

North Carolina Argus.

VOL. I—NO. 46.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 28, 1859.

NEW SERIES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY
FENTON & DARLEY.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single copies, Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.
To Clubs of Ten and upwards, it will be furnished at One Dollar and a Half per copy.
No subscription received for less than six months.
RATES OF ADVERTISING.
ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES OR LESS PER WEEK.
Three insertions..... \$1 00
Two months, or nine insertions..... 3 00
Three months, or thirteen insertions..... 4 00
Six months..... 6 00
One year..... 9 00
Advertisers must state the number of times they wish their advertisements inserted; otherwise they will be continued till forbidden, and charged according to the above.
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Obituary notices when not exceeding twenty lines, all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 258 BALTIMORE STREET,
(OPPOSITE RAYMOND STREET).
BALTIMORE.
ROBERT HULL,
THOMAS W. ATKINSON. 37-4f

KERRISON & LEIDING,
—IMPORTERS—
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,
Wholesale and Retail,
HARL STREET, ONE DOOR FROM KING,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
E. L. K. (32-1y) HERMAN L.

ASHE & HARGRAVE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, except on the Criminal Docket in the County Court, (J. R. Hargrave being County Solicitor).
They will attend to the collection of all claims entrusted to them in Anson and the surrounding counties.
T. S. Ashe attends the Courts of Richmond, Montgomery, Stanly, Cabarrus, Union and Anson.
J. R. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stanly and Anson.
Office at Wadesboro'.
THOMAS S. ASHE. J. R. HARGRAVE.
19-4f

R. P. SIMMONS,
Watch and Clock Repairer,
ANSONVILLE, N. C.
Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially repaired, and all work warranted twelve months.

CHAS. B. SMITH,
DEALER IN
DRUGS AND MEDICINES,
AND
Paints, Oils, Dye-Staffs,
Perfumery and Fancy Articles of Every Description in his Line.

NEW AND FRESH DRUGS.
A large lot just received, for Family and Physicians' Uses which can be relied upon as being genuine and pure.
PERFUMERY
Of the most choice and fragrant selections. To this large and extensive assortment he would more especially call the attention of the Ladies and of the Young Men in our community—of course, Old Bachelors not excepted.

ALSO POMADES,
For imparting a rich, glossy and healthy condition to the Hair—from the best manufacturers in this country.

TOILET ARTICLES,
Of French and English manufacture, and of every description—suitable for the most fastidious; in fact never has there been in this place such a large and beautiful assortment of the above-named articles which he now offers to the public on the most liberal terms.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
Amputating Instruments and Dental Forceps of every variety. Also new style Electro-Magnetic Machines.

N. B.—Physicians in the surrounding country can obtain COMPLETE OUTFITS without the time and EXTRA expense of sending North, and can rely upon all the CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS as being the best that can be obtained and warranted FREE FROM ADULTERATION. The citizens of Anson and the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, when they will find the Proprietor ever attentive, ready and willing to show his assortment to all who will favor him with a call.

MILLINERY AND WAXTIA MAKING.
MISS A. HORNE, RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES to the citizens of Wadesboro' and Anson, that she has taken the stand lately occupied by MRS. MARY PAUL, where she will be pleased to attend to all who need her services in her line of business.
She has just received an excellent assortment of **SPRING GOODS—**
SILKS FOR DRESSES,
RIBBONS, BONNETS,
ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c., &c.
And she will have always on hand a good STOCK OF MATERIAL FOR DRESSES AND BONNETS.
26-5f

TAKE NOTICE.
ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF APRIL next, our terms for the sale of LUMBER will be, For good lumber \$60 cash, or \$1 credit, @ 100; Refuse lumber 50c cash, or 60c credit; Rough Edge lumber 35c cash, or 40c credit.
THOMAS GULLEDGE,
CALVIN LILLY.
24-4f

THE LARGEST STOCK YET! NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

COME AND SEE!
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS STOCKED NEARLY ALL HIS STOCK OF

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
And begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he is prepared to offer them a well selected assortment, consisting in part of
PRINTS, ORGANDIES, BERAGES, MUSLINS, ROBES A LEZ, GINGHAMS, ROBES DOUBLE JUPE, NEW PATTERNS OF HANDSOME SILK DRESSES, STELLA SHAWLS, (new style), A LARGE LOT OF BEAUTIFUL TRIMMINGS, (Of every style and variety), FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
All of which were selected from the newest and most fashionable styles of French, English and American manufactures.

WHITE GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
A good lot of **READY-MADE CLOTHING.**
BOOTS AND SHOES, ALL KINDS AND SIZES.
LADIES AND MISSES' BONNETS AND FLATS,
And a very large lot of **HATS, OF EVERY VARIETY AND KIND.**
PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
WILLOW WARE, HOLLOW WARE, HARDWARE, GROCERIES AND CUTLERY.
Everything usually kept in an extensive country store, which it is unnecessary to mention in detail, and which will be sold on very reasonable terms.
E. L. CARPENTER.
No. 258, May 1859—36-2m

NEW BOOK STORE IN CHERAW, S. C.,
(NEARLY OPPOSITE D. MALLOY'S STORE.)

T. S. MARSHALL
HAS JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,
AND
BLANK BOOKS,
AND
STATIONERY OF ALL KINDS
ALSO,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FANCY GOODS, OR NOTIONS.
To which he invites the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen.

GOODS! GOODS!
FOR
SPRING AND SUMMER!!

J. J. COX,
LILESVILLE, JAYSON, N. C.,
DEALER IN
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
GROCERIES, &c.

J. J. COX takes pleasure in announcing to his Customers, Friends and the Public generally that his usually extensive stock has recently been replenished by LARGE, FRESH and FASHIONABLE PURCHASES for the SPRING and SUMMER SEASONS. These Goods are all of the BEST QUALITY, and those wishing to purchase will be consulting their interests by calling and examining them for themselves. They will be sold low on the usual time, but all accounts must be punctually settled. [35-4f

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING THE LARGEST STOCK OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS
That I have ever offered in this market.
THEY WILL BE SOLD CHEAP.
Call and examine for yourself.
A. E. BENNETT.
March 31, 1859—29-4f

NEW GOODS
FOR THE
MILLION,
AT
S. S. ARNOLD'S
CHEAP CASH AND CREDIT STORE,
WHERE CAN BE FOUND THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED ASSORTMENT OF
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
I have ever offered in this market, consisting of ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE TO BE FOUND IN A GENERAL STOCK, AND MANY ARTICLES NOT TO BE FOUND IN ANY OTHER STORE IN THE COUNTY. Purchasers wishing to buy good articles, at LOW PRICES, will please give me a call.
S. S. ARNOLD.
Wadesboro', March 31, 1859—29-4f

THE RESPONSIBILITY—WHERE IT RESTS.

Reply to Letter of Hon. G. W. Jones, of Tenn., on "Government Expenditures."

The Democratic State Central Committee of Tennessee have caused to be published, in pamphlet form, a letter to them from the Hon. Geo. W. Jones, of that State, on the subject of the public expenditures. The letter is described as "a fair and candid review of the legislation of Congress during the last eighteen years, which shows by what party"—meaning the Opposition party—"the expenditures were increased to the enormous amount of \$72,000,000, in 1857." "The facts set forth in this statement," it is further said, "are compiled from the official records by a gentleman [Mr. Jones] well known throughout the State for his candor and integrity, and who is entitled to the credit of having conducted an examination."

Of this alleged "fair and candid review" by a gentleman so extensively known for his "candor and integrity," and who is so "thoroughly acquainted with the subject" he reviews, let us turn take a "review." We have lying on our table before us, in the Appendix to the Congressional Globe, vol. 23, a speech delivered by Mr. Jones, in the House of Representatives, on the 14th of February, 1851, consisting of comments upon portions of the Treasury Report submitted upon Congress in the preceding December—Mr. Fillmore being then President. In that report the actual and estimated expenditures for the current year, ending June 30th, 1851, were set down at \$34,853,597.50, including payments, actual and estimated, on account of—

Public Debt	\$3,156,867
Mexican Indemnity	3,209,990
Awards of Mexican Commission	2,616,691
	\$11,945,548

—which, deducted from the total aggregate of \$50,853,597, leaves \$42,808,038. After the year had expired, and the accounts were made up of the expenditures, it appeared that the estimate had exceeded the actual expenditures—that the total aggregate of expenditures only amounted to \$48,005,878—and that, deducting from this sum the amounts paid on account of the public debt (\$4,217,986), on account of the Mexican Indemnity (\$3,242,400), and for awards under the Mexican Commission (\$2,516,691), together \$9,974,077, the total expenditures for the year (1851) only amounted to \$38,028,801. In the same Treasury Report (of December, 1850) which constituted the topic of Mr. Jones's speech above referred to, the estimated expenditures for the year ending June 30th, 1852, were \$48,124,993; the estimated payments on account of the public debt being \$4,308,869; and for another instalment of the Mexican Indemnity, \$3,180,000. Deducting these payments for the Mexican Indemnity and the public debt, (together, \$7,488,869) from the total aggregate (\$48,124,993), and there remained the sum of \$38,936,124 as the total estimate of expenditures for the year ending June 30th, 1852. These expenditures, actual and estimated, amounting, after making the deductions above mentioned, to some \$38,000,000 per annum, under the administration of Mr. Fillmore, for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1851 and 1852, the Hon. George W. Jones, on the 14th of February, 1851, in his place in the House of Representatives denounced as "enormous and extravagant." "The Whig party," he said, "was woe to its instincts, extravagance and profligacy in squandering the public money." "Thirty-eight or thirty-nine millions of dollars per annum, exclusive of payments on account of the public debt and the Mexican Indemnity! What an illustration of Whig extravagance!"

"The conviction," too, "forced itself upon him that without the cordial and in good faith co-operation of the Executive branch of the Government, Congress could do but little or nothing in correcting abuses, or limiting and decreasing the public expenditures." "The evil and the remedy, he seemed to think, lay wholly with the Executive." "Unless there was a change in public men and affairs, and a return to something like economy in the expenditure of the public money, we would," he said "ere long, find ourselves like England, burdened with an irredeemable public debt."

The great public want, and the only possible remedy for the evils of the day, was a Democratic Executive, who, true to the "instincts" of his party, rigid economy in the public expenditures and stern integrity in the employment of the public money, would cordially and in good faith co-operate with Congress in correcting abuses and limiting and decreasing the expenditures of the Government. "Without a Democratic Executive, even a Democratic Congress could do little or nothing towards accomplishing these needed results! So thought, and said, Mr. Jones, in February, 1851.

Well, within two years, a Democratic administration superseded the then existing Whig administration. And now, after six years of Democratic administration, Mr. Jones again holds forth on the subject of the public expenditures, in his party relations. Hear him at the commencement of his letter:

"In the year 1846-7, during the Mexican war, the expenditures (exclusive of payments on account of the public debt) went up to the sum of \$53,801,569.37. [The Treasury Report for that year shows it to have been \$55,929,095.38.] In 1849-50, after the close of the war, the expenditures were reduced to \$37,165,960.09. [The Treasury report for that year shows it to have been \$36,585,802.28.] The next year they went up to \$44,049,949.48. [The Treasury Report for that year says \$43,787,892.58.] [The next year down again to \$40,389,954.56. [The Treasury Report for that year says \$39,732,880.67.] Again, in the next year, 1852-3, [Mr. Fillmore's last year,] up to the sum of \$41,078,156.35. [The Treasury Report for that year says \$40,524,262.82.] And since that there has been a constant regular increase of four to six millions a year, until the expenditures of the United States have reached the enormous amount of from seventy-five to eighty millions of dollars each year. How has this been effected, and who are responsible for it? My opinion is, that both parties and all parties, to some extent, are responsible for it, and certainly the majority of the Opposition cannot relieve themselves and their party from their full share of the responsibility." &c.

What a commentary is this, which Mr. Jones writes in 1859, upon his denunciations in 1851 of what he termed the "extravagance and profligacy" of the then existing Whig administration, as exhibited in an expenditure of something over forty millions of dollars per annum, including the burdens entailed upon it by Mexican war, and the acquisition of extensive territories? Then, he laid the blame of the "enormous" expenditures, as he styled them, entirely upon the Whig administration. Congress could do little

or nothing, he then said, in the way of correcting abuses and limiting and decreasing the expenditures, unless with a cordial and bona fide co-operation of the Executive branch of the Government, which he charged was wholly wanting at that time. Now, he is obliged to confess that ever since the so-called extravagant and profligate Whig Administration was turned out and a Democratic Administration substituted for it, in March 1853, there has been a constant, regular increase of expenditures of from four to six millions a year, until from something over forty millions they have reached the enormous amount of from seventy-five or eighty millions; and yet he has no denunciations against the Democratic Administration under whose rule the "enormous" increase has taken place! He now says that both parties and all parties are responsible for it, to some extent, and the object of his letter is to lay the burden of the blame upon the party which has been out of power!

The following simple statement of the state of parties, in connection with the Executive and legislative Departments of the Government for the last ten years, will apply the Whig Administration to the responsibility rests:

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS—From March 4th, 1849 to March 4th, 1851.	President—Taylor, succeeded by Fillmore.
Senate—Democrats, 34; Whigs, 21; Free Soilers, 2; Democratic majority, 8.	House of Representatives—Democrats, 112; Whigs, 105; Free-Soilers, 13. [The Democrats elected their Speaker and had majorities of all the committees. Mr. Fillmore never had, as supporters of his administration, a majority in that House.]
THIRTY-SECOND CONGRESS—From March 4th, 1851, to March 4th, 1853.	President—Fillmore.
Senate—Democrats, 38; Whigs, 22; Free-Soilers, 2; Democratic majority, 14.	House of Representatives—Democrats, 142; Whigs, 91; Democratic majority, 51.
THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—From March 4th, 1853, to March 4th, 1855.	President—Pierce.
Senate—Democrats, 36; Whigs, 20; Free-soilers, 2; Democratic majority, 14.	House of Representatives—Democrats, 159; Whigs, 71; Free-Soilers, 4; Democratic majority, 84.
THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS—From March 4th, 1855, to March 4th, 1857.	President—Pierce.
Senate—Democrats, 36; Republicans, 15; Whig and American, 6; Democratic majority, 15.	House of Representatives—Republicans, 108; Democrats, 83; Americans, 43. [After a long and excited election for Speaker, the Republican candidate was elected by a plurality vote of 103 against his Democratic competitor, who received 100 votes.]
THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—From March 4th, 1857, to March 4th, 1859.	President—Buchanan.
Senate—Democrats, 37; Republicans, 20; Whig and American, 5; Democratic majority, 12.	House of Representatives—Democrats, 128; Republicans, 92; Americans, 14; Democratic majority, 22.

Thus it appears that during this whole period of ten years, the Whig party never had a majority in either House of Congress, while the Democratic party had continuous, uninterrupted possession of the Senate by a decided majority.

The Democratic party had also possession of the House of Representatives by decided majorities during six out of these ten years; and, in addition, they elected their Speaker, and through him and the Democratic committees which he appointed, had control of the House of Representatives of the 31st Congress—the Congress which came into power with Gen. Taylor. In that House, we repeat, Mr. Fillmore never had a majority of supporters.

penditures of the preceding year, was the result of the appropriations made at the session of 1853-4, by the Democratic Congress, which came into office with President Pierce. In that Congress the Democrats had a majority of eighty-four in the House of Representatives, and fourteen in the Senate. A Democratic Administration had been installed into office on the 4th of March, 1853. They had everything their own way; a Democratic Administration to furnish estimates, and a Congress overwhelmingly Democratic in both Houses, to make the appropriations. They had come into power upon the most solemn pledges to stop what they had denounced in the Presidential canvass of 1852 as the extravagance of the Fillmore Administration, and to reduce the rate of expenditures under that Administration, which they told the people was much too high. Those pledges they falsified at the first session of Congress after their accession to office, by increasing the expenditures, as Mr. Jones shows, \$5,201,640.34 over those of the preceding year—the aggregate of their first year's appropriations being, as Mr. Jones shows, \$56,312,640.34—just \$16,019,554.29 more than the aggregate of the Whig Administration for the year 1851-2, the very year in which Mr. Buchanan wrote his Wheatland letter, declaiming against Whig extravagance, and advising Democratic leaders to inscribe on their banners, as an issue in the Presidential canvass, "a rigid economy in the public expenditures."

But to proceed with Mr. Jones's letter:

Page 13. "The expenditures for the next fiscal year ending June 30th, 1856, were \$100,302,806.45, being an increase over the last preceding year of \$4,929,738.45."

This increase was also the result of Democratic estimates and Democratic appropriations. The Thirty-fourth Congress, with a Republican majority in the House of Representatives, had indeed convened at Washington, in December, 1855; but the appropriations, as Mr. Jones well knows, for the expenditures of that fiscal year, ending June 30th, 1856, were made at the session of 1854-5 by the previous Congress, which, as we have above stated, was overwhelmingly Democratic in both Houses—having a majority of 84 in the House of Representatives, and 14 in the Senate.

Here, then, are the results of four successive years of Democratic sway in both Houses of Congress—an increase in the public expenditures from \$40,293,986.02 in 1851-2 to \$60,332,836.45 in 1855-6. What has Mr. Jones said to that? Why, as to the first two of these four years of increase in the public expenditures, he says that the appropriations were made "under the Opposition Administration of Mr. Fillmore." But we have shown that the appropriations for the expenditures of those two years were made by a Congress, with decided Democratic majorities in both Houses, and that they exceeded the estimates submitted "under" the Fillmore Administration by more than ten millions of dollars for the first of the two years, and by more than eight millions for the second year!

In regard to the \$5,201,640.34 in the year 1854-5 over the expenditures of the preceding year, and of the increase of \$4,929,738.45 in the year 1855-6 over the year 1854-5—what has he to say to that? The appropriations for those years were made by a Congress, with large Democratic majorities in both Houses, "under" the Democratic administration of Gen. Pierce! What we again ask, has Mr. Jones to say to that? Does he hold President Pierce's Administration responsible for the expenditures of those two years? Not at all, candid Mr. Jones!

But hear him further:

Page 13. "The expenditures for the next fiscal year ending June 30th, 1857, were \$55,002,559.75, being an increase over the year before of \$4,699,723.31. The expenditures for the next last fiscal year, which ended June 30th, 1856, were \$72,291,119.70, being an increase over the immediately preceding year of \$7,298,559.94."

The expenditures for those two years were out of appropriations made by the Thirty-Fourth Congress, when there was a Republican majority in the House of Representatives, but a large Democratic majority still in the Senate. Those expenditures, Mr. Jones says, "were appropriated by the votes of the Opposition members" of that Congress "who could have checked and controlled them, had they been so inclined." But, tell us, Mr. Jones, could not the large Democratic majority in the Senate, "had they been so inclined," have "checked and controlled" the appropriations passed by the Republican majority in the House of Representatives?

Again: Does not Mr. Jones well know that on the last night of the last session of the 34th Congress, the Democratic Senate forced upon this very Black Republican House of Representatives amendments to the Civil and Diplomatic bill which increased the amount of appropriations provided for in that bill, by \$3,058,560? The record shows such to be the fact, and it was so stated in the House of Representatives, on the 12th of June, 1858, by the Democratic Governor elect of Virginia, the Hon. John Letcher. The Congressional records incontrovertibly establish the fact, that the Democratic Senate of the 34th Congress outstripped the Black Republican House of Representatives of the same Congress in the work of appropriating the public moneys.

But let us turn, merely by way of sample, to one or two of the cases cited by Mr. Jones, wherein a majority of this Black Republican House of Representatives voted for appropriations which helped to swell the expenditures of the government to the enormous amount they have reached.

In 1857, Mr. Jones tells us, a bill passed the House of Representatives for increasing the pay of the officers of the army, which will make a permanent annual increase in the expenditures of the army of at least six hundred thousand dollars. This bill, he says, passed the House of Representatives by the votes of forty Democrats, sixty-three Black Republicans, and twenty-seven Know Nothings—103 in all. Against it, thirty-one Democrats, twenty-three Black Republicans, and eight Know Nothings. Here was a majority of the Democrats, who were present, voting for the bill! Not only this, but the measure had been recommended both by President Pierce and his Secretary of War, the Hon. Jeff Davis. In his annual message to Congress, December, 1854, President Pierce said:

"The bill of the last session, providing for an increase of the pay of the rank and file of the army has had beneficial results, not only in facilitating enlistments, but in obtaining improvement in that class of men who enter the service. I regret that corresponding consideration was not bestowed on the officers, who, in view of their character and services, and the expenses to which they are necessarily subject to receive present what is, in my judgment, inadequate compensation."

In his report of December, 1855, Mr. Davis, then Secretary of War, said:

"As one of the recommendations intimately connected with the subject, I have to renew that made in my former reports, for an increase of the compensation of Army officers, and a revision of the laws respecting their allowances." * * * Whenever the subject shall be fairly considered, the result will, I am confident, show that the officers of the army are, on the average, less liberally compensated than those who pursue any other occupation demanding equal capacity and requirements.

Another case made out by Mr. Jones against the Black Republican majority of the House of Representatives of the 34th Congress is the following—wagive his own words:

"At the session of 1856-7, the Opposition having a majority of the House of Representatives, and presided over by Mr. Speaker Banks, Mr. Lewis D. Campbell, the Opposition Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Naval Appropriation bill, which passed the House without amendment or division, February 29, 1857. This act authorized the enlistment of eight thousand five hundred men in the navy, instead of seven thousand five hundred. For increase, repair, armament, and equipment of the navy, including the wear and tear of vessels in commission, fuel for steamers, and purchase of hemp for the navy, to cause to be constructed, five sloops of war, to be provided with screw propellers, and properly armed and equipped for service. And one million of dollars was appropriated to commence with."