

Deferred Articles.

A MARK'S NEST.—The Raleigh Press has the following:

"John Pool, *Trailing for a Seat in the United States Senate*—Whereas the Letter to—It is currently rumored, we learn, upon reliable authority, that a young man, in Pasquotank county, who has been residing under Mr. John Pool, and who now has charge of his office in Ellerbe City, wrote a certain letter to Mr. Frank Charles, of that country, who stood prominently before the tip-topers for a nomination to a seat in the next Legislature, in which letter an effort was made to put the party service to Mr. Charles by making him pledge, in advance of a nomination, that he would support Mr. Pool for the United States Senator in case he (the aforesaid Pool) was not elected Governor. It is said that the letter reads thus:

"Sir—it is understood that you are spoken of as a candidate of opposition to represent this county in the next Legislature. Satisfactory answers from you to the following questions will entitle you to unanimous nomination: 1st.—Are you in favor of the defeat of John Pool for Governor, will you use every effort, both in caucuses and out of it, if you are a member of the next Legislature, to secure his nomination for the Senate of the United States?"

"This letter, we learn, was handed to Mr. Charles, but he replied that he would make no promises. Whereupon, the county convention met, and Mr. Pool's friends used every effort to defeat Mr. Charles' nomination, and they succeeded in defeating him in a particularly nippy manner because he would not pledge himself to vote for John Pool for the United States Senator."

Did the "young man" have no name? If he had, why not append it to the so-called "letter"? The only reason that occurs to us for such a remarkable omission is the fact that signing a man's name to a letter which he never wrote stands to the signers as a guarantee of its genuineness. If it were, say, "R. J.," it is said that the letter reads thus: "And why not, "where is the Jefferson?

The object of the manufacture of this pretended letter shows itself in a subsequent paragraph, where the press says:—

"The public will conclude at once, that Mr. Pool and his friends have already started their election, and efforts are being made to secure his election to the Senate in case the opposition should get a majority in the next Legislature."

Now we have to say in reply to this, above, that ten days ago, at Chapel Hill, Mr. Pool was entirely confident of his election as Governor, and that we did not see or hear of a Whig whilst at that place, where there were many from different parts of the State, who did not confidently believe that he will be elected—an opinion in which we concur.

The Press doubtless fears such a result, and therefore endeavours to produce an impression that Mr. Pool and his friends deserve it. It would be a very false and un-founded impression.

SUPPLY FROM THE ANCIENT REVERE SYSTEM OF THE STATE.

It may not be amiss in these times, to dislodge from deep research into the mode adopted by our founders for the purpose of raising revenue, to invite public attention to an act of Assembly immediately preceding our revolutionary struggle. It seems to have been wholly overlooked in the less financial epoch when, sometime since, emanated from the Executive Committee of the Democratic party.

We allude to the act of 1782, chapter 7, entitled, "An Act for the assessing and property in this State shall be levied tax on property; the method of assessing the same, and collecting the taxes." Indeed, Article, page 426.

By sections 1st, 4th and 5th it is enacted,

"That all lots and buildings, with their houses, slaves, horses, cattle, and other property, above the age of forty years, &c., &c., shall be deemed taxable property."

All estates under even a score of years, all slaves below the age of forty, and all slaves between the ages of forty and fifty, shall be taxed at forty per cent. And all slaves sixteen years under forty, shall be rated at forty pounds."

Previous, that slaveholding by itself inflicts, as well as induces, such a heavy tax on property as to render it almost impossible to pay it.

"And on, have mercy upon those wicked and adulterous generation, who go about seeking for a way, but shall have no sight given them." Amen."

This last renewed the suspicion of the outsiders, they repeated the knocking. We opened the door; they entered, and after a minute spent in every corner, they gave it up and concluded that we were not the guilty ones. Still I noticed as our slave disappeared, his last gesture most naturally to our state.

THE CAROLINA WOMEN OF 1780.—The virtue and magnanimity of the Charleston ladies vis-à-vis the Spartans of old. Nothing can equal their adherence to the independence of America. The valiant heroines, all in their power to induce them to partake of their amanuensis, but, all their importunities cannot prevail upon any of them to add a lustre to their bails, etc., etc., sensible of the distresses of the (poor happy) country, seem to take no pleasure but in retiring from public view, to banish the sense of suffering liberty. Whether this tyrannical destruction appears to be hovering over every friend to freedom, they, as true heroines, discover an invincible firmness and resolution. Were the men half so ready to their country's good as the women, no nation could boast more illustrious heroes than Carolina. To the everlasting glory of the sex, many examples can be adduced ladies exerting their dearest connections to help a becoming fortune; anxious for their honour, earnestly urging them to perseverance, while they, by a laudable example, are supporting their families. Are not these things enough to荐erate the Carolinians to recover their oppressed country?—[Frank Moore's *History of the Revolution*.]

BALL AND EVERETT MEETING IN NEW YORK.—The friends of Ball and Everett held a very large public meeting in New York city on Friday evening, June 8th.—Hon. F. A. Tuckerman presided, and George Scott was named as one of the Vice Presidents, but was not present. The report of the closing of the Baltimore Convention was read by Hon. Ernest Brooks. Speeches were made by Hon. James M. Quinn and Hon. Gustavus A. Henry, of Tennessee, and Hon. Zebulon R. Vance, of North Carolina. The following extract of a letter from a Virginian to me was read to the meeting, and was received with great enthusiasm:

"I regard the use of my name by the Republican press as fraudulent and mischievous, and will vote for Bell and Everett whether any one else in the State does so or not."

TO THE MILITARY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A Military Convocation will be held in the town of Goldsboro, on Wednesday, 11th of July, 1860. All the volunteer Companies of the State are expected to send delegations in full dress uniform. An arrangement for the meeting will be made by the W. A. W. and N. C. Rail Road Companies, and will pass delegates for the last, and other Companies are expected to do the same. The officers of the Militia and Cavalry Schools throughout the State are officially invited to be present.—*Wilmington Journal*.

LINCOLN ENDORSES THE TREASONABLE SENTIMENTS OF SUMNER.

Despite the endeavors of the more wily of Black Republican leaders, to cover over, or to entirely conceal the real designs of that party upon the peace and dignity of the South, their caution is now and then defeated by the zeal of less discreet coadjutors, and the true objects of Black Republicanism revealed in all their atrocity—Thus long John Wentworth, Mayor of Chicago, the intimate friend of "Abé," and the earnest advocate of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, in commenting through his paper, the "*Chicago Democrat*," upon the recent treasonable speech of the exasperated politician, Charles Sumner, says:

"This speech is the embodiment of Republicanism. The spirit which it breathes is the spirit which animates and gives vitality and force to our organization. This spirit has never before been so faithfully and powerfully embodied as it is now in this speech. Here, as in a mirror, can be seen the barbarism of slavery, painted in all its hideousness, and the weapons with which the Republican party assail this monster of iniquity, by the strength of which it shall finally be slain."

The Speech of Mr. Sumner, expresses, in thoughts that breathe and warms that burn, the sentiments of Lincoln and Hamlin, and of every true Republican, on the great principle of antagonism to slavery, which binds our party together. When we remember that Lincoln, anticipating even Mr. Sumner in his expression of the truth that an irreconcileable conflict was existing between Freedom and Slavery, declared that all the States of this confederacy must become all one thing, or all the other—must become all Slave, or all Free—but struck the key note to the sublime denunciation of the gigantic wrong and barbarism of slavery, which has just fallen from the lips of Mr. Sumner."

HUNTING UP A SIGN.—One night as my friend P— and myself, who were both students at old Yale, were out taking a little run about the city we found ourselves, at a rather late hour of the night before the door of a well known grocer by the name of Ship.

"Stop a moment," said P—, turning and gazing at Ship's fancy sign that was swinging to and fro in the breeze.

"What's up?" I asked, after P—had eyed it for some time contemplatively.

"Nothing in particular, Bob," said he; "just give me a little hold here, and I'll fetch that picture down in double quick time. That Ship is a scoundrel, for he presumed my bill this morning and when I resolved to pay it, he threatened to inform the police that the letter is not genuine. If it were, why say, 'It is said that the letter reads that?' And why ask, 'where is the Jefferson?'

The object of the manufacture of this pretended letter shows itself in a subsequent paragraph, where the press say:—

"The public will conclude at once, that Mr. Pool and his friends have already started their election, and efforts are being made to secure his election to the Senate in case the opposition should get a majority in the next Legislature."

Now we have to say in reply to this, above, that ten days ago, at Chapel Hill, Mr. Pool was entirely confident of his election as Governor, and that we did not see or hear of a Whig whilst at that place, where there were many from different parts of the State, who did not confidently believe that he will be elected—an opinion in which we concur.

The Press doubtless fears such a result, and therefore endeavours to produce an impression that Mr. Pool and his friends deserve it. It would be a very false and un-founded impression.

SUPPLY FROM THE ANCIENT REVERE SYSTEM OF THE STATE.

It may not be amiss in these times, to dislodge from deep research into the mode adopted by our founders for the purpose of raising revenue, to invite public attention to an act of Assembly immediately preceding our revolutionary struggle. It seems to have been wholly overlooked in the less financial epoch when, sometime since, emanated from the Executive Committee of the Democratic party.

We allude to the act of 1782, chapter 7, entitled, "An Act for the assessing and property in this State shall be levied tax on property; the method of assessing the same, and collecting the taxes." Indeed, Article, page 426.

By sections 1st, 4th and 5th it is enacted,

"That all lots and buildings, with their houses, slaves, cattle, and other property, above the age of forty years, &c., &c., shall be deemed taxable property."

All estates under even a score of years, all slaves below the age of forty, and all slaves between the ages of forty and fifty, shall be taxed at forty per cent. And all slaves sixteen years under forty, shall be rated at forty pounds."

Previous, that slaveholding by itself inflicts, as well as induces, such a heavy tax on property as to render it almost impossible to pay it.

"And on, have mercy upon those wicked and adulterous generation, who go about seeking for a way, but shall have no sight given them." Amen."

This last renewed the suspicion of the outsiders, they repeated the knocking. We opened the door; they entered, and after a minute spent in every corner, they gave it up and concluded that we were not the guilty ones. Still I noticed as our slave disappeared, his last gesture most naturally to our state.

THE CAROLINA WOMEN OF 1780.—The virtue and magnanimity of the Charleston ladies vis-à-vis the Spartans of old. Nothing can equal their adherence to the independence of America. The valiant heroines, all in their power to induce them to partake of their amanuensis, but, all their importunities cannot prevail upon any of them to add a lustre to their bails, etc., etc., sensible of the distresses of the (poor happy) country, seem to take no pleasure but in retiring from public view, to banish the sense of suffering liberty. Whether this tyrannical destruction appears to be hovering over every friend to freedom, they, as true heroines, discover an invincible firmness and resolution. Were the men half so ready to their country's good as the women, no nation could boast more illustrious heroes than Carolina. To the everlasting glory of the sex, many examples can be adduced ladies exerting their dearest connections to help a becoming fortune; anxious for their honour, earnestly urging them to perseverance, while they, by a laudable example, are supporting their families. Are not these things enough to荐erate the Carolinians to recover their oppressed country?—[Frank Moore's *History of the Revolution*.]

BALL AND EVERETT MEETING IN NEW YORK.—The friends of Ball and Everett held a very large public meeting in New York city on Friday evening, June 8th.—Hon. F. A. Tuckerman presided, and George Scott was named as one of the Vice Presidents, but was not present. The report of the closing of the Baltimore Convention was read by Hon. Ernest Brooks. Speeches were made by Hon. James M. Quinn and Hon. Gustavus A. Henry, of Tennessee, and Hon. Zebulon R. Vance, of North Carolina. The following extract of a letter from a Virginian to me was read to the meeting, and was received with great enthusiasm:

"I regard the use of my name by the Republican press as fraudulent and mischievous, and will vote for Bell and Everett whether any one else in the State does so or not."

TO THE MILITARY OF NORTH CAROLINA.—A Military Convocation will be held in the town of Goldsboro, on Wednesday, 11th of July, 1860. All the volunteer Companies of the State are expected to send delegations in full dress uniform. An arrangement for the meeting will be made by the W. A. W. and N. C. Rail Road Companies, and will pass delegates for the last, and other Companies are expected to do the same. The officers of the Militia and Cavalry Schools throughout the State are officially invited to be present.—*Wilmington Journal*.

JOHN HENRY WAYTE,
Surgeon Dentist,
(GRADUATE IN MEDICINE AND DENTISTRY.)

OFFICE in Brawley's Building, 1st Stairs, Opposite the Bank's Hotel,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
SURGICAL OPERATIONS, such as CLEFT PALATE, HAN-
D, LIP, TUMORS of the Face, and Jaw,
TRAUMAS, DISLOCATIONS,
FRACTURES, &c., &c.
Tooth filled with GOLD,
SILVER, TIN or AMALGAM, ARTHRAL
TEETH inserted in the best manner,
A very superior TOOTH POWDER and
TOOTH WASH constantly on hand,
TEETH Extracted,
TEETH MODERATE and all work done
wholesomely to the patient.

17 FAMILIES seated at their houses,
A stock of Dentist's Materials always in
hand, GOLD and SILVER Plate and Wire of any
fineness gold or silver,
17 Orders from distances attended to promptly.
February 21, 1860.

45c

GRAND OPENING
OF
SPRING
AND
SUMMER
GOODS.

ON TUESDAY THE 3D OF

APRIL.

ELIAS & COHEN

WILL OPEN

AT THE STORE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY

T. H. BREM & CO.,

ONE OF THE FINEST AND LARGEST STOCKS OF

GOODS

EVER referred to the public in this vicinity, A

using our Ladies Dress Goods will be found

Fine Silk Boxes, Cravat Boxes, &c.,

French Organics, Best French Organics,

Boxes of English & Less Expensive

Boxes of Imperative, Black and Gold Silks,

Imperial Organics and Tambourines,

Brocades, Green Organics, &c., &c.

English, French and American

PRINTS

in every variety and style.

White Goods,

Flax, Swiss, Yarns, Linen, Cottons, &c.,

Bath Mats, Linen Table Cloths and Drapery,

Shawls and Mantles,

Chambray Linens, Linen Drapes & Shawls,

Long Stockings, Embroidered Linen, Frills, &c.,

Barbers, Saffron and Persian Linens, &c.,

and Many Other Goods of every description.

AN UNFAILING CURE FOR

GOUT and ALL Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

THIS REMEDY cures when all other preparations fail. It gently relaxes every part of the body, and removes all the symptoms of disease, and cures the disease itself.

It is prepared by Dr. J. SKILLIN ROUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, United States Navy, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.

EZRA D. HEARTWELL, President.

Feb. 7, 1860.

45c

Sleeves, Collars & Sets,

Vestments, lace, Brocades, Linen, Frills, &c.,

Parasols, Fans & Head Dresses,

with an unusually large stock of

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

CLOTHING, HARDWARE,

BOOTS, SHOES and HATS,

and a general assortment of Merchandise, which is prepared solely for the use of our students.

THESE are sold at the lowest prices.

NO CHARGE FOR SHOWING GOODS!

Remember Ladies, Tuesday April 3d,

ELIAS & COHEN,

At T. H. Brem & Co.'s Old Stand,

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

GROCERIE

the Store House formerly occupied by H. E. Williams & Co., opposite the Bank.

Charlotte, March 27, 1860.