

The Weekly Courier.

We stand upon the immutable Principles of Justice: No earthly Power shall drive us from our Position.—ANDREW JACKSON.

VOL. I.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., SATURDAY MAY 26, 1860.

NO. 14.

WEEKLY COURIER.

ARCH'D. T. BANKS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Maid I Love.

The maid I love has violet eyes,
And rose leaf lips of red,
She wears the moonshine round her neck,
Though sunshine round her head;
And she is rich in every grace,
The poor in every need,
And crowded kings might envy me
The splendor of her smile.

Beauty, Wit and Gold.

In a bower a widow dwelt,
At her feet three lovers knelt,
Each adored the widow maid,
Each assayed her heart to reach;
One had wit, and one had gold,
One was cast in beauty's mould;
Guess which was it won the prize
Tongue, or purse, or handsome eyes?

THE WANDERING JEW.

The legend of a Jew
ever wandering and never dying, even from the crucifixion of Christ to this day, has spread over many European countries. The accounts, however, as in all fables, disagree. One version is this: When Jesus was led to death, oppressed by the weight of the cross, he wished to rest himself near the gate at the house of a shoemaker named Ahas-uerus, this man, however, sprang forth and thrust him away. Jesus turned towards him, saying, "I shall rest, but thou shalt move on till I return." And from that time he has had no rest, and is obliged, incessantly, to wander about.

Another version is that given by Mathias Parisiensis, a monk of the 13th century: When Jesus was led from the tribunal of Pilate to death, the door-keeper, named Carthifolius, pursued him from behind with his foot, saying, "Walk on Jesus, quickly; why dost thou tarry?" Jesus looked at him gravely, and said, "I walk on, but thou shalt tarry till I come." And this man is still alive, wanders from place to place, in constant dread of the wrath to come.

A third legend adds that this wandering Jew falls sick every hundred years but recovers and renews his strength; hence it is that, even after 20 centuries, he does not look much older than a Septuagenarian.

Thus much for the legends. Not one of the ancient authorities makes even mention of an account. The first who reports some such thing is a monk of the 13th century, when, as is known, the world was filled with pious fiction, even to disgust. However, the story has spread far, so that it has become a proverb, "He runs about like the Wandering Jew." But when their evidence is examined by the test of historical credibility, it is found that some impostor had made use of this fable to impose upon simple minded people for some purpose of his own. However, the legend is not altogether untrue; there is a wandering Jew who roves about Europe, every century. This imperishable being is—prejudice against the Jews.—[Jewish Chronicle.]

CONVERTED ASTRONOMER.—It was a fine reply of a convicted astronomer, who when interrogated concerning the science he had been idolizing, answered, "I am now bound for heaven, and take stars on my way."

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

CELEBRATION OF THE EIGHTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE MECKLENBURG DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, AND FOURTH OF THE LAFAYETTE LIGHT INFANTRY.

At 7 o'clock, A. M., the company met at their armory on Gillespie street, and proceeded to the election of officers.

A letter of resignation from Captain Wm. G. Matthews was read, which was unanimously rejected, when he was re-elected commander of the company for one year without a dissenting voice.

The following is a list of the other officers elected:

- 1st. Lieutenant, J. B. Starr.
- 2d. " Frank N. Roberts.
- 3d. " John A. Pemberton.
- Ensign, George Sloan.
- O. Sergeant, Benjamin Rush, Jr.
- 2d. " D. McR. O'Hanlon.
- 3d. " James T. Rose.
- 4th. " John N. Prior.
- 5th. " L. Christie Lineberry.
- 1st Corporal, Charles McNeill.
- 2d. " D. M. McDonald.
- 3d. " John McRae.
- 4th. " George B. Atkins.
- Sergeant, Dr. W. C. McDuffie.
- Secretary and Treasurer, Geo. B. Atkins.

At 9 o'clock the company, preceded by the Lafayette Cornet Band marched up Hay street, thence down to the west side of Market Square where they were joined by the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry Company. The Battalion, under the command of Capt. W. G. Matthews, then paraded to the Depot of the Western Rail Road, where, in company with a large number of guests they took the train for a spot near Spout Spring, about twenty miles west of Fayetteville.

At 10 o'clock the train moved off amid the roar of artillery, music from the brazen trumpet, the spirit stirring drum, and cheers of a large number of ladies and other spectators that had repaired to the Depot to see them off.

Onward speeds the train; it heeds the thought of no one as it traverses the woods and water-side and skirts the Hill and dell with its precious freight. Objects of interest arrest the eye as we glide along on the promised excursion. No costly cottages or elegant rural mansions are to be seen, but

"The haxthara wathens; and the juley groves
Put forth their buds, unfolding by degrees,
Till the whole leafy stands displays
In full luxuriance to the sighing gales."

On we sped, to the tune of
"Singing through the forest,
Rattling over ridges,
Shooting under arches,
Rumbling over bridges,
Whizzing through the mountains,
Buzzing o'er the vale—
Bless me this is pleasant
Riding on the rail!"

In about one hour we reached our destination, where we found a large number of persons from Moore, Harnett and Chatham, who met and assisted us in honoring the occasion.

Everything in readiness, both companies, with the Lafayette Cornet Band, proceeded to shoot at the target with the following result:

- Private Poindecker Shemwell, of the Lafayette Light Infantry, best average shot in the two companies, 3 1/2 inches; prize, two large silver cups.
- Private John Wemyss 2d best average shot in the Lafayette L. Infantry, 5 1/2 inches; prize, a silver cup.
- Private C. M. Vanorsdell 3rd best average shot in the Lafayette L. Infantry, 6 1/2 inches; prize, a set of silver spoons.
- Private C. E. Roberts, best average shot in the Lafayette Cornet Band, 8 1/2 inches; prize, gold headed walking cane.
- Private Frank W. Lander, best single shot in the Lafayette L. Infantry 1 inch.
- Private Poindecker Shemwell, second best single shot in the Lafayette L. Infantry, 1 inch.
- Corporal Daniel M. McDonald and Private R. T. Ellis, third best single shots in the Lafayette L. Infantry, each 1 1/4 inches.
- 154 balls fired, 110 entered the target.
- Captain James M. Vann, best average shot in the Independent company, 4 1/2 inches.
- No. 35, 2d best average shot, 5 1/8-24 inches.
- " 34, 3d " " " 7 5/12 "
- " 13, best single shot, 1 1/4 "
- " 7, 2d best single shot, 1 1/4 "
- " 26, 3d " " " 2 1/4 "
- 114 balls fired, 79 entered the target.

At the conclusion of these exercises, both the Companies, with their invited guests repaired to the Southern side of the Railroad where a bountiful and well prepared dinner was waiting to be devoured. Almost everything in the shape of food or drink that could be desired was upon the table, and after all had finished, quite enough was left to feed at least two hundred persons.

Dinner over, the companies were again formed when, after three cheers for Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, Capt. J. A. Bradford, John D. Whitford, (whose kindness and hospitality to both companies whilst in Newbern, will never be forgotten,) Gen. Walter Draughton, Major J. H. Cook, the Western Rail Road, and Spout Spring, all embarked for home.

We reached the Depot in Town about 5 1/2 o'clock, when after three cheers for Capt. G. E. Curtis Engineer, all wended their way to the SHENKELL HOUSE, where the prizes were presented in a very appropriate manner by Mr. J. C. McRae, Messrs. Shemwell, Vanorsdell and Roberts, replied to Mr. McRae. The Companies then marched up Hay Street where after shooting

several rounds, they were dismissed.

Taking all together this was one of the most delightful days we have ever spent. Nothing happened to mar in the least the festivities of the occasion.

During the day we were very much enlightened by the very eloquent music discoursed by the Lafayette Cornet Band. We must not forget to bear testimony to the very efficient manner in which conductor O'Hanlon discharged the onerous duties imposed upon him.

We have also been requested by the officers and members of the Lafayette Light Infantry, to tender their sincere thanks to Messrs. Edwin Glover, and A. Porter, for their very handsome presents, and to the fair ones who kindly presented the successful marksmen with three handsome bouquets.

THE ORATION.

One of the largest and most appreciative audiences, comprising the intelligence and beauty of the place, and both of our military Companies in uniform, assembled at Fayetteville Hall on Saturday evening at 8 1/2 o'clock, to hear the Mecklenburgh Declaration of Independence read by Sergt., D. McR. O'Hanlon, and an Oration by Mr. James C. Dobbin, Jr.

After the reading of the Declaration of Independence, clearly and distinctly, Mr. Dobbin commenced and for three quarters of an hour held the audience spell bound, save when a patriotic remark, an eloquent strain or a pathetic allusion to the baptism, early struggles and triumph of our country had the effect to produce the plaudits of his audience.

It would be folly in us to attempt a delineation of the address of Mr. Dobbin, well assured as we are that we could do justice neither to him or ourselves.

He commenced by expressing a distrust of his ability, on account of his inexperience and youth, to do justice to the occasion which had called his audience together; he alluded briefly to the heroic acts of the far famed "Regulators" who were the first to carry into execution decrees with reference to the cruel and treacherous stamp act which was introduced into the colony by the iron hearted Tryon. He paid a tribute, to the patriotism of the gallant men who met at Charlotte on the 20 May 1775, and succeeded in casting off the royal yoke, and carrying into execution those great political principles which had accompanied their growth and strengthened with their strength.—He spoke of what liberty had done for us and appealed to every one present to stand by the institutions which had been bequeathed us.

His allusions to the present state of affairs in this country, Montt Vernon, and the military and patriotic spirits of those military companies who had honored him with their presence were peculiarly touching.

Mr. Dobbin's style of oratory is very fascinating; he has a fine voice, and he enunciates clearly and very distinctly.

We but express the opinion of the entire audience, when we state that it was the most appropriate and eloquent address delivered upon an occasion of the kind in Fayetteville in a number of years.

DIFFERING.—The Courier and Observer differ from the Carolinian in regard to the number in attendance at the Opposition ratification meeting in Fayetteville this week, which was addressed by Maj. F. D. Poisson, of Wilmington. According to these papers the attendance was very respectable in point of numbers. As there appears to be a misunderstanding about the matter and we copied from the Carolinian yesterday, we deem it just to say that the Courier states that there were between two hundred and fifty and three hundred persons in attendance upon the meeting in question. The official account, of course, says it was "large and enthusiastic."

We have thus stated both sides of the newspaper account of the meeting. As to the speaking—Mr. Poisson is well enough known in Wilmington to render any quotation or comment from Fayetteville unnecessary, and we have "nothing to say"—[Journal.]

The Courier differs frequently from some papers in point of veracity. The one seeks to tell the truth; the other seldom does.

The Observer and Courier are correct in point of numbers. The Journal well knows that barbed falsehoods are not absolutely essential in conducting a Democratic newspaper.

CANDIDATES.—Levi T. Oglebay, Esq., of Cartaret County, has been nominated as the Democratic candidate to represent Cartaret and Jones in the next Senate of North Carolina. C. R. Thompson, Esq., has been nominated to represent Cartaret in the House of Commons.

N. L. Williamson, Esq., as the Democratic candidate to represent Columbus county in the next House of Commons of North Carolina. It is a good nomination.

The Old School Presbyterian General Assembly met at Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday. Three hundred delegates were present. Rev. Dr. Yeomans of Pennsylvania, was elected Moderator, and Rev. A. G. Vermyn, Clerk.

LITERARY.—The sermon before the graduating class at Warrenton Female Collegiate Institute will be preached by the Rev. F. N. Whaley, of Clarksville, Va., on Monday night, June 5th, and the Annual Address will be delivered by the Rev. J. M. Atkinson of Raleigh, on Wednesday morning 6th of June.

The May number of the University Magazine is before us. It fully sustains the reputation it has acquired under the present corps of Editors.

THE NOMINATIONS AT BALTIMORE.

The convention of the self-styled "Conservative Union Party" which assembled at Baltimore nominated John Bell of Tennessee, for President, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts for Vice President. The Convention adopted no platform of principles for their candidates to stand upon, and by which to be guided in case they should be elected to the important offices to which they are nominated. We may perhaps, admire their wisdom and prudence in this respect; to publish their sentiments and intentions. It reminds us strongly of other years, when the candidates of the opponents of Democracy were placed in the keeping of a committee appointed for that especial purpose, and who were charged not only to keep the candidates silent or uncommitted, but to answer to no questions themselves which could involve their views personally or their party generally, in any line of public policy.

It was thus that the hero of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," was elected. During the canvass the party papers and orators denounced a United States bank and a high protective tariff most loudly and perseveringly; but soon as the mantle of power was placed upon their shoulders their very first labor was to inaugurate the enactment of both these obnoxious and anti-Democratic measures, which the people had repudiated several times.

In the prominent members of this convention at Baltimore, and especially in their nominees, we dread there is "the same old coon" who lived in the log cabins of 1840. We hope that Democrats especially will not be deceived by his altered appearance or new name.

These candidates were originally Federalists of the darkest dye and bluest stamp. No drop of Democratic blood ever circulated in their veins. Although they did not go into the sectional Republican movement, they did not come over like Choate and Cushing and the sons of Clay and Webster into the Democratic ranks when they found that their former associates were abolished. But we shall see!

NOMINATED.—We learn from the proceedings of a convention held at Whiteville, on the 15th inst. (which we will publish on Monday,) that Thos. D. McDowell, Esq., of Bladen, has been nominated to represent the Senatorial District of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus in the next Legislature.

Mr. McDowell has represented this District several times in both branches of the Legislature with honor to himself and credit to his constituents. We trust he will accept the nomination made, as it is, with acclamation.

THE WAKE COUNTY DEMOCRACY.

On Monday last the Democrats of Wake County held their Convention to nominate candidates for the Legislature. George W. Thompson, Esq., was nominated for the Senate, and E. G. Hayward, Henry Mordecai, and W. R. Cox, Esq's, for the Commons.

A M Lewis, Esq., presided over the Convention, and Dr. J. C. Marriott and Ira Beekwith acted as Secretaries. The Convention was addressed by the Chairman, by Mr. Howerton, of Halifax, Va, and by Messrs W. H. Holden, George W. Thompson, E. G. Hayward, W. R. Cox, and Henry Mordecai. Resolutions were adopted approving the doctrine of non-intervention on the subject of slavery, and pledging the Democracy of the County to support Stephen A. Douglas in the event of his nomination for President. The opinion was also expressed that the delegates would carry out the wishes of the Democracy of the State generally by voting for him at Baltimore.

Every allusion to the name and services of Judge Douglas was greeted with enthusiastic applause. All of which we learn from the Standard.

THE JAPANESE FORTY ODD YEARS AGO.—Poulson's American Daily Advertiser, for January 12, 1816, contains a reference to the Japanese at the period, which is worth quoting as showing the change that has been effected in the Japanese policy since Commodore Perry's visit. It is as follows:

"The empire of Japan, which comprises a large island upon the eastern coast of China, continues to resist the efforts of commercial nations to establish intercourse and commerce with them, and to exclude foreigners from their territories. Of all the European nations the Dutch alone have obtained a limited privilege to trade at a single port.—The Russians have sent two former embassies to Japan, accompanied with costly presents to the Emperor, but without success. The presents were refused, on the pretext that it was contrary to law for the Emperor to receive presents without sending those equally valuable in return, and that it was out of his power to send an equivalent. "Japan," says the reply to the Russian Ambassador, "has no great wants, and has therefore little occasion for foreign productions. Her few real wants, as well as those she has contracted by custom, are amply supplied, and luxuries are things which he does not wish to see introduced." The Russian ship was constantly surrounded by a guard of boats, to prevent all intercourse with the shore.—The crews were prohibited all acts of religious worship while in port, and the commander permitted only a slight intercourse with the Governor of Nagasaki.

Every foreigner entering Japan without the Emperor's permission is punished with death.

MARTIN COUNTY.—At a meeting of the Democracy of Martin, held on the 6th, J. L. Ewell, Esq., was nominated for the Commons.

DEMOCRATIC SENATORIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

Pursued to a call of the Democratic party of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus counties, a Convention of delegates from said counties assembled in Whiteville on the 15th of May, for the purpose of nominating a Democratic candidate to represent this Senatorial District in the next Legislature of North Carolina. On motion, the Convention was organized by calling Wm. T. Frink, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing M. W. Pridden and James C. Powell to act as Secretaries.

On motion of John D. Taylor, Esq., the roll of delegates was called, when the following gentlemen appeared and enrolled their names: John A. McDowell, John H. Clark and M. W. Pridden, of Bladen; Richard Wooten, Wm. K. Gore, J. G. Powell, N. L. Williamson, F. George, W. W. Wayne, and J. W. Rouse, of Columbus; John D. Taylor, of Brunswick.

On motion, all Democrats present were invited to take seats and to act as members of the Convention. On motion of John W. Ellis, Esq., the delegates from said counties were appointed a committee to draft resolutions and prepare business for the action of the meeting. The committee retired, and after a short deliberation, reported the following resolutions—viz:

I. Whereas, The Democratic party of Bladen, Brunswick and Columbus, believing in the well-tried principles of the Democracy, and that the safety of the country and independence of the people depends on a strict adherence to the same. Therefore, be it resolved—

I. That we continue to have an abiding faith in the principles of Democracy as taught by Jefferson, explained by Madison, carried out by Jackson and other Democratic Administrations of the Government up to the present time.

II. That we unhesitatingly approve of the prudent, able and statesman-like Administration of James Buchanan, our present able and efficient Chief Magistrate.

III. That we heartily approve of the course pursued by the Hon. John W. Ellis, our present Governor, and that we pledge him a united and unwavering support in the coming election.

IV. That we regard the political doctrines advanced by the present Opposition party as extremely dangerous to the institutions, the freedom and independence of our country.

V. That we look upon the proposition to alter our State Constitution by an open Convention, as a dangerous movement, well calculated to impose heavy burdens on the people in the way of taxes heretofore unknown.

VI. That we are well pleased with the upright, patriotic and manly course of our Senator in the last Legislature, THOMAS D. McDOWELL, Esq., and that we take great pleasure in again recommending him as our standard-bearer in the coming election.

On motion the resolutions were adopted, and Mr. Mc Dowell unanimously declared to be the nominee of this Convention.

On motion, the Chairman then appointed a Committee of five to inform Mr. McDowell of his nomination, and request his acceptance of the same, viz: John D. Taylor, John A. McDowell, H. Clark, F. George and Richard Wooten.

There was an Executive Committee then appointed for this Senatorial District, for the next two years, viz: John A. McDowell, H. Clark, Richard Wooten, F. George, John D. Taylor and Owen Holmes.

On motion of F. George, Esq., the proceedings of this Convention were directed to be forwarded to the Wilmington Journal and Fayetteville Carolinian, with the request that the same be published.

The Convention then adjourned sine die.
WM. T. FRINK, Chairman.
M. W. PRIDDEN, J. C. POWELL, Secretaries.

Carolina ought not to forget it. If the planters of this State are content to live upon the moderate profits produced from the cultivation of tobacco and wheat, and to be taxed according to the profits of the cotton crop of South Carolina and Mississippi, that let them vote for Paul and adversarial taxation. If they wish for constitutional protection against reckless demagogues, and corrupt office seeking, let them vote for John W. Ellis, and with the conservative Democracy.

Warrenton News.

AD VALOREM—NO. 2.

THE OPERATION OF AD VALOREM WOULD BE UNEQUAL.

The word "equal" is a very catching one.—Every fourth day of July we are told that "all men are born free and equal," and in a certain sense it is true; yet daily observation teaches us that practically it is untrue, and that the greatest inequalities prevail among men in almost every particular; all are not equally strong, powerful, or fortunate. So taxation ad valorem is equal in one sense, viz: that men possessing properties of equal assessed value would be taxed equally; but in any other sense it is untrue. We will illustrate this presently by examples so numerous and general as to cover the cases of the great majority. In the meantime we will state what we consider true equality or taxation to be; and we will state it in the words of Adam Smith, the most celebrated writer on Political Economy, "which," says Mr. Mills, "having been generally concurred in by subsequent writers, may be said to have become classical."

"The subjects of every State ought to contribute to the support of the government as nearly as possible in proportion to their respective abilities; that is, in proportion to the revenue which they respectively enjoy under the protection of the State. In the observation or neglect of this maxim consists what is called the equality or inequality of taxation."

"For what reason ought equality to be made in matters of taxation? For the reason that it ought to be so in all affairs of government. As a government ought to make no distinction of persons or classes in the strength of their claims on it, whatever sacrifices it requires from them should be made to bear as nearly as possible with the same pressure on all, which it must be observed is the mode by which least sacrifice is occasioned on the whole. If any one bears less than his fair share of the burden, some other person must suffer more than his share, and the alleviation is not *ceteris paribus* so great a good to him as the increased pressure upon the other is an evil—

Equality of taxation, therefore, as a maxim of politics means equality of sacrifice. It means proportioning the contribution of each person towards the expenses of government, so that he shall feel neither more nor less than his share of the payment than any other person experiences from his. This standard, like other standards of perfection, cannot be completely realized; but the first object in every practical discussion should be to know what perfection is."

To the same effect is the language of Say, "Individual revenue is the only real subject of taxation, and the specific commodity is selected only as a more or less effective means of discovering and attacking that revenue. If individual honesty could in every case be relied on, the matter would be simple enough; all that would be requisite would be to ask each person the amount of his annual profits, that is to say, his annual revenue. The contingent of each would be readily settled, and one tax only necessary which would be at the same time the most equitable and the cheapest in the collection."

A little reflection will show that however alike the two principles of taxation may be on a superficial examination, yet in reality they are altogether distinct.

The Opposition principle is to tax property according to its value. Adam Smith's doctrine is to tax incomes according to their amounts. We ask our readers to note well the difference, and follow each out in their own minds in its practical details.

Our business here is critical, not defensive; it is to show that the Opposition doctrine is unequal and unjust, and not to vindicate Smith's. One observation only will stop to make on Smith's doctrine to avoid misunderstanding. Because the appointment of tax to income is the only just and equal mode of taxation as far as it is applicable, it does not follow that all taxes should be laid directly on income; from the difficulty in some cases of ascertaining incomes that might not be possible; the tax, therefore, must be laid on the property, but apportioned to the presumed income from it. We have not space to enlarge on the details by which this principle is attained; our whole purpose now is to point out the principle to be aimed at in contrast with the Opposition principle. It is necessary also to remember that this principle, like all other general principles is subject to be raised by others in particular cases) according to the necessities or policy of the State; as we are not writing a treatise on taxation, we can do no more than allude to this.

THE COPPER MINES OF TENNESSEE.—Remarks upon the operations of several mining companies in Eastern Tennessee, one of which is reported to have produced copper to the value of \$250,000 during the last seven months of 1859, the Nashville Union and American say:

This "copper district" lies in Polk county in the south-eastern part of the State, bordering upon the State of Georgia and North Carolina and is the heart of the Nation, and from the facts brought to light during the past few years, there appears to be no reason why these mines should not equal the Burra mines of Australia, which afforded such immense yields.

THE BALTIMORE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

AUGUSTA, May 17.—A large democratic meeting is being held here to-night to nominate delegates to a State Convention. Resolutions were adopted by an overwhelming majority that national delegates be appointed to the State Convention, and that the delegates to the Baltimore Convention be instructed.

Mr. Prescott's bequest to the Library of Harvard College has taken effect by the transfer to that institution of two hundred and eighty-two volumes, some of them MSS., and others of great variety, forming the entire collection of the originals for the "History of Ferdinand and Isabella."

Heenan butler, is the latest novelty. Of course it is very strong.