postmasters between the above place and Salisbury inform us what difficulty there is in communicating between these two points? A subscriber writes us from there that he has not received his paper in *four weeks*. We do our own packing, and we know the paper has been regularly sent to the office here. Where does it go? We think it ought to be thrown off the railroad at Thomasville, and thence by a Country mail to New Hope. Will route agents please remember this.

More Strength from the Country.—It is said the great cities would litterally dry up, if it were not for the fresh, invigorating additions they draw from the country—"man made the city, but God made the country." We have to note that another North Carolina boy has gone to New York City—Mr. JAS. A. SADLER, of Charlotte. See his card in another column.

Steamboat Disaster.—The boiler of the Kate McLaurin, a new freight and passenger boat running between Fayetteville and Wilmington, exploded last Tuesday morning about 50 miles below Fayetteville, killing Capt. Wm. T. Evans and three of the boat hands. Their bodies were blown out of the boat, some of them to a considerable distance.

Salisbury Gas Stock.—Several shares of Gas Stock were sold at auction last week, and brought from par to 7 per cent. It pays 12 per cent. per annum.

SAM HOUSTON, of Texas, has accepted the nomination tendered him by a portion of the people of Texas, as a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Pool in Beaufort County.—*Ad Valorem* seems to be raging in Beaufort county. If Gov. Ellis or some of his friends don't give them a good talk before a long while, Mr. Pool will get a larger vote from Beaufort than she has polled for a Whig candidate in a long time.

Newbern Progress.

Ex President Fillmore for Bell.—The Jersey City Standard has seen a recent letter from Ex President Fillmore, in which that gentleman says:

"If it was in my power, I would at once elect Messrs. Bell and Everett, than whom better nominations could not have been made."

FOR THE WATCHMAN.

GUBERNATORIAL DISCUSSION AT GRAHAM.

Messrs. Ellis and Pool met at Graham, May 28th. Mr. Ellis led off in a speech of one and a half hours. He declared that he had no personal ambition to subserve in appearing before the people of Alamance. He appeared as the representative of the Democratic Party. They had placed him upon the platform that he occupied. He returned his sincere thanks for the votes they had given him two years ago, and commenced by saying that Gen. Dockery had been defeated by the Democrats—Mr. Gilmer had followed him. (He said nothing about *Duncan McRae.*) That the Oppositionists were constantly changing their ground and bringing up new issues. That they some times spoke in English or some other unknown tongue; but they had NOW brought forth a new issue in plain, called *ad valorem*. He took up the discussion of the question of ad valorem, and undertook to show the danger of opening the nigger question in North Carolina (the old song) at this time. The burden of his argument, if the sophistical, jumbled and paradoxical mass of nonsense he uttered, can be called argument, was, that the protection of slaves in the State, depended upon the placing of poor white men upon an equality with them in taxation, and thereby check the General Assembly in extravagance. He endeavored to keep up the old and exploded sectionalism of the East, by indirectly feeding the only hope that he has to hang on, viz., that the East will support him to avoid paying their just and equal proportion of the State taxes, (vain hope). It was a most lame and impotent effort, showing that he felt the weakness of his position and that his doom was sealed.

Mr. Pool came into the field in an easy, quiet way, and showed most satisfactorily and conclusively that the ground he occupied—*Equal taxation*—was the true ground. He ridiculed the poor attempt of his rival to excite the prejudices of the rich slave holder on the one hand, and non-property tax-payer on the other. He told the people that ad valorem was the great principle to save negroes and protect that species of property in the hands of the owners, but above all, it was the great principle of justice in raising revenue. He repudiated the foolish notion that his platform required him to tax chickens, ducks, tin cups or goose-eggs. He proved that Ellis was the real tin-cup and goose-egg man; that he (Ellis) was for screening the slaves, the property that was best able to pay taxes and support the credit of the State Government, and extort it from the hard earnings of the farmers, mechanics, laborers—in a word, that property or capital should not pay its proper portion of the public burthens, but that the honest industry of the country should foot the bill.

Mr. Pool said it had been predicted before the summer's sun stood erect in the heavens, his platform would be deserted with the speed of rats flying from an old barn on fire. He had seen the fulfilment of the oracular demonstration. The torch had been applied—the flame advanced, and he saw an old one look out from a hole as if in great doubt what to do—presently he took the plunge, and then another and another of his race followed—he looked and saw the line of runaways rapidly retreating, headed by an old rat badly singed. That old rat was (John W. Ellis) my competitor.

APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Governor, Messrs. Pool and Ellis, will speak at the following times and places, the speaking to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Wednesday,	June 13th,	Winston,	Forsythe.
Thursday,	" 14th,	Yadkinville,	Yadkin.
Friday,	" 15th,	Dobson,	Surry.
Saturday,	" 16th,	Gap Civil,	Alleghany.
Monday,	" 18th,	Jefferson,	Ashe.
Wednesday,	" 20th,	Wattsboro,	Wilkes.
Friday,	" 22d,	Lenoir,	Caldwell.
Saturday,	" 23d,	Morganton,	Burke.
Monday,	" 25th,	Marion,	McDowell.

Platforms.—Democratic Editors ought to be good judges of the quality of Democratic platforms. One of them, of the Staunton Vindicator, as staunch a Democratic journal as any in Virginia, says,—

"Political platforms are the invention of political tradesmen to cheat and delude the people. They are made primarily to secure the success of some aspirant for office, after which they are kicked aside as worthless and of no effect. Platforms are humbugs and apples of discord. Parties are better without them, for they generally serve no other use than to be brought up in judgment against the party that adopted them to convict it of inconsistency."

Out of Order.—From the Congressional Globe of Wednesday last we copy the following:

Mr. Vance. I move to amend by inserting at the end of the paragraph making an appropriation for the United States Capitol extension, as follows:

Provided, That there shall not be paid for labor or material more than twice as much as the same could be obtained for by private individuals.

[Laughter.]

Mr. Craig, of Missouri. That amendment is out of order, of course.

The Chairman. The Chair is of opinion that it is out of order.

Democratic Economy.—The Democracy are great on economy—over the left. We see it stated in an exchange, that the national debt is now $65,000,000. When Mr. Buchanan went into office there was $24,000,000 in the Treasury. He has, therefore, expended $89,000,000 beyond the ordinary receipts of the government in a little over three years. A large portion of this sum has been expended in sustaining rotten newspapers, and in buying up mercenary members of Congress.

Richmond Whig.

MR. EVERETT ACCEPTS.

Boston, May, 31.—At the Union Baltimore Meeting in Faneuil Hall, to-morrow, a letter from Hon. Edward Everett will be read, accepting his nomination as Vice President of the Baltimore Union Convention.

Locusts.—These seventeen year "bugs" have made their appearance here. They are traveling East.—*Milton Chronicle.*