NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

Tebraze

This Argus o'er the people's rights doth an eternal vigit keep. No soothing strain of Mais's non-em hell his hundred oyes to she

C. W. FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR. JOHN POOL. OF PASQUOTANK.

OURSELVES.

We are not so tain as to presume that we shall escape the malignant slanders and vituperative efforts political enemies to wound our feelings, and to injure us. We feel thank ful that we can conscientiously say to these individuals who can find no better emplayment than that of maligning us-that viper-like they are gnawing the file. Better men than we are have been abused, and villified, and hunted to the grave by slanders faise and foul as the hearts that onceived, and the tongues that uttered them. All we have to say in relation to the charge that is being industriously circulated hereabouts-that we are an Abolitionist-is, that it is a lie. When these busybodies were sucking their mothers' paps, and needed mother's care to keep them decent, (they need somebody now,) we were, as now we are, the enemy of Northern fanatics, and devoted our time and our means, too, to the advocacy of Southern rights. We refer all who are skeptical in this matter, to an article, in reply to a charge of this nature, published in the Argue about a year since.

TO OUR YOUNG MEN.

Now is the time, says the Baleigh Register, for the Whig young men of this State to win laurels for themselves, while they will be doing good service to their country. Never was there a fairer field than is now resented, and never was there a time when one could sount the rostrum with more confidence than at this. present juncture of affairs. The misleeds of Democracy everywhere, and the unjust State platform of the party in North Carolina, furnish inexhaustible themes for glowing indignation and severe reprobation. No man of ordinary intelligence and information can fail, with these themes, to trip up the heels of the strongest Democrat he may encounter in debate.

There is in fact so much to be said against the Democrats-the means of slaughtering them are so ample -that it is difficult to determine which to select.

We hope, then, our young Whigs will go forth conmering and to conquer.

Yonag men of Anson, and Stanly, and Union, and Richmond, be up and doing! Do you want something to do for the cause? Make up clubs for the Argus. Young men of Stanly, who inherit your fathers' priniples-whose boast it was, and is, that they and you are Henry Clay Whigs-remember that Henry Clay was hunted to his grave by Democracy-villified while living, lauded when dead. This same party is still engaged in the same dirty work of villification-they ithfy you and your fathers call you Abolitionists. and for no other cause than because you are not Dem ocrats. Young men of Stanly, you have among you at least one of these dirty villifiers, who, anxious to lionize himself crept into a lion's skin. Pleased with his borrowed robe he imagined he could imitate the rear of the kingly beast whose garment he wore-bat in the attempt proved himself an-ass.

OUR CANDIDATE.

We unite with the Greensboro' Patriot in saying, it is truly gratifying to see with what cordiality and enthusiasm the nomination of John Pool is greeted by the Whigs throughout the State. The entire Whig press, we believe, have raised his name as their candidate, an expressed the determination to do all in their power to elect him. The Whig platform, and especially the ad valorem plank, has given great satisfaction, and now that the people have come to consider of it, and to recognize how fair, just and equal it is, it is fast gaining friends, and hundreds who were formerly opposed to ad valorem, because they had not taken the trouble to invesst friends. Befu

Raleigh Standa Agreed-give us your hand, old fellow. Ab, me wenty years make a difference in a man's life.

"The approaching context for the Presidency is be the most important which has taken place at the formation of the Government."-Standard. True-true-the greater necessity for union for the sake of the Union. The party with which you have been acting since 1840, have been saving the Union

"LET US BE UNITED."

ever since, and it is not saved yet. It is time there was a change. "Upon its result will depend the existence of the Union, the safety of our property, and it may be the lives of our families and the destinies of unborn gen-

rations.-Standard. We do verily believe that the existence of the Union depends upon the defeat of the Democratic party, to which we owe all the ills which now afflict the country The safety of our property also depends upon the de feat of that party, for if they are continued in power, their rulers, progressing in the same ratio in the future as in the past, will not be satisfied with public plunder (even now they refuse to distribute the proceeds of the sales of public lands, which belong alike to all the States, among the States equally,) but will find ways and means to obtain and retain the private operty of the citizens of the several States. The es of our families have already been endangered aye, worse, destroyed by Democracy. What think you copie of North Carolina, of a party whose leaders (aye, their President) turned the weapons of the State against the people of the Federal city, and actually shot, in cold blood, some twenty or more citizens while in the peaceful exercise of one of their dearest privileges-the elective franchise. And what think you was the plea which this party, who call themselves Democratic, and yet despotically take the lives of the peo ple because they stood in the way of a Democratic success-what was the plea with which they attempted to justify themselves? A riot! Well, with this plea they went before the courts, and although they had a

Democratic judge prone enough to lean toward the side of power, and wicked enough to gratify his own hatred and wreak vengcance against the innocentlike the lated Jeffrics, making the end justify the means - with all this in their favor, and jury, nearly, if not all known to be hostile to the cause, they failed to establish the plea-they were left without justification, and are to-day, in the sight of God and in the opinions of good men, guilty of innocent blood-murlevers- and the blood which they shed cries for vencance against the perpetrators and contrivers of the murderous plot, and will cover with shame and con- Gilmer. You made Henry Clay an Abolitionist. Genfasion the guilty parties when they stand before the throne of God in judgment. Yes, fellow-citizens, on the defeat of the Democratic party, depends "the safety of your property and the lives of your families." Not only has Democracy shed the blood of the people with her own hands-but she has instigated there to imbrue their hands in innocent blood. Deocracy is clearly chargeable with the John Brown raid. The men who perpetrated this outrage were Abolitionists - Republicans, and richly merited the fate they met, (and we hope that all others of them who engage in like enterprises may meet with similar tates,) but, render, do you not know that that party rould never have had an existence but for the continued igitation of the question of slavery, in and out of Congress, by the Democratic party ? If you will read r yourself, you cannot fail to be convinced of the truth of this. It is a great misfortune that so many people depend for political information upon the miserable demagogues whose interest it is to deceive and

fool them. "North Carolina, from her reliable, conservative character, as well as from her position as one of the old Atlantic States, will perform an important part in his contest."-Standard.

Indeed she will. She will perform that part which he ought to have sooner performed. Yes, North Carolina is conservative at heart-but her people have een betrayed into sectionalism. The secret Circular ssued from the Releigh Standard office, in February, 1859, and circulated among Democratic members of the ommons, says truthfully, "The State was Whig for years; and its transitions and principles take their com-

JOHN POOL AND JOHN W. ELLIS.

The following extract, says the Elizabeth City State taken from the speech of Governor Ellis, in the late Democratio State Convention, accepting its nomination for the office of Governor, as reported in the Standard of the 10th inst., and therefore, we suppose, authentic "The Opposition adopted ad valorem in this State their hobby, and have sent forth a standard bearer,

as their hobby, and have sent forth a standard bearer, who, a few short months ago, on oath, as a representa-tive of the State, by his vote declared ad volorem to be wrong in principle. That party also advocates in-ternal improvements, and yet they select a man to connectate and defend their platform who has invaria-bly voted against every railroad proposed to be built during his term of service in the Legislature."

Saying nothing of the bad taste, and the want partesy, evinced in the above paragraph on the part of Gov. Ellis, in attacking his opponent in the midst of his (Gov. Ellis's) friends, and in the absence of Mr. Pool and on an occasion in which he could not be replied to-Gov. Ellis has, in the above little extract, attered two flat misrepresentations, viz:

1st. It is not true that Mr. Pool, "on oath, presentative in the Legislature of the State, by his te declared ad volorem to be wrong in principle." 2d. It is not true that Mr. Pool "has invariably acted against every railroad proposed to be built luring his term of service in the Legislature,"

In these two assertions, Gov. Ellis has shown hi self to be either wofully ignorant of Mr. Pool's Legislative record, or that he intends wilfully to misrepre cent him. He can take either horn of the dilemma Taking into consideration the fact that, at the time Mr. Pool was distant from the Governor nearly two hundred miles, the attack may have been a brave one; but it lacked a heap of being truthful. We hope this is not an indication of the spirit in which Gov. Ellis stends to conduct the campaign.

non, "Mr. Pool is also very severe in his letter minst the Democrats, charging them with corruption but he atters not one word against the Black Republi-tans. We call the particular attention of the people cans. We call the particular attention of the new rest to this fact. Is he thus careful not to denounce the belong to and mak Black Republicans because they belong to and make up the great 'Opposition party' of the country ?' [Standard.

Have you no word to say about the charge of coruption ? You do not deny that the charge is true on connot. You call particular attention to Mr. Pool's saying nothing against the Black Republicans, and insinuate as the cause that that party belongs to "the great Opposition of the country." In other words, you insinuate that he is an Adolitionist, as you first insinuated, and then charged against John A. eral Scott you say is an Abolitionist. General Taylor, too, was an Abolitionist, though he owned a large number of slaves, and was as true and loyal to the South as any man breathing. And who are they who make these wholesale charges of Abolitionism against men whose moral characters are purer, whose live are above suspicion or reproach, and whose patriotism has been tested on many a bloody field ? Who are they who, having falsified every principle which they proclaimed, and having, therefore, none to de fend, depend for success upon maligning their fellowcitizens-who resort to the contemptibly infamous seapons of detraction and slander to injure what they cannot equal, and destroy what they may never hope to imitate ?- Who are they ? They are Democrats, alias Filibusters, alias Disunionists.

And who is the man who makes this insinuation sgainst Mr. Pool, and the Whig party who have chosen him their leader ? A year ago he pompously paraded in his paper that he could "kill and make alive." Today he is as humble as a man ought to be who is near

political death. "It is not for us to dictate, but we re. spectfully suggest," is the language he now uses. It might have been better for him had he always been thus humble-but unfortunately, like Casar, he was -ambitious! and it will be said of him, ere long, by the Democracy-"but as he was ambitions, we slew

"PIG AND PUPPY."

When you wrote the article in which these words o cur, friend Spelman, your decidedly handsome face and ltogether pleasant contour, we can imagine, looked far plexion from the old Whig sentiment. It was only through less prepossessing than when we had the pleasure of the prostration of the old Whig party when betrayed taking you by the hand. The fact is, friend Spelman, by Know Nothingism, that the State went over to the that when we were sented at the supper table of the oyden," and casually threw a glance around upon . FILIDUSTER MEETING

mend the following article, which we copy from the Atlanta American, to the attention of our aders. If Mr. Avery will read it we think he will bers are openly engaged in filibustering enterprisesmaking war upon friendly powers, and widening the reaches between us and others, caused by the narrow policy of a Democratic President. They are disunion ists, and design to subvert the government of the country, and these designs, it is declared by General Bickley, "are known to, and approved by, the Govern ment of the United States." Note-These disunion Stibusters are Democrats.

Last night (21st inst.,) several recruiting filibuster Last night (21st inst.,) several recruiting filibusters, calling themselves Southern Leaguers, or Knights of the Golden Circle, held forth before one or two hun-dred of our citizens at the City Hall. Gen. Bickley, the Commander-in-Chief of this cath-bound, military and political organization, said he had worked since 1854 to organize this invasion, and claimed that be-tween thirty and thirty-five thousand misguided Amer-tican citizens balance to this attracted an arcorder ican citizens belong to this stupendous maranding party, including Representatives and Senators in Con-gress, Ex-Governors of States, Gov. Harris of Tennessee and the present Lieutenant-Governor of Texas and, further, that the designs of those engaged in and leading is, are known to, and approved by, the Government of the United States. Gen. Bickley de-clared that the Mexican Government was a failure, clare i that the Mexican Government was a failure, and that it should be changed that the country conquered and subjugated. He stated that this Government was also a failure—that it should be distolved, and that he was in favor of .its dissolution—and that when Mexico was subjugated and this Government dissolved he was in favor of forming that country and the southern half of this into a separate confederacy. His speech was about an hour in length, and was forowed by speeches by one or two other gentlemen, pressing similar sentiments in the same manner, in-cluding one from the Chairman of the meeting in his inimitable style. It was claimed by the speakers that the Government of Mexico had invited the chivalry (?) of the United States to aid it, just as our Governme had invited France to help us in our struggle against Great Britain!

Can it be true, that Representatives and Sena tors in the United States Congress are privy to, or co workers, with these wild and reckless schemes of con-Quest? Can it be true, that Gov. Harris, of Tennes-see, and the second officer in the Government of Texas, sympathize with, or are members of, a secret oath-bound military organization, having in view the dissolution of the Union-the subjugation of Mexico, and the formation of another Confederacy out of the fragments of the two? Can it be true-is it possible-that the Government of the United States is privy to, and opproves of, the unbly and nefarious designs of this most dangeroux filibus-tering organization? If all this be so-if an affirmative response be given to our questions-then we ask, are the people of the Southern Slave States ready to form a Confederacy, and receive the present colored mongrel race in Mexico as co-equal? Can it be true, that Gov. Harris, of Tennes quest? Slave States ready to form a content whice as co-equal the present colored mongrel race in Mexico as co-equal the present colored mongrel race if they are. This Are they? We greatly mistake if they are. This thing should be torn up by the roots, and killed off. Notice who presided and were active in this mesting— all Democrata—and the Chairman a recently appointed United States official. Notice the sentiments advanced, that this Government was a failure—that it should be discovered. dissolved-that the speakers were seeking and working for that result-and then remember the fact that a citizen desiring to speak in behalf of the Union was hissed down! Yes, citizens of Atlanta, one of you number, for only asking how and when the sentiment might be answered, was hissed down !! Will you pe mit such things? Shall Disunionists meet, organiz Will you per ounce your government and form a secret osti and military political organization in your midst, I Union men hissed down-not allowed even to ask and Union met

a civil question! The South has just been invaded, with a design to excite an insurrection — a design on the part of the leaders to instigate one portion of her population to rise and overpower the other. She has declaimed in-dignantly against it—ahe has denounced it, and justly. The leaders of the invasion and attempt tion have been hung. The South feels righteously avenged, and shouts amen' to the hanging. Good men every where pronounce the judgment just-the punishment merited. How, then, can she applant and aid in a similar wicked design on a neighboring Republic? It is said they are invited to Mexico. John Brown and his deluded followers claimed they were in vited to the South too. Let those having such designs on Mexico, be warned by the fate of John Brown! ul the

The aid extended by France to this country, at ever glorious name and magnanimous course of Lafay-ette have been coupled with this unholy attempt. France came here to help'us against an oppressor-not to elevate Benedict Arnold over George Washington. Lafayette came over to lead our armies, and he fed and clothed our soldiers. When France had accomplishe her object, she withdrew her forces. Do these fill busters intend to do this, or do they intend to remain and enrich themselves with the spoils of conquest? Will they not remain in Mexico, and despoil the Mexi-

AD VALOBEM.

It means, says the Carolina Water the value. An ad valorem tax system, then, mean that all property is made to pay according to its value The man who owns much valuable property, whethe readers. If Mr. Avery will read it we than applied to The man who owns much valuance property , withdraw the epithet "guerrilla," which he applied to The man who owns much valuance property , the Whigs of North Carolins, and acknowledge that it be lands, negroes, manufacturing or other stor the Whigs of North Carolins, and acknowledge that it be lands, negroes, manufacturing or other stor pays under this system, ascording to its value. his property be worth \$20,000, he pays twice as much tax as he who owns \$10,000, and four times as much as he who owns only \$5,000 worth, and so on. Then, you perceive, it is an equal system-bears on all equally, is proportion to what they are worth. The Democracy went to all lengths to give the people equal sufrage, and in that violated one of the compromises of the Constitution, which unbalan State system. Equality at the polls was the hobby

porse on which Democratic candid tes rode into offic for years. Equality, was their word and rellying cry, antil at last, after wasting thousands upon thusan of the people's money, they got the coveted equality at the polls, and every free man was allowed the privilege of voting for Senator. But when it comes to equality of taxation, how stands the matter with the equality Democracy? Do they come up and ery out for equal taxes? No, indeed! They are opposed to it. Why? Because it is a system that will bear very light upon the poor mon of the country, and will fall upon the rich according to the strict value of their pos sions. They will set up any number and kind of rea ons why they oppose it; and among them will be one to the effect, that it is calculuted to stir up the negro stion here in our midst-all to frighten the people and to lead them to the support of their ows party men. There is no sort of necessity for bringing the negro into question. He is property, and let him be so treated in the consideration of this question; and if referred to at all, it will be by the Democracy for no other purpose than to excite prejudices and to make political capital, for which, let the responsibility rest upon them. They have never failed to use it for popolitical purposes, even against their neighbors and kindred, and we expect no reformation in those who have grown gray is iniquities. They will continue to use it. We ask the people to mark the fact, and consider it well.

"Shall we run to a new party for safety; or shall we stand in and stand by the good old Demo-cratic party, which is the same in Maine that it is in North Carolina, and which never willingly or doliberately denies to any one or to any class of mon equal rights and equal privileges ?'-Raleigh Standard.

"Actions speak louder than words." They have our example. The precedent cannot be talked away. Precept is of little worth unless backed by a proper example. Democracy "never willingly or deliberately denies to any one or to any class of men equal rights and equal privileges." Then you do not "willingly" ppose equal taxation! You did not "deliberately, Convention, declare it "unjust." We thought as much. There is too much good sense in your party for thet. And in August they will prove their good ense by voting for it.

PUBLICATIONS.

Southern Literary Messenger for March wasreceived too te last week to be noticed. Our space will not admit labored citicism of its contents, but we can point are render's attention to the story of "Blue Eyes and Battlewick," by the author of Monis Addum's Letters, as one to be read with profit. Now that Russell's Magazine has been suspended , the Messenger must be ooked to as the Magazine deserving of especial patonage-it is most emphatically a Southern "institution," not, however, in a strictly political sense, in which we should take pride.

Arthur's Home Magazine for April has been received. The contents of this magazine are generally of that character which the most fastidious could not refuse a admit into their families. T. S. Arthur has been long nown as a writer of moral and instructive stories, and the same high tone which characterizes all his roductions governs in this publication.

All the Year Round for March, has also wived. The American publishers of this work have leparted from their original prospectus, and pubish the work exclusively in monthly parts, instead of weekly and monthly. The contents are generally of uch a nature that they are all the better for the keeping. Terms \$3 a year. J. M. Emerson & Co., publishers, 37 Park Row, New York.

CONGRESS.

on Monday, the 19th., the bill suexpiration of subscription upon ad ased. The Homestead bill was dis horizing publication of subscription of rint the date and expiration of subscription of reas slips was passed. The Homestead bill ussed. The Florida claims bill was taken Toombs and Mallery made spe

for. In House, the committee of ways suid means re-ported a bill for the redomption of Treasury notes, and to increase the tariff, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Cox, of Onio, made a speech in favor of the Mexican treaty.

In the Senate, on the Mexican treaty. In the Senate, on the 20th, Mr. Wilson, of Massa-chusetts, introduced a bill for the construction of five steamers for the suppression of the slave trade on the coast of Africa; and a joint resolution becuring the right of search on the coast of Africa for the more effectual suppression of the slave trade. Senator Gwini, of California, introduced a bill somewhat similar to the House bill, in reference to the overland mail route to Assignal. Senator Green's joint resolution to adpinwall. Senator Green's joint resolution to ad-rn over from the 30th of April to the 30th of May, Aspinwall. lies over.

In the House, Florida claims were discussed; and the Sickles' contested election was being when the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 21st, the Female Emigrant In the Senate, on the 21st, the Fenate hungrant Protection bill was passed, and another to reduct the public printing expense was adopted. Resolutions were passed calling for information in regard to in-structions to the Gulf Squadron in relation to the re-

In the House, a revolution was introduced and laid over, calling for for information in relation to the Gulf squadron, similar to the Senate's,

On the 22d, the correspondence with Mr. Townsend Harris, relating to his mission to Japan, was laid be-fore the Senate. A bill was passed for the return of undelivered letters in the post offices to the writers thereof, when their names and residences are endorsed thereon. The Homestead bill was discussed. In the House, the Michigan election case was de-bated. The rest is unimportant.

In the Senate on the 23d, a resolution offered by A. G. Brown, of Mississippi, was adopted—instructing the committee on public lands to inquire and report on the expediency of granting the lands to the States on the expediency of granting the inners to the clutter in which they are respectively. Mr. Toomba, of Georgia, reported a bill for the relief of the residents on the Houmas Grant in Louisiana. The bill for the settlement of land titles along the line between Georgia and Florida was passed, and some progress made on the Private Calendar. In the House it was decided with a large majority

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in favor of the restoration of the inland mail service, which had been suspended by the Post-office Depart-ment for want of appropriations. Private bills wereos. Private bills were-

Both Houses have adjourned until Monday, the

THE OLD NORTH STATE SPEAKS.

"Wherever the 'Divinity which shapes our ends" may cast our destiny, we hope we shall ever prove a true and loyal son to North Carolina. Her same shall never be uttered by our lips but with respect, affec-tion and reverence. Her recent public spirit and en-terprise, her immense mining, manufacturing and agricultural resources, shall be held up by us to the admiration of atransers — her towering mountains. agricultural resources, shall be held up by us to the admiration of strangers — her towering mountains, bright rivulets and beautiful rivers will long cluster around our memory, bat aborg all, the law-abiding character of her psople, their devotion to the Union and Constitution, and to the principles which still speak audibly from the graves of our Whig revolu-tionary ancestry, will continue to bind our soul to her, with 'hooks of steel,' and teach us in our distant home that if we are true to her we can never be traitors to God or our whole country. It is true, the good old ship has for a season left her moorings, but she will right herself and anchor sgainst a rock, and ride out the winds and waves if left to the guidance of her own good sense and patriotism—unawed by power, her own good sense and patriotism-unawed unseduced by the flatteries of renegades, der by power

tyrants and spollsmen." The shore is the concluding extract of our last Public Address to our North Carolina friends, before The shove is the concluding extract of our last Public Address to our North Carolina friends, before we became a roluntary exile from the graves of our revolutionary sires and a stranger to the spot of our mativity and early associations. We cheriab a double, but not a divided, allegiance in our becom the one to to the glorious land of our birth, the other, to the home of caradoption and the respository of the heart's holiest affections. The State where Davis fought, where Macon lived and Gastos (baptised in the blood of the Revolution) wrote and reasoned, has spoken. Her voice will be heard and heeded—for alle never speaks with a forked tongue. She is no blusterer—bat long has had too much of that which highly adors a woman but ruins a map or a State. The State whose long has had too much of that which highly adorns a woman but ruins a man or a fitate. The State whose soil was crimmoned with the first blood in the Revelu-tion and pressed by the foot of the first white man over landed on these shores—that first locked bayonets with the British Government on the bloody banks of the Alamance five years before July 1776 and unfurled the banner of Independence at Mecklenburg, May 1775—that turned back the tide of British and Tory invisiedbilts at Moner's Creek Ramsours and other incibility at Moore's Creek, Ramsours and well foughten fields, this State, (whatever party differences may have divided ner soal has the protection true to the Constitution and Union and loyal to the laws, her honor and the rights and interests of her confederated Sisters. She has made no false issues with the General Government or the other States. with the General Government or the other States-she has never repudiated, her honest debts-she has never dug up the decayed fossils of her early history and attempted to paim them off as sound and genuine -she has never swaggered and fosmed and threatened and then backed down from her positions. It is true, that for some years past she has been thrown from her track by internal opposing forces, but from the late Congressional ejections and from letters received, the present tone of her press and other public demon-strations, we have no doubt at the next election, she will swing her ponderous body back again into her old Whig, Constitutional orbit. She will raise her mighty sword and shield as well against the secession old Whig, Constitutional orbit. She will raise her mighty sword and shield as well against the accession of her Southern, as the exploded abstractions of her Northern sisters. Gilmer, Vance, Leach and Smith will strengthen her arm, and when she strikes, the en-emies of the Union and free government, and the friends of corruption and tyranny, will fest the blow from one end to the other of our country. Read on our first name, the resolution addited her Read on our first page, the resolutions adopted by the late North Carolins State Convention. We welthe late North Carolins State Convention. We wel-come the tidings an f hope in due season, that we will echo the news that Georgia too, is "'rede-med, regene-rated and disenthraized" from party spolismen, dema-gogues, tyrants and traitors.-G. A. Miller, Editor of, Thomaster (Ga) Bios. on (Ga.) Pilot.

ignte it, are now among its strong the election, these hundreds will have increased to thousands, and John Pool, with equal rights, equal privileges, and equal taxation inscribed upon his banner, will be elected by a most triumphant majority.

Whig meetings have been held in the extrem cast and west, ratifying the nomination of John Pool, and endorsing theaction of the Whig Convention which recently assem bled at Ralcigh, and appointinglelegates to the District Convention.

Whigs of Auson, remember that you are to meet on Fuenday of April Court for a similar purpose. Let us have a rousing meeting. Let every Whig-every opponent of Democracy and Black Republicanism be present. Come old men-come fathers, and grandfathers, and bring your sons with you. We want your counsel. Your gray hairs inspire respect. We are not of those who despise the counsels of the aged and experienced. We leave that to Democracy. We want men of experience, to plan and young men to execute. Remember, young men, your country needs your services. Come with your fathers --- imitate their examples follow their advice, and it shall be well with you and with those whom you love. Come to the meeting, and let us hear from you. Payno attention to Democratic twaddle about Abelition-Republicanism-ask them if they are in favor of "equal taxation," that's the issue. Keep them to that. Come to the meeting and let us reason together.

10 In the Democratic District Convention, which met at Charlotte on the 20th inst., a synopsis of whose proceedings will be found elsewhere, Mr. Fox declared that he would stand by party organization and party nominees, and showed (so the report says) that the present Opposition, through all its phases, had pursued a truckling and time-serving policy, but that the Democratic party had ever been, and was now, a party of principle. How the Opposition party has proved truckling and time-serving doth not appear, but that the Democratic party is a party of principle, will appear readily enough. It is as plain as that five and two make seven-"five loaves and two fishes."

We have recived the first number of the Deaf Mute Casket, printed at the North Carolina Institute for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind. It is in quarto form, eight pages and full of interesting matter. This first number has been printed, from the setting of the type to the press work, by the deaf mute pupils in the Institution, requiring no other assistance than the correction of the proof sheets and getting the forms ready on the press.

THE INVESTIGATING CONNETTER -Mr. Wendell has stated before the Senate Committee that he expended \$126,000 for political purposes in three years, and it is known he loaned out \$150,000 besides among partisans, which have been turned over to his assignce at fifty cents on the dollar. There is a wide field for exploration, as Mr. Buchanan will discover after the Loupton matter has been thoroughly explored.

Mn. McLaug's Instructions .- The President ha communicated his instructions to Mr. McLane confidentially to the Senate, in reply to a resolution. On the 24th of May and the 80th of July, he was authorized to offer \$10,000,000 for Lower California, and the right of way from the Rio Grande to Mazatian, and from Arizona to Gusyman. Juares desired a separate treaty for this object, and the negotiation finally fell

Gov. Bissell, of Illinois, it is reported, desion the afternoon of the 18th int.

peratic side. There has been, h ical and essential change in the views of the people upon the countenances of the busy throng, we singled you out general questions of public policy. These views are set- as the best looking man in that crowd. We did not

offer any grounds for it to our enemies." There now! what do you think of that! There's

live. . They fear the truth-but people of North Car- but "equal taxation" does. All we want is to equalolina, the truth shall make you free, and scatter to the ize things-to make fair that which is unfair-to make winds the false and baseless fabric of Democracy. just that which is unjust. You can't, surely, object Verily, North Carolina will perform an important part to that. The great and principal inequality complained in the coming elections, and that important part will of is that which exists between lands and slave propbe the "utter overthrow" of Democracy. Democracy erty. We only wish to restore the equilibrium which is opposed to equal taxation. Democracy is the enemy the action of your party, in relation to free suffrage, of peace and good will. Democracy is the enemy of disturbed. Now, d:n't make any more wry faces, the people in the disguise of a friend-a wolf in sheep's please.

elothing. "If we falter or lose ground here, our allies in the on-slaveholding States will be disheartened, and we may lose every one of them in November."-Standard. You have already faltered, you have already lost ground-your allies in the non-slaveholding States are orem tax is "dangerous and unjust." And yet the already disheartened. Your party is split into fragments, as diverse as the planks which compose your North, and you are nothing but a miserable faction, with the guerillas, the thieves and vagabonds of the held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder. ' In November, if the wishes and the prayers of good men avail, you will not only lose "every one" of your allies, but you will be lost in the "noise and con-

marked out for her by the hand of Omnipotence. This thing so plain and evidently right and just as ad valoshe can never do under Demogratic rule. Her of- rem is brought before them, they will be found united consequences of their misrule, and to avert the ven- next. geance of Heaven, must cast them forth, even as Jonah was cast into the sea, to save the ship of state from wreck and ruin.

"Let every Democrat in the State-let every voter in the State think of these things."-Standard. Amen.

100. "They have impugned his motives and charged him (H. W. Miller) with being actuated by selfish and ambitious views. The whole history of Mr. Miller's past life, gives the lie to such an imputation. [Standard.

Drowning men catch at straws. You can say that for Mr. Miller which you (nor no one else) can say for yourself. You cannot plaster your desertion of principle by Know-Nothingiam. You did not go over to Democracy to prevent the election of a Black Republican. If all the Standard says of Mr. Miller be but could not vote against ad valorem. Mr. Ble true, he is a Whig still, and all its laudations will will find thousands of good Democrats who will take not retain him in its company.

"And upon this subject we have a good deal more only skinning yourself ! We like that Western motto-"Let every tub stand on its own bottom, and every man skin his own skunks.

tled and permanent, and may be successfully appealed to know you, had no idea who you were, but that you were for the UTTER OVERTHEOW OF OUR PARTY, when we a good looking fellow, we knew right well. Afterward, when we were introduced, we were pleased to find that our prepossession in your favor was not misplaced. Democratic testimony for you, and an open confession We wrote you down "a gentleman," and were gratified that the people of North Carolina are WHIGS-that that so excellent, and in good looks excelling, a man their views are permanent and settled, and may be was a brother of the corps editorial. Now, friend successfully appealed to for the utter overthrow of the Spelman, will you oblige us in one thing. Don't spel Democratic party! The Democracy know their own your good looks by writing any more such articles. weakness, and confess it. They have but a name to The word ad caloren does not occur in our platform,

"DANGEBOUS AND UNJUST."

The Greensboro' Patriot says the platform of the Deaccracy of North Carolina, framed at their late Convention, contains & resolution to the effect that an ad val-Democracy of Guilford are for an ad valorem tax; or at least their delegates in Convention voted for ad valorem. platform. You are like the fellow that swallowed How does it happen that the Guilford Democracy are in a broadaxe but got choked with the handle. Your favor of this dangerous and unjust system of taxation ? inconsistent course has choked off your allies in the Are they not afraid that W. W. Avery will class them State? Why surely the Guilford delegation had not I deny therefore, that it was one of the compromi the fear of this badly beaten Congressional candidate

before their eyes. It is a source of great gratification to us to know fusion" of inevitable and irrevocable defeat, and by that the Democracy of Guilford favored ad valorem. this defeat the Union will be sured, and the "best It was just like the citizens of Guilford. Whether hopes of mankind" (meagre at the best) encouraged Whigs or Democrats the citizens of Guilford are for to higher, nobler, brighter hopes, that our "Heaven- whatever is just and right; and though they may honfavored land" will go on to complete the high destiny estly differ on political questions, yet whenever any

fonces and corruptions are rank. They "smell to in their endeavors to mete out justice to all. Guilford 1834, upon which the Convention was not re-Heaven," and the people, to save the country from the county will do her duty and her whole duty in August

And so will Anson, and all the rest. Equal justice to all. Who dare oppose it ?

"We point with peculiar satisfaction to the esolutions adopted on federal affairs."-Standard on Democratic platform.

That implies that there are some things in your platform which you cannot point to with peculiar antisfaction-the resolution against ad valorem being one of them. Oh dear! you know that, when the platform of the late Democratic Convention was about to be voted on, Mr. Bledsoe moved for a division of the question so as to vote on the resolution denouncing ad valorem separately. Mr. Bledsoe said that from principle and policy, he was opposed to that resolution-that he would defend and endorse the platform of the party,

the same stand; they cannot, and they will not, vote against ad valorem. Mr. S. E. Williams, of Caswell, to say," rays the Standard. Go shead. We have no was also for a division, but said he would go the platobjection to your landations of Mr. Miller, for you are form with a "mental reservation in regard to ad valotem."

These things cannot be viewed with prouligr satisfaction, that's a fact.

When Lafayette accomplished his returned to France. Will Gen. Bickley when he has accomplished his mission? An organization more dangerous and unboly in its inception, progress and design was never organized, and should be discountenanced and put down.

The late Democratic Convention in their eleventh resolution:

Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any the see ional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the b s upot which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust.

Let Mr. Bledsoe answer this resolution; and let the files of the Raleigh Standard be examined for articles and arguments in support of Mr. Bledsoe's view of the case. Talk about consistency. The Standard opposes now what it heartily endorsed then. Ergo, the Standard will oppose anything, or approve anything -no matter what-whether it be right or wrongsay one thing to-day-another to-morrow-if it will in his opinion enure to the benefit of his party. But

let Mr. Bledsoe speak, and through him the Standard Mr. Bledsoe said: "The second objection to altering the Constitution

is that this restriction upon the General Assembly was one of the compromises of 1835. "Now, Mr. Speaker, if this be true, I must confess

that I have totally failed to discover any evidence of that I have totally failed to discover any evidence of the fact in the investigation which I have made of this subject; and I think that those who urge it will find themselves upon an investigation of the matter without the slightest evidence to sustain the objection. 1835; and I challenge those who assume that it was to furnish evidence of the fact, if they can. If it had been one of the compromises of 1835, the act calling and restricting the Convention would furnish the same evidence upon this subject, which it does in reference to those subjects which were compromised in fact. The General Assembly of 1834 agreed upon certain alterations which were to be made by a convention to be held in the city of Raleigh in 1835. The subjects

of compromise were all incorporated into the Constitu-tion in conformity with the restrictions imposed upon the Convention by the Legislature of 1854. There were certain other matters specified in the act of stricted, but might or might not act, as it deemed

Among those alterations suggested in the act proper. Among those alterations suggested in the act, proper. Among those alterations suggested in the act, but left discretionary with the Convention to be made or not, was that of restricting the General Assembly, in the collection of revenue, to an equal capitation tax upon slaves and white persons. That it was not then considered one of the compromises is evident from the fact that the Convention was not, as in the case of those subjects which were compromised, required to those subjects which were compromised, required to

fact that the Convention was not, as in the case of those subjects which were compromised, required to make the alteration, but left perfectly free to make it or not. Those who assert that this was one of the compromises of 1835, appraently forget that a com-promise is a mutual concession of rights. If there must be a metual concession of rights to constitute a must be a mutual concession of rights to constitute a compromise, what equivalent was given to the non-slaveholder in consideration of the discrimination against him? None whatever. Does he enjoy any privilege not enjoyed by the shareholder, or is he ex-empt from any duty imposed upon the shareholder, under the government? No sir. Can there be a com-

where there is mutual no concession of rights think not.

""Bear in mind that they who promise most in order to obtain place, are generally the very persons who do least for the people after the place has been obtained."-Raleigh Standard. This is emphatically true of the leaders of the Dem-

ocratic party. Witness their promises in regard to Kanans was to come into the Union a slave nied him. Kansas. State! What is she? And so of othersfar too numerous to mention here.

STIRRING NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Gen. Miramon laid seize to the city of Vera Cruz on the 5th.

On the 6th, two steamers appeared before the city showing no colors. The U. S. frigate Saratoga, with detachments from the Savannah and Preble and the and Wave were ordered to proceed

teamers indications and wave were ordered to proceed to the anchorage of the steamers to ascertain their character. Upon mearing the anchorage off Anton Lizardo, one of the strange steamers moved off. A shot was fired to bring her to, and the Indianola was sent to overhaul her. The Indianola's hall was an-swered by a shot from Miramon's steamer, followed by a valley of marketing whereas the Scienting Strategies swered by a shot from Miramon's steamer, followed by a volley of musketry, whereupon the Saratoga fired a broadside, and the action became general. The Bara-toga was towed into action by the Indianola, and took Marin by surprise. The engagement took place by moonlight. The Mexican steamers tried to excape. Three Americans were wounded, one mortally. Fif-teen Mexicans are reported killed and thirty wounded. When the action commenced Marin hoisted Spanish colors. Marin and his officers are prisoners on board the Preble. His steamers passed all foreign squadrons, also the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa without hoisting bis dae althouch he was ordered to do obys shot from also the Castle of San Juan de Unoa without hoisting his fag, although he was ordered to do so by a shot from the Castle, and other signals. The French, English, and Spanish ships-of-war did not notice this fact. The prisoners corroborate previous reports that the steamers cleared from Havana as merchantmen, and hoisted the Mexican flag only after leaving Havans. They after-

Great excitement prevailed at Vera Cruz, in conse Great excitement prevailed at Vera Crux, in conse-quence of the capture of Marin's expedition by the Saratoga. The Liberals hall it as the harbinger of an alliance, while the sympathizers with the Church, and the Miramon faction, are indignant at what they term a national outrage upon a weaker power. The French and Spanish Commanders are highly exasperated at the conduct of the American squadron. It is reported that the city of Alvarado was in the possession of Miramon's forces. The Exequater of the American consul at Vera Crux had been revoked.

ad been revoked. The city of Mexico is completely surrounded by beral forces under Gen. Carvejal and other leaders. The two steamers captured have since arrived at New Orleans in charge of United States officers—the Gen. Miramon on the 19th and the Gen. Marques on he 20th.

It is stated at New Orleans, that Marin's expedition cost \$300,000, mostly furnished by Cuban au-thorities under secret articles of the Almonte Treaty. LATER.

LATER. The shooner Emily Keith, with Vers Cruz dates to the 14th inst., has arrived at New Orleans. General Miramon bombarded the city of Vers Cruz on the 13th inst., but did little damage. A detach-ment of Miramon's troops, from Alvarade were at-tacked and completely routed by the Liberals, on the 14th

the 14th. A flag of truce, sent to Juares, resulted in the sus-

A flag of truce, sent to Jusres, resulted in the sus-pension of hostilities. A military congress consisting of the two armies, and the representatives of foreign governments, met on the same evening. The result of their conference is unknown. It was reported that Miramon had abandoned the seige at Vera Crus and deserted his army, taking re-fuge aboard the French fleet. Miramon's communica-tion with the interior has been entirely out off, and the city of Mexico has pronounced against him. General Garas has returned to Tampico and resumed the Governorship. The city was quiet, and the United States Mariney were still there.

By late arrivals from Liverpool we learn that the unfortunate steamer Hungarian, recently lost on the coast of Nora Scotia, and 205 sculs on board when she left Liverpool, and there is every reason to sup-pose that every one of these were lost.

Contrary to the first report, we learn from the Vir-ginin papers, that Capt. Vincest Wischer, who shot the three Clements, in Franklin county, Va., some weeks ago, has been committed to jail, and ball is de-

Gov. Stewart of Missouri has vetoed the free negr bill recently passed by the Legislature of that St

A street encounter occurred at Jefferson City, Mo., on the 17th inst., between James Hughes, Deputy Warden of the Penitentiary, and Mr. Dosier, formerly a guard at the prison, resulting in the almost im-mediate death of both. The cause was an old grudge, aggravated by recent political differences. Both leave

The Overland mail with Pacific dates to the 28th ult , arrived at St Louis on the 20th, brings a report from Oregon that different bands of white men made a simultaneous attack upon the Indian villages on Eel River, massacreing indiscriminately, three hundred nen, women, and children.

Dates from Denver, Pike's Peak, to the 7th inst., State that a duel had taken place between Blass, the provisional Governor, and Stone, a member of the Legislature, in which the latter was shot in the groin. He was supposed to be dying when the coach left. The bark Martin, from Charleston, bound to Bos-ton, was struck by lightening on the 18th inst., burn and sunk. The crew have arrived at Philadelphia. The vessel was owned in Charleston, and was loaded with cotton, rice and rosin, valued at \$77,000.

[For the Argus. A CORRECTION.

In the Argus of the 22d inst., I see an article copied from the Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder, which, if not corrected, is calculated not only to do Southwestern Georgia great injustice, but to give persons living at a distance, and owning negroes there much unnecessary niarm. The article referred to, alleges that pneumotance, and owning negroes there much unnecessary alarm. The article referred to, alleges that pneumo-nia is prevailing among the negroes in Bouthwestern Georgia to an alarming and fatal extent, that two large planters in Dougherty county have recently lost one fifteen, and the other mine valuable negroes with that disease. I happen to know something of the facts. The plantations referred to, situated in the southwestern part of Dougherty county, in the imme-diate neighborhood of each other, and some ten or twelve miles from the eity of Albany, were visited in the winter by an epidemic, (perhaps pneumonia of a marked and malignant character.) which, as I am in-formed, perside the physicians to form a satisfactory diagnosis, and proved to be quite unmanageable. During the past winter, with the exception of the local spidemic reformed to, Southwestern Georgia gneerally, and Dougherty county in particular, was what the destors would term "distremingly bealthy;" and will at any time compare favorably with any of the south-ern counties of North Caroline, as regards health. Argostax.

Wadesboro', N. C., March 24, 1869.