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COMPLETER OF



NEW SERIES-VOL. II-NO. 29.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1860.

them.

Carolina

PUBLISHED WEEKLY FENTON & DARLEY.

TEBMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Single copies, Two Dollars per year, invariably in

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JOHN S. GALLAHER,

186

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GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. Cheap for Cash, and for Cash only:

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site my old Stand, for the purpose of selling FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, FAMILY GROCERLES AND PROVISIONS. persons wishing to purchase any article in that line, at LOW PRICES, will please call on Mr. A. C. BEN-TON, who will superintend the business, and be pleased to wait on all his old friends, and customers who will give him a call. The stock now in store consists of New Crop New

Orleans Molasses; New Grop West India do.; A. B. and C. Sagars; Crushed Sugar; Porto Rico do.; Loaf do.; Rio and Java Coffee; Northern and North Caro-lina Irish Potatoes; North Carolina Bacon; Canvased Hams; Lard; Cherse; Bice; Flour; Buckwheat Flour; Cider Vinegar; Balt; Lemon and Butter Crackers; Boston Biscuit, Mackerel in Kits; Salmon in Kits; Cod Fish; Candler; Soaps; Powder and Shot; Lead; Indigo; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Mustard; Oranges; Lemons; Candies; Raisins: Tobacco; Cigars; Black and Green Teas; Soda; Pickles: and various other articles which would require too much space to men-tion, an of which will be sold at LOW PRICES FOR CASH S. S. ARNOLD. Wadesboro', Feb. 27, 1800-77-tf

MANSION HOUSE,

WADESBORO', N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS TAKEN CHARGE OF the above HOTEL, where he will be . happy to see his former acquaintances and patrons, and will try to make as many new ones as possible by the strictest attention to business, and a determination on his part to please all who may favor him with a call. Try me 8. H. ROBESON, Proprietor. and sec. 20, 1860-76-3

Senate in 1854, very effectually disposed of the the amount levied on negroes is increased, the Democratic pretence that the Whig measure of amount levied os lands will be correspondingly equal taxation would violate a compromise of the diminished and so in many 'cases a man's taxes Constitution, we propose now to offer a few plain may not in reality be materially increased or di-matter of fact observations on the nature of that minished. For the present we must pause for proposed measure, and its obvious equity. The want of spnce.--Fagetteville Observer. following is the portion of the Whig Platform THE STATE ISSUE.

" Whereas, Great equality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion to-wards the burdens of State:

"1. Resolved, That we recommend a Conven-tion of the people of the State to be called ou the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed accord-ing to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

EQUAL TAXATION.

The chief inequality, if not the only one complained of is, that lands and other subjects of taxation are assessed according to their value, whilst negroes, now the largest single species of property in the State, and the one most readily convertable into cash, pay far less than their due proportioh, according to their value. As was shown by Gov. Graham, this concession was made to the slaveholders in 1835, as a consideration for the concession to the landholders of an exclusive representation in the State Senate. The reason for the concession no longer exists. Democracy has wrested from the landholders their part of the benefits of this compromise, and there is therefore no reason for continuing the unequal burden on them.

The average value of negroes between 12 and 50 years of age is at least \$1,000 each. Suppose one man to own ten such negroes, worth \$10,000. He pays into the State treasury as tax on them, \$8. His neighbor owns \$10,000 worth of houses and lands, and he pays on that \$20 of State taxes. Is there any reason for this inequality? Not that we can perceive. Both are equally pro tected in their rights, and sustained in the values of their respective species of property, by the very same government which is maintained by the common fund of taxes thus collected. Out of this common fund the Executive and Legislative and Judicial departments, and all else composing the government that protects all alike, terests in the country ! We ask; is it right and derive their support. Withou' this government, to protect and secure those rights of property, neither lands nor slaves would be of value in North Carolina, except so far as every individual could maintain his rights by his own strong arm. Such being the undoubted fact, we put it to the conscience of every fair man, of every just ! party, whether it is not equitable that those who equally receive protection, according to their respective necessities for it, should equally pay for that protection, according to their raspective amounts of interest protected? Can any fair crats in this region of country agree with us, man whose property consists in negroes, really that this glaring inequality and injustice should real public EXPENDITURES.—We publish below a statement from the American Almanac of the a statement from the American Almanac of the a statement of the Grounder of the Groun in lands, shall pay for his protection in negro property? We cannot believe it. Who will be think we can calculate with certainty upon suc-property and the protection in negro willing that his neighbor shall justly taunt him cess, for the people are with us, backed by the with avoiding his share of the public burdens, eminent talent of such men as Graham, Morchead, and throwing them upon one who is more able Badger, and a host of other eminent men through- immediately below we give the total of each ad-

to pay his own and more than half of his neigh- measure of reform. bor's share? On the other hand, what freeman

At some future time we propose to show that, Having, on Thursday, by the publication of a as only the same amount of revenue will be re-portion of Gov. Graham's speech in the State quired under the one system or the other, when

It will be recollected that the following principles, which commond themselves to the common sense of every impartial man, were adopted in relation to our revenue system, by the late Whig Opposition Convention, convened in Roleigh : Whereas, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and as it is just and right that all property should contribute its pro-

1. 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

And now let us see what the late Democratic convention of "country savers" have to say in there to afford for that us while the territorial conregard to these principles, in their late State onvention, which met in Raleigh, last week. Notwithstanding it was a notorious fact that many, if not a majority of the masses of that that "property, according to its value, should bear its proportion of the burthens of the State !"

While it is a notorious fact that the Democratic party have raised the salaries of Governor, Treasurer, and other State officers, and have vast increased the indebtedness of the State with in the last six or seven years, yet they do not only make no effort to lighten the burthens of taxation, but lusist that the great increase of taxes, shall be borne, in chief, by the owners of real estate in towas, and the landed and farming inproper that the owner of a tract of land or a use in town, worth one thousand dollars should pay five dollars tax on it, while the owner of a slave worth a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars

This favoring one class by legislation, and imposing undue burthens on others, we are utterly opposed to. And we fully believe that a large majority of the honest and independent Demo-

than himself to bear them, and yet is called on out the State, who have espoused this wholesome ministration : This equal and just mode of raising taxes on

5

See how they stand by and permit the public

in the

COMPARE AND COGITATE.

On the 25th of February the Democratic

Araus.

fice votes, viz : Messra. Mason, Clay, Chestaut, Robert Johnson and Brown, Mr. Brown, ns well as Mr. Davis, discards-be it remembered

the Kansas-Nebrasha act.

The recent Democratic Convention held at Pathe Democratic cancus at Washington, and the period of life." second resolution as passed by the Convention at Raleigh, and compare the two, vit:

Resolution 4th passed by Revolution 2d, parsed 1 the content of Democratic the Democratic Conventio Sendtors of Washington : at Raleight

Resolved, That neither Resolved. That neither Logislature, whether by di-Legislature, whether by di-rect legislature or negislature tegislation or legislation or legislation of an indirect or un-tion of an indirect or uniendly nature, possess the friendly character, posower to annul or impair sesses the power to an the constitutional right of or input the constitutional any citizen of the United eights of any citizen of the States to take hirstory prop-United States to take his rly into the common Ter-slave property into the comritories; but it is the duty mon Territories; and there

f the Federal Government hold and onjoy the same ther species of property dition remains. the needful protection; and

f experience should at any time prove that the judici ary does not possess powerto insure adequate protection, then it will become the duty of Congress to

Territories.

supply such deficiency. It is evident that the resolution passed at Raleigh was copied from that passed at Washington. But why was it not all copied? Although the Washington resolution kicks sky high the doe trine of non-intervention, by declaring that it i the duty of the Federal Government to afford for the slave in the territories, as for other species of property, the needful protection, even if the Su-prome Court of the United States should fail to ford it, still we can see no reason why the Democrats of North Carolina, who elaim to be the especial guardians of slavery within the States, should be so wedded to non-intervention as to refuse to copy the whole of the above resolution, and thereby declare that they do not want the Federal Government to protect slavery in the

If we are not greatly mistaken, there is considerable significance in this thing. The Washington resolution is thought to be aimed at Judge Douglas. Now the North Carolina Democrats are afraid to strike the "little giant" too hard because they are preparing to submit to him. and adopt his freesoil notions at the Charleston Convention ; they are afraid also to differ with the Democrats at Washington ; here they carry water on both shoulders .- Salisbury Watchman.

-for each year from 1814 to 1859.

The sum for each year is stated separately, and

JAMES K. POLK. 1815......

WHOLE NO. 81

"WHERE DID HE GET THAT LAW !"

State dibran

In a neat and beautiful city in one of the members of the Senate of the United States Northern States, lived a lawyer of eminence and held a caucus. It is said they were in secret talent. I do not know many patticulars of his ession five hours, discussing certain resolutions of moral character, but he was notoriously profane. Messrs. Brown and Davis. The result of the He had a negro boy, at whom his neighbors used consultation was that Mr. Davis's resolutions were to hear him swear with awful violence. One adopted. Mr. Brown's resolutions received only day this geatleman met a decided Christian. who was also a lawyer, and said to him, "I wish, sir, to examine into the truth of the Christian religion. What books would you advise me to -the destrine of non-intervention, as set forth in read for the evidences of Christianity?

The pious lawyer, surprised at the inquiry, replied, "That is a question, sir, which you ought leigh passed a series of resolutions. Now, we wish to have settled long ago. You ought not to the reader to read the fourth resolution as passed by have put off a subject so important to this late

" Is it too late," said the inquirer. "I never knew much about it ; but I always supposed that Christianity was rejected by the great majority of learned men. I intend, however, now to examine the subject thoroughly myzelf. I have upon me, as my physician says, a mortal disease, under

"The Bible," said the other.

"I believe you do not understand me," resumed the unbeliever, surprised in his turn; "I wish to investigate the truth of the Bible.

"I would advise you, sir," repeated his Chris-tian friend, "to read the Bible." And he continned, " I will give you my reasons. Most infidels are very ignorant of the Scriptures. Now, to reason on any subject with correctness, we must understand what it is about which we reason. In the next place, I consider the internal evidence of the truth of the Scriptures stronger than the external."

"And where shall I begin ?" inquired the unbeliever, "at the New Testament?"

" No," said the other; " at the beginning-at Genesis.

The infilel bought a commentary, went home-and sat down to the serious study of the Seriptures. He applied all his strong and well-dis-ciplined powers of mind to the Bible, to try gidly but impartially its truth. As he went in the perusal, he received occasional calls from his professional friend. The infidel freely remarked upon what he had read, and stated his objections - He liked this passage - he thought that touching and beautiful --but he could not credit a third.

One evening the Christian lawyer called, and found the unbeliever at home, walking the room with a dejected look, his mind apparently absorbed in thought. He continued, not poticing that any one had come in, busily to trace and retrace his steps. Ilis friend at length spoke. You seem, sir," said he, " to be in a brown study. Of what are you a thinking?"

I have been reading," replied the infidel the " the moral law." "Well, what do you think of it?" asked his

friend. "I will tell you what I used to think," an-

swered the infidel. "I supposed that Moses was the leader of a horde of banditti; that having a strong mind, he acquired great influences over a superstitious people ; and that on Mount Sinai he played off some sort of fireworks, to the amazement of his ignorant followers, who imagined, in their mingled fear and superstition, that the exhibition was supernatural.

"But what do you think now ?" interposed his friend.

ES K. POLK. S21,370,010 S21,3 55,929,093 anything from it, so as to make it better. Sir, 42,811,970 1 cannot. It is perfect." \$146,624,402 "The first commandment, commanded and a directs us to make the Creator the object of our That is right. If S57,731.007 supreme love and reverence. That is right. If 42.002.10s he be our Creator, Preserver, and Supreme Bene-48,005.879 factor, we ought to treat him, and none other, as " "The second forbids idolstry. That is certainty right.

portion towards the burdens of State :

her citizens."

party heartily approved of this proposed change in the mode of taxation, and so declared, by resolution, in late Domocratic County Conventions, in Surry and elsewhere, yet the Democratic State Convention in the city of Raleigh assembled, do clared, among other things, that it is "unjust!" Mark it : This Convention of the lovers of the dear people, solemnly declared that it is unjust

WILMINGTON, N. C.

CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY, FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT, WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.

Refer to John Dawson, Esq., Mayor, and E. P. Hall, Esq., President Brauch Bank State of North 64-1y Carolina.

W. H. MCRARY & CO., Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano, Sall, Grain, Sc., Sc., CORNER PRINCESS AND WATER STREETS,

WILMINGTON; N. C.

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C J. COLCOCK, T. S. McCALLEY, D. MALLOY, Charleston, S. C. Hunterille, Ala. Cheram, S. C.

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ATTORNATION OF AN ATTORNAL STRATT

BOD Office at Wadesboro'. THOMAS S. ASHE. | *J. R. HARGRAVE. 19-4f

BLANK NOTES FOR SALE AT THIS OF ALL RINDS, GOTTEN UP AND FOR SALE

See 1

Headquarters.

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING DETERMINED TO remove West, offers for sale his Valuable Lane's Creck Plantation.

containing 325 acres, of which 150 are in a high state of cultivation; and of which some 30 or 40 acres are

hammock lands. The said plantation has attached a valuable set of MILLS, which are located very convenient to the on the Concord road.

Also, on the plantation, a good STORE HOUSE and SHOPS IN OTSI A good DWELLING HOUSE, NEGRO HOUSES, GIN HOUSE, BARN and STABLES, and every necessary convenience. Also, a large variety of FRUIT TPEES.

If you wish to purchase, you will do well to call and examine the land and premises for yourself. You can buy a bargain, as I am determined to sell. S. CAUDLE: reb. 18, 1860-75-1f

WADESBORO', Feb. 10, 1860.

THE CHAIRMAN AND EXAMINING COMMIT-A tee of Common Schools for Asson County, hereby inform all who desire to be admitted as Teachers, that they will bereafter adhere to the rule of carrying on the examination only on the following days; the last Friday in January, and the corresponding day in every

with thereafter.	
	H. B. HAMMOND,
A	W. M. HAMMOND,
and international	R. H. BATTLE, Jr.
	Committee.

H. W. ROBINSON, SURGEON DENTIST,

75-11

AVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE town of Wadesboro', respectfully who may need them. Having had several years practice, he feels safe in warranting satisfaction in ALL OPERATIONS. All diseases of mouth successfully treated. Artificial teeth, from one to a full set, supplied in the best and most approved style. Persons in the country visitel at their residence when desired. Terms cash when the work is finished.

Wadesboro', February 6, 1860-74-tf



to visit the NEW COACH MAKING ESTAB LISHMENT of LEM. B. BENNETT & CO., situated near the PLANK ROAD, one mile northwest of Wades-

The proprietors return thanks for patronage already bestowed, and ask continuance of the same, assuring the citizens of Anson and the surrounding counties that they will perform their contracts punctually. They have on hand at present several NEAT and SUBSTANTIAL JOBS, and ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH ALL ORDERS IN THEIR LINE. All new work warranted. Jan. 24-72-17 L. B. BENNETT & CO.

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY,

TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. The Staff of lastruction comprises Siz Offi-cers. For a Circular address the Superintendent. 64-1y

D. ALBERT J. LEGRAND has permanently located at the residence of THOMAS J. POLK, Esq., Amon County, N. C., and offers his PROPESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of the surrounding country. 78-81

BLANKS.

will tamely submit thus to pay his own and his property, according to its value, has been adopted 1847 equally rich neighbor's taxes? It ought not to in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, 1848. desired and it will not be submitted to. Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Teanessee, Kentucky,

But the case is far stronger than we have stated and we beleive in most of the Western States, it above. The owner of these ten negroes, worth with the exception of a small amount of property \$10,000 is, on an average, the owner of ten which is exempt from taxation, such as houseothers, under 12 and over 50 years of age, who hold and kitchen furniture, the necessaries of

census it will be seen that just about one-half the Legislature of our State would except the of the negroes in the State are under 12 and same. And at such exemption no_one could plantation and the surrounding country. They are over 50.] On \$15,000 worth of property, there complain of inequality, because it would exempt fore, he pays \$8, whilst his neighbor, with \$15,- the same for the rich and the poor slike. 000 worth of real estate, pays \$30. We know In the same manner that our laws exempt cerit is said that those under 12 and over 50 are ex- tain property from execution, articles of domestic empted because they are non-productive. This use and industry, and the necessaries of life, every body knows is a legal fiction. Many of should be exempt from taxation.

those over 50 are among the most productive ne-groes in the State, earning to their masters from to relieve the landed and household interests from \$100 to \$500 a year; while it is well known and their unjust and unequal burthens of taxation, admitted, that every one of those under 12 is in- and require the slave property, the great bulk of ereasing in value at the rate of about \$100 a wealth of the State, to bear its equal share of the rear, and this \$100 a year is just as really and taxes, and no more. This is something that affects our interests.

ruly \$100 made by the owner upon this little negro as is any \$100 produced by the labor of any one of It is tangible, right, and just; and should and his expenditures will foot up \$273,559,316, or his grown negroes. Now we put it to any fair will be carried into effect, notwithstanding the \$78,911,706 more than Millard Fillmore, whose man to say, whether any property that a man leaders of modern Democracy affect indifference, administration he denounced as inexcusably ex-

owns pays him better than this \$100 a year of and oppose it. increase in the value of each one of these little The leaders of modern Democracy will again negroes? And if it is thus confessedly produc- raise the cry of the negro question,-to alarm due proportion to the payment of the public bur- the timid,-as they have done for the last dozen If, on the other hand, any of the old or years, and call on the people to elect them as the dens? young should be, by reason of any infirmity, a only means to save the country ! This is all they 1st, 1858, 881,575,637,76; for the year ending who are taxed.

die without ever actually producing any thing can only get money into their own pockets. Pe-Very true ; but that contingency enters into the riodically, when there is danger of their losing estimate of their market value, which would be the offices, we repeate these " country savers" raise much higher if there could be any guaranty that their old cry to elect them for the salvation of the in round numbers, to \$15,000,000. How much they would not die. So also one's dwelling or country. But the people see through this de- more it is now we cannot tell .- Exchange. store may constitute the chief value of his taxaception ; and while they are burthened with unble real estate." That is liable to destruction by equal and unjust taxes, will no longer be misled fire, and it is as great a pecuniary misfortune thus to lose the one by fire as the other by death. But how is it with land? Are there not mil-

lions of acres in North Carolina worth many people? millions of dollars, and regularly taxed, which do not yield the owner any profit whatever? Why lands, year after year, to be squandered on a few should be pay a high tax on unproductive land of the new States, without even raising an objecwhilst the slaveholder pays no tax on unpro- tien! And when an effort is made to get someductive negroes-supposing that they were un- thing likes just and equitable distribution of any productive, which we deny? of the proceeds of the lands among all the States,

A persistent effort is made by the Democrats we are met by a Democratic President's veto, to deceive people into the belief that the object and a string of resolutions against it, the latest of the Whigs is to devise new subjects of taxa- evidence of which we have in the recent Demotion-subjects now exempt, such as the house- cratic State Convention .- Salem Press. hold furniture of the " poor widow," &c. This is not only false, but it is absurd. The Legisla-NO BETTER COULD BE MADE -A corresponture already has the right to tax such things, dent of the National Intelligencer warmly recomand if it were designed or desired to exercise mends Hop. Wm. A. Graham of North Carolina

that right there would be no need to call a con- for the Presidency, and Hon. Henry M. Fuller vention to give the power. But the Legislature has not the right to tax negro property according its value. That is expressly forbidden by the us as well as this, and we believe that it could Constitution ; and it is therefore necessary to get rally a powerful conservative support from all an amendment of the Constitution to confer the sections, if nominated by the National Union right to equalize taxation between lands and ne- Convention. Both are sound enlightened statesgroes. When the Whigs come into power, as men, irreproachable men, and patriots in whom

Total. TAYLOR AND FILLMORE. 1850..... 1851.....

..... \$101,617,610 FRANKLIN PIERCE.

1854..... 51,018,149 60,172,492 1856 1850..... . 8211.9:0-807

JAMES BUCHANAS. \$94,878,528

Expenditures for two years1 \$130,779,668 It will thus be seen that if Mr. Buchanan ex- is too little. pends no more during the last two fiscal years of his term than he did during the first two years, from the family relations. travagant. But we have no doubt that this sum,

vast as it is, will fall short of the truth. tive property, why should it not contribute its and frighten women and children, and seduce the figures just as they stand. The notual ex- estinjury to life is nourder; to chastity, adultery; penditures for the year ending July 1st, 1857, were \$70,822,724.74 ; for the year ending July charge upon the owner, they should not only not want-place, money, power; they care not, in July 1st, 1850, \$\$3,761,541 57. And these are to life; adultery every injury to purity; and so be taxed but a proper deduction therefor should reality, a fig for the people ! If these country the sums which the people are taxed to pay; but of the rest. And the moral gode is closed and be made from the aggregate valuation of those savers can get the offices, they are satisfied, and as part of this amount is set down as payments perfected by a command forbidding every imthey don't care a straw how much the masses are upon the public debt and trust tunds, we have proper desire in regard to our neighbor. But it is said that these little children may burthened with unjust and heavy taxes, if they stricken it off, and give the expenditures exclusive of these items.

debt which from the last reliable date amounted, ters; so were the Greeks and Romans; and the

WHO MADE THE " BLACK REPUBLICANS ?" by this stereotyped cry which these party leaders " Black Republicans" is the bugbear with which have raised for effect, for years, while they have Southern Locofcoss seek, on all occasions, to been sucking the life blood from the masses of the frighten children into bed, or into their party, which is worse. That our readers may know whose powers of procreation brought "Black Republicanisa" into existence, we give them the devised it himself. I am satisfied where he ob-Daily News, a staunch, old line Democratic pape : " But in an evil hour we took the Free Soilers Bible."

to our bosom and elected Mr. Pierce in 1852. We made a bad bargain. This sectional fragment of our party, thus warmed into new life, permeated the entire Government of Mr Fierce : so much so that most of our National Democrats had to leave it. So strong, indeed, did the sectional slavery principle become by having been taken to the bosom of the Democratic party in 1852, that in 1856, it set up for itself, de its complete prostration in 1850, gathered to it- not exceeding six nonths, or both, in the discreself all the Abolitionists and other opponents of tion of the court. The counsel for the Govern-Democracy, and formed the present Black Re- ment stated in their arguments that they should publican party."

Bob, is that dog of yourn a pointer !" we hope and believe that they will, they will de- all parts of the Union could confide - Columbus for bones when he's hungry, and sits by the store points of law, which were reserved by the Court. sire thus to equalize the taxes on all the leading (Ga) Enquirer.

2012

"The third forbids profaneness.

"The fourth fixes a time for religious worship. If there be a God, he ought surely to be worshipped. It is suitable that there should be an ontward homage, significant of our inward reand. If God be worshipped, it is proper that sometime should be set spart for that purpose, when all may worship him harmoniously and without interruption. One day in seven is certainly not too much; and I do not know that is

" The fifth defines the peculiar duties arising

"Injuries to our neighbor are then classified by the moral law. They are divided into offences against life, chastity, property, and character. And," said he, opplying a legal idea with legal acuteness, "I notice that the greatest offence in For the present we will give him the benefit of each class it expressly forbidden. Thus, the greatto property, theft; to character, perjury. Now, the greater offence must include the less of the same kind. Murder must include every injury

"I have been thinking," he proceeded, "where did Moses get that law? I have read history: Besides this, we are burdened with a public 'the Egyptians and adjacent nations were idola wisest and best Greeks or Romans never gave a code of morals like this. Where did Moses get this Law, which surpasses the wisdom and philosophy of the most enlightened ages? He lived at a period comparatively barbarous; but he has given a law in which the learning and sagacity of all subsequent time can de test no flaw Where did he get it? He could

not have sourced so far above his age as to have following from a late number of the New York tained it. It must have come from heaven. I am convinced of the truth of the religion of the

per John Hösnek was tried a few weeks ago, before the United States Court in Chicago, upon an indictment for assisting in the rescue of the negro slave Jim from the enstody of a United States Marshal, at Ottawa, Illinois, in October last After two hours consultation the jury returned a verdict of guilty. The penalty provided by the law for offences of this kind is a fine not nounced those who had warmed it into life after exceeding one thousand dollars, or imprisonment ask no imprisonment, nor any excessive fine, the purpose being merely a conviction under the law. The counsel for defendant entered a motion in No he's half hunter, and half setter; he hunts arrest of judgement, and for a new trial, on

