NEW SERIES-VOL. II-NO. 32.

PURIABILIED WEEKLY PENTON & DARLEY.

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Unless Professionally Engaged. 74

JOHN S. GALLAHER. (FORMERLY THIRD AUDITOR OF THE TREASURY,) '

ATTENDS TO CLAIMS BEFORE THE SEVERAL DEPART. MENTS OF BOVERNMENT,

And expresses the belief that his familiarity with business will enable him to ensure satisfactory results

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General Commission Merchants, AND DEALERS IN

LIME, HAIR, CALCINED PLASTER, AND CE-MENT, SAND PLASTER, PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

And Agents for the sale of ROBINSON'S MANIPULATED GUANO, TASKER & CLARK'S FERTILIZERS SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, WILMINGTON, N. C.

70-1y ROBERT H. COWAN, General Commission Merchant,

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PROCURING BOUNTY LAND AND PENSIONS.

Bealers in Land Warrants and Real Estate, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Land Warrants bought, sold and located. Collec-tions made throughout the United States and Cana-das. Titles to Western Lands examined, and taxes paid for non-residents. Old Land Patents purchased, and Titles to land granted for military services, and other claims for real estate, investigated and prose-

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CHAS. E. SMITH DRUGS AND MEDICINES. GOVERNOR ELLIS A USED-UP MAN

North

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,

Perfumery and Fancy Articles of Every Description in his Line.

NEW AND PRESH DRUGS.

large lot just received, for Family and Physi cians' Uses which can be rolled upon as being onn-UINE and PURE.

PERFOMERY

Of the most cuotes and PRAGRANT selections. To this cance and extensive assortment he would mor especially call the attention of the Ladies and of the Young Men in our community-of course Old Bachelors not excepted. for re-election to the office of Governor. He told the people that he desired, in the outset, to thank

ALSO POMADES.

For imparting a rich, glossy and healthy condition to the finir-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

N. B .- Physicians in the surrounding coun-try 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 citirance rank ruon ADULTERATION. The cili-zens of Anson and the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited to call and examine for them-selves, when they will find the Proprietor ever attentive, ready and willing to show his assort-ment to all who will favor him with a call: 40.17

NEW STORE. THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, IN

the Brick Store recently occupied by Daniel A. Horn, A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS, suited to the trade of this market, com-prised in part of

Prints, De Laines and Dress Goods; Bleached and Brown Goods; Hoslery; Negro Goods, Blankets, &c., &c. HATS AND CAPS. All styles, colors and qualities

BOOTS AND SHOES. Calf, Kip, Wax, Seal, Gost and Kid; Black and Rus-

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 19, 1860.

Carolina

THE CANVASS OPENED!

DISCUSSION AT GATESVILLE!

THE OPPOSITION IN HIGH SPIRITS ! -

POOL COVERED WITH GLORY

DEMOCRATS DOWN IN THE MOUTH I

[From the Murfreeaboro' Southron.]

people of Gates county, at Gatesville, on Tuesday

ast. The Court House was crowded to its ut-

most capacity, and the people appeared to take great interest in the discussion. We were pres-

ent and took notes, and the following is a sub-stantial report of the main points in the discus-

Governor Ellis made the opening speech. He

commenced by telling the people of Gates that

he was the candidate of the Democratic party

the people of Gates for their warm and generous

support two years ago. The Governor said he

had been a careful reader of the history of North

and deprecated any disturbance of sectional com-

ovenant between Abraham and Abimalech, it

brought peace and harmony to the people. He had no doubt the discussion of ad valorem would

"prove dry," but its importance demanded that it should be heard. He then went into a long

argument to show that the measure was pecu-

liarly Western in its origin, and that that plank

in the platform of the Opposition was made of mountain oak, and that it would result in pecu-

niary injury to the East. When the State taxes

were but seventy or eighty thousand dollars, they

are to be run through the mountains of the West,

were but a small matter ; but now that railroad

and heavy debt in consequence thereof to be

paid, it was important to observe the compro-

mises of the constitution in regard to the subject of taxation. The first Congressional district pays into the State treasury about ninety-one thousand

The candidates for Governor addressed

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

Gen. Doekery, boring holes through the moun-tains, etc., which we have not room to give and do not deem it necessary, as this part of his speech was a daguerreotype of a portion of his celebrated Italeigh speech, which, as we before stated, can be obtained very cheap. Gov. Ellis then said something about Seward

and the Republicans, using the general twaddle of Locofoce orators upon this subject. We will do Gov. Eilis the justice to say that his speech was an ingenious one, but utterly devoid of either eloquence, warmth or force, and he entirely failed arouse his party friends. Mr. Pool then rose to reply, and was greeted

ith loud and rapturous applause MB. POOL'S REPLY.

Mr. Pool commenced by stating that it was not the first time he had appeared before the people of Gates county, but that he had heretofore appeared before them, advocating the claims himself for the office of Governor. That Gov. Ellis had told the people this in his speech, but that the Governor had misrepresented him in so many particulars in that speech, that he thought it was necessary for him to tell the people himself that he was a candidate. He said that he would have corrected the Governor in Carolina, and congratulated the people on the some of his misrepresentations at the time, but there was so many of them that he concluded to happy and prosperous condition of her citizens. He alluded in glowing terms to the fact that the State had in successful operation an asylum for in favor of ad valorem taxation, and stood the deaf and dumb and the blind, and a retreat for the insane. He said that in establishing these institutions, we were obeying the behest of Divine Device the Governor, but upon the part which the Governor, but upon the part which the Governor left out and said was not in it. He said Providence, and acting in accordance with the that the Governor had spoken of the comprodecrees of high Heaven. He said there was no mises of the constitution, and had preached a point of personal difference between him and sermon about the daugers of a change, and his his competitor, but a wide difference on State and determination to preserve it from all attacks and Federal affairs. He then approached the subject alterations. He said that the Governor was the of an valorem taxation; said it was an important last man to become a champion of the constituissue; he lauded the constitution, and deprecated tion and to deprecate changes in it-that he its disturbance. The object of the proposed owed his present position as Governor of the amendment to the constitution was to increase the State to free suffrage, and the amendment eftax on slave property, and not decrease it on any diffected to the constitution on the subject-that He characterized the proposed he, the Governor, had just given the constituamendment as a remarkable and dangerous one, tion a stab, and that he came here with his hand reeking with its blood to lecture other men promises. The present constitution was a com-promise between the East and West, and like the P. said that he voted for free suffrage, because it gave equility at the ballot box, and that he now advocated ad valorem, because it gave equality at the tax box-that in this free government there ought to be equality between the high and

the low, the rich and the poor-that he was for an amendment to the Constitution, that every man might be taxed according to what he was worth, for that was the measure of the protection that every man received from the government which he was taxed to support—that his position and the platform of his party had been misrepresented all over the State-that the Governor had attacked him behind his back in his speech in Raleigh, before the Democratic Convention, where even his friends were not allowed to cor-

built in North Carolins, or, in my opinion, that ever will be built." He then went on and said something about Gen. Dockery, boring holes through the moun-tains, etc., which we have not room to give and Mr. P. said that the first part of this amend-Nr. P. said that the first part of this amend-

Argus.

ment would put a tax upon slaves according to value and leave all other property without such tax ; that this would be unequal and un-just to the slaveholder, for the same reason that Mr. Bledsoe's resolution and the Democratic platform were unequal and unjust upon the olders of other property, that he was for putholders of other property, that he was for put-ting tax according to value not only upon slaves but upon other property also, and was opposed to ex-empting either. For this reason he had voted against these propositions and was against them now. He repeated that he desired equality to the slaveowner and the non-slaveowner exempt-

ing neither, and was therefore compelled to vote against any proposition that exempted either from their just and equal proportion of the bur-dens of taxation. That the Governor in his Raleigh speech had attacked him behind his back, and where his friends could not defend him, and of other men, but that now he was a candidate had there represented him and the platform of his party as proposing to discriminate in favor of nothing, as being in favor of taxing the fumily Bible, the medleine administered to the sick, the cradle, tin cups etc. He was surprised that the Governor, or any man, who was able to read, should make such a charge, that the Whig platform provided for no discrimination in favor of anything. He would call the Governor's attention to that part of the Opposition platform which the Governor had taken such particular pains not to read. It was in the following words with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products, of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." This provision was ment to exempt from taxation all those little articles of household and kitchen furniture which are necessary to set up a man in his industrial pursuits, but the Governor had denied that it was in the platform though he had a copy of it in his hands while speaking. This provision was similar to the one contained in Gov. Reid's ad valorem message when he recommended the exemption of one hundred and fifty dollars worth of property to cover all these little things. Such an exemption did not inter-fere with the great principle of equality because t extended to every man alike.

The constitution of the State of Texas' com pels the Legislature to impose an ad valorem tax upon all property alike, with power to exempt three hundred dollars worth to cover these little articles of household furniture ; that he hoped the mirepresentation of our platform upon this sub ject, would not be made again by any man who knew how to read. Mr. Pool said that he would call the Governor's attention to the fact that the Democratic platform contained no such exemp tion but proposed, to tax every thing equally except negroes. The Governor and his platform were for taxing the Bible and the tin cups and the baby's cradle, but not slaves ; that the negro was the only thing they proposed to exempt from equal taxation; that no Southern State, except North Carolina, had any constitutional provision exempting slaves from taxation according to value and equally with other property. Virginia is the only State that approaches the exemption of slaves, rect my misstatements of his position-that the but she taxes them according to value, limiting Governor in his speech had represented him as the value in her constitution. Six of the South into the State treasury about ninety-one thousand dollars, seventy-one thousand of which was to bore estain little heles through W a, seventy-one thousand of which was to bore a little hules through Western mountains, a some of us are for. The first Congres-district gets nothing in return for all this. Vest had no ground to complain, but like 73 of the Senate Journal, 1858-9, he voted New intervention of the Legislature that he property according to value, while the other seven leave it discretionary with their Legislatures to do so. Mr. P. proceeded to read from the con-stitutions of the Southern States containing these vest had no ground to complain, but like 73 of the Senate Journal, 1858-9, he voted New it discretionary with the southern States containing these the southern States containing the southern States containing these the southern States containing the sout vorse-leech, was ever crying give! give!! against this proposition of Mr. Bledsoe, "Re-ike the grave, more! more! and there is solved that in the collection of revenue for the him to place North Carolina side by side with as persons and not as property was embracing the leading principle of the Black Republican apecies of property not contemplated by the party; that it was a blot upon the constitution of North Carolina which he called upon every true Southern man to help him to wipe out; that North Carolina should not stand-alone among her sister states of the South recognizing in her constitution the Black Republican doctrine that slaves are only persons; that making slaves pay North Carolina to do the same. Mr. P. said that the Governor in his Raleigh speech had prophe-sied that he would leave his platform before the stin stood erect in the heavens as rats leave a sinking ship; but that the Governor would find him standing proudly upon the deck of that ship in storms and in sunshine; that if Democratic tyranny and misrepresentation should raise a tempest to swallow up that ship and sink het beneath the surges of prejudice. he would go down with her-her destiny should be his . Mr. P. said that the Governor in his Raleigh speech, behind his back and when his friends could not defend him, had misrepresented his course in the Legislature in regard to railroads and other works of internal improvements; and had circulated that speech in the West, for the purpose of injuring him there; that the Governor sed the following language in his Raleigh speech: "They resolve warmly in favor of works of internal improvements and to prove their sincerity to the Western people, selected a gentleman to advocate them before the people whose first politi-cal success was a 'triumph over a Democrat bein my opinion, that ever will be built." Mr. Pool said a reference to the journal of the Legislature, would show this to be a total misrep resentation of his course—that he had advocated and voted for more railroad bills than the Governor had ever done, and had voted against fewer. That no appropriations had been asked for Western railroads, while he was a member of the Legislature, and, therefore, he had no oppor-tunity of voting for any, but that he had voted for almost every thing that had been asked by the Western people. He voted against the appro-priation to the Fayetteville Coalfield Railroad, because he voted in both sessions when he was a member of the Legislature for appropriations of several hundred thousand dollars to improve

WHOLE NO. 84.

State Library

mittee; to page 304 and 326, for the Wilming-ton, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad; to page 308, for the Greenville and French Broad Railroad ; to page 318, 320 for the Rockingham and Coalfield Railroad ; to page 352 for the Southern Airlino Railroad. He referred to the Senate journal of 1858-0, page 268, for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Hutherford Railroad, to page 275. 399 for the Western Extension, which bill he advocated with all his might in the Senate and out of it; he spoke for it, published his speeches in the Raleigh papers and in the papers in his own D.s rit. That in the face of this record and these acts he was surprised that the Governor should attempt to injure him in the West, by publishing to thuse people that he (Mr. P.) "never voted for, talked for or worked for any railroad that ever has been built in North Carolinn, or in my (his) opinion that ever will be built." Mr. P. said the Governor had to-day made a strong Eastern sectional speech, saying that Western gentlemen desired to alter the constitution giving them the power to put their hands into the pockets of Eastern gentleman to build their toads, and had said that this District paid \$70,000 a year to build Railr ads in the Eighth district and gets nothing in return. Mr. P. said that he was an Hastern man, that he was standing before his Eastern friends, and that he took this occasion to tell them that while he was an Eastern man he was also a North Carolinian and felt pride in the honor and prosperity of every section of the Statej that he had done, and should continue to do, whatever he could, for the benefit and develop-ment of every section of the State, East and West North and South, as far as the resources and flnancial condition of the State would permit; that such was the platform of his party and such was his platform ; and that he should stand or fall by it. That he would take this occasion to say to the face of his Eastern friends and neighbors that if elected Governor of North Carolins, he would not be the Governor of the Kast nor of the West, but of the whole State, and would do what he could for the prosperity and happiness of all. That he should take the same positions East and West, and he called upon the Gvernor to tell the Western people when we get among them the po-sitions that had been taken by us here to-day.

Mr. Pool, at the close of his speech, sat down amidst a shout of applause, and such applause as we have never seen given to any other man who was a candidate in this District.

We have not attempted to give the whole of this powerful and brilliant speech of our gallant young standard bearer, but merely a synopsis. What we have said, however, are the main points of the remarks of both the gentlemen, and are strict ly correct.

Mr. Pool, during his cloquent speech, was fre-quently interrupted with loud bursts of apphase, and has made a great impression upon the peo-ple of Gates county. Gov. Ellis, in his rejoinder, was very much confused and showed conclu-sively that he felt the terrible rasping that he had received, or in other words that he was a usedup candidate. We haven't room to say more.

A NATIONAL CUBRENCY.

The Committee on Commerce of the Federal llouse of Representatives has had referred to it an important bill, introduced by Mr. Etheridge or treasurers of the mint and its branches shall and give the depositors, certificates therefor, in sums of from twenty to one thousand dellars. These certificates are to resemble bank-noles, to be signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, or some one appointed for that purpose in his name, and countersigned by the officers receiving the deposits for which they are to be exchanged. These certificates are to be transferable by delivery, and to be received in payment of all dues to the United States, and re-issue in liquidation of Government debts if the creditor is willing. The Secretary of the Treasury may authorize such collectors of revenue as he may designate to receive deposits of silver and gold and issue the certificates, the Secretary determining the place of payment of these collectors' certificates, but all others are to be made psyable at the place of issuance. There are other details, guards, and checks in the bill, but these are the general fea tures. It supplies a currency of unimpeschable security for all the purposes of exchange, and does away with all objections to a government bank. Since the Lombard Jews, some thousand and fifty years ago, first erected their bancos in the market places for the exchange of money, there has never been a more simple plan of exchange suggested than this which owes its paternity to the gentleman from Tennessee. It will necessarily, if it becomes a law, equalize all our exchanges from Maine to Oregon, and save the Government, under the operations of the Sub-Treasury law, a great amount of ex-pense in transporting gold and silver to different localities. It makes the Federal Treasury, in effect, a bank of deposit as well as a bank of issue, and it seems to us that such guards can be thrown around the system to prevent counterfeiting, embezzlement, and false issues of certificates as will render its workings practically useful. It will not of course-nor is that the intent of the bill-form a general circulation medium, but it will, in the commercial economy of our country, constitute its exchange, by which all debu will be liquidated without the intervention of money, and it will do away with all the various and varied responsibilities of drawer, remitter,

happy and prosperous condition of her citizens.

thing else.

every variety. Also new style Electro-Magnetic Machines.

City Post Office.	Calf, Kip, Wax, Seal, Goat and Kiu; Black and Russet Brogans.
T. M. BNITH.] [JOHN N'LAURIN. SMETHE & MCLAURIN, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS,	HARDWARE. Pocket and Table Cutlery; Pins; Tacks; Locks; Wood Screws; Sieves; Coffee Mills; Hoes; Shovels; Spades, Traces, &c., &c.
WILMINGTON, N. C.	HOLLOW WARE.
CONSIGNMENTS OF COTTON, NAVAL STORES AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY, FOR SALE OR SHIPMENT, WILL RECEIVE PROMPT AND PERSONAL ATTENTION.	Pots, Ovens, Spiders, Skillets, &c., of all shapes and sizes. I RON AND NAILS. Broad and Narrow Bar; Hoop, Band, Rod and Square
Refer to John Dawson, Esq., Mayor, and E. P. Hall, Esq., President Branch Bank State of North	Nails, 4 to 40 penny. LEATHER.
Carolina. 54-1y	Sole and Upper, Kip and Calf. BAGGING, ROPE AND TWINE.
W. H. MCRARY & CO., Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano, Sall, Grain, Sc., Sc., COBMER PRINCERS AND WATER STREETS, WILMINGTON, N. C.	LIME AND PLAISTER PARIS. 'G ROCERIES. Loaf, Crushed and Coffee Sugars; Java, Laguayra and Rio Coffee; Tea; Cheese; Mackerel; Bacon,
PARTCULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE SALE OF NAVAL STORES, COTTON, TIMBER, FLOUR, &C., &C. LIBERAL ADVANCEMENTS MADE ON ALL PRODUCE WHEN REQUIRED.	Lard, Salt, Soda, Potash, Molasses, Rice; and every other article called for in this market; al of which will be sold on as favorable terms as they can be purchased in this market, for each, or on short time to those who will pay when they promise.
REFERENCES: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington, N.C.; Col. John McRae, President Bank of Wilmington, Wilmington, N. C.; D. A. Da- vis, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Salisbury, N. C.;	All orders strictly attended to. J. M. THREADGILL. Cheraw, Sept. 20, 1859-55-tf
I. G. Lash, Cashier Branch Bank Cape Fear, Salem, N. C.; J. Eli Gregg, President Bank of Cheraw, S. C. 54-1y	GOLD PENS AND GOLD CASES. GOLD PENS AND GOLD CASESFROM \$: to \$20; Gold Pens and Silver Cases, from \$1 to \$5. Gold Pens, from 50 cents to \$3.
COLCOCK, MCCALLEY & MALLOY, Factors and Commission Merchanis, OFFICE No. 3 NOBTH ATLANTIC WRAPP, CHARSESTON, S. C.	GEORGE F. HAWKES, Manufacturer, 64 Nassus street, New York. Damaged Pens, all sizes, repaired in a superior manner, for 39 cts. Gold Pens exchanged. Sent by mail to any part of the United States. 78-91
C J. COLOOCK, T. S. McCALLEY, D. MALLOY, Charleston, S. C. Huntselle, Ala. Cheraw, S. C.	FOR RENT A DWELLING HOUSE, IN excellent condition, with garden and grounds
N. BOffices kept at each place, where advances ran be obtained on shipments of produce to Charles- ton, S. C. 50-1y	1 excellent condition, with garden and grounds attached. It is located on Carr's Mount. Inquire at this Office. 78-tf
HOPKINS, HULL & ATKINSON,	HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE. BEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DONESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 258 Baltimore Street,	UNDER THE CONDUCT OF COL. C. C. TEW, late Superintendent of the State Military Academy of Columbia, S. C. The Staff of Instruction comprises Six Offi-
(OPPOSITE HANOVER STREET.) SANIL B. HOPKINS, LOBERT HULL, HOS. W. ATKIESSAN. 37-tf	cers. For a Circular address the Superintendent. 64-1y NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.
KERRISON & LEIDING, IMPORTERS	J. GOX, TAKES PLEASURE IN ANNOUNC- ing to his customers, friends, and the public generally, that he has received, and is now receiving,
Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Who'esale and Retail, HASEL STREET, ONE DOOR FRON KING,	A MORE EXTENSIVE STOCK THAN USUAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS-consisting, in
CHARLESTON, S. C. E. L. K	part, of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS; READY- MADE CLOTHING; HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES; HARDWARE and CUTLERY; BAGGING, ROPE and TWINE; GROCERIES, &c., &c.
R. P. SIMMONS, Walch and Clock Repairer, ANDONVILLE, N. C.	These Goods are of the best quality, and those wishing to purchase will be consulting their interest by calling and examining for themselves. They will be sold low, on the usual time, but accounts must be
Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially repaired, and all work warranted 27 twelve months.	settled punctually. Lilesville, N. C., Sept. 25, '59-55-tf
ASIBE & HARGRAVE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. Practice in partnership in the county of Anson, ex-	Painting and Paper Hanging. THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS the patronage of this place and surrounding
ept on the Criminal Docket in the County Court, (J. L. Hargrave being County Solleitor.) They will attend to the collection of all claims en- rusted to them in Anson and the surrounding counties. T. S. Ashe attends the Courts of Richmond, Mont- omery, Stanly, Cabarras, Union and Anson.	neighborhood in PAINTING and PAPER-HANGING, promising to give entire satisfaction. Those wishing Fine Finish, Ornamental Grainfng, Marbling, beauti- ful Outside Finish, &c., would do well to address or call on me. SAM'L A. WISE, 61-6m Wadesboro', N. C.
J. R. Hargrave those of Montgomery, Stanly and noon. THOMAS S. ASHE. J. R. HARGRAVE.	BLANKS, O ^F ALL KINDS, GOTTEN UP AND FOR SALE at the Argun Office.
19-tf	WANTED.

in insatiate and inexorable cry for more. support of the government, and the payment of her sister states of the South in taxing slaves as receive deposits of gold of silver, bullion or gold astern people should consider before they the public debt, it is unwise, unjust and inexpe- property and not as persons; that treating slaves a weapon in the hands of their enemies dient to discriminate in favor of or against any West with which they may destroy them. particular class of persons, or any particular cople had not asked for ad valorem ; Mr. and Mr. Pool had asked for it. He would framers of our constitution " Mr. P. said that ar as any one to equalize taxation; it was this was a proposition to tax every species There were two ways of making of property according to value, except slaves, equal. Mr. Pool wanted to equalize by for the constitution not only contemplated that sing the tax on slaves. He would equalize they should not be taxed according to value, reasing the tax on land. The tax on land but actually forbid their being so taxed. This bigh now, in comparison with tax on If we desired to amend the constitution, then say that this was a vote against taxing all could remove any hard feelings of non-slaveid we not do so by legislative enactment, in-property according to its value. It was mani-holders against slaveholders and give to every af by an open convention? It would be festly unjust to make all the other property in man, whether slaveholder or not, an interest in or the East, for the West had several little the State pay tax in proportion to its value, and The institution of slavery. It would thus strength they wanted to put in the constitution. politiciaus in the East contended and argued unjust than the present system. He voted by ad valorem taxation the taxes of the against it in the Legislature, and was against it ere increased, that the East would thereby now, and that was the present point of difference larger representation in the Senate; but between him and the Governor, for the Goveright be assured, said the Governor, that nor's platform was in the following words : est would not submit to the loss of a single r, even though their resistance worked a passing acts for raising revenue so to adjust taxion. The Governor said that, under ad ation as to bear as equally as practicale within the n taxation, the East would be placed in the of the West, and be taxed to build West-ets and classes of property in all sections of the lroads. The West would all the time have State." in the pockets of the Eastern people, and Mr. P. said the "limits of the Constitution" have a bank down here, and all the drafts in the Democratic platform excluded the ud valhat bank would be honored, for the sheriff orem tax upon slaves while the balance of the have the control and collection of them. platform would place it upon all other species ast was to the West what the fabled goose of property. "This was the same as Mr. Bledher owner. Eastern men need not be soe's proposition which he voted sgainst, and that that this goose would be killed, as long as he was against it now, that he voted against tinued to lay golden eggs. Eastern men Mr. Bledsoe's bill to amend the Constitution. ese, indeed, if they consented to be caught a trap. Ellis then went on and gave a second or a rehash of his Raleigh speech about astitutional Union party, Mr. Badger and aham, which our readers can see by getcopy of that speech, which can be obtained copy of that speech, which can be obtained shall prevent exemptions of texable heap. Governor then said (i. e. at Raleigh:) he Opposition Convention it is called, and it richly merits the name. It presents a ion of opposites, contraries, antagonisms staveholder without any protection against hav-ing the whole taxation of the State placed upon ing the whole taxation of the State placed upon stradictions, not to be found elsewhere, in uncertain annals of politics and poli-They resolve in favor of a system of ad a taxation, and select a gentleman to ad-the measure before the people, who, but a paths since in his solemn and sworn capa-a legislator, recorded the convictions of his alter the organic law, and nominate a can-to co before the people and say that it of the since in his solemn and sworn capa-alter the organic law, and nominate a can-to co before the people and say that it of the since in his solemn and sworn capa-alter the organic law, and nominate a can-to co before the people and say that it of the since in the solemn and sworn capa-alter the organic law, solemon the since and the platform of the state placed upon the same since in his solemn and sworn capa-alter the organic law, solemon the same system of the taxes put upon his property, and to the owner of every other species of prop-to protection against having an un-

"We deem it the duty of the Legislature in on page 224 of the Journal, which bill was in the following words : "Sec. 2d. Be it further enacted that all the colored inhabitants of this State shall be subject to such capitation or other tax as the General Assembly may impose, provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable atter the organic law, and nominate a can-to go before the people and say that it , who, but a few short months since, and to prove their sincerity to the Western and to prove their sincerity to the Western , select a gentleman to advocate them bo-e people, whose first political success was a bover a Democrat because he had sup-to go before the organic law, and months a con-tant to the owner of every other species of prop-erty an equal protection against having an un-just proportion of taxation put upon them. It all that he favored, and that was the distinguish-ig difference between the Whig platform and the above proposition of Mr. Bledsoe; that he voted against the amendment of Ramsey, on he over a Democrat because he had supa over a Democrat because he had sup-and given existence and life to these very as, a gentleman who has voted against "That the colored inhabitants of this State, and given existence and life to these very es, --a gentleman who has voted against ailroad, in some form, now in course of etion, and who never voted for, talked for, and for, any Railroad that ever has been principle, provided the General Assembly shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem red for, any Railroad that ever has been principle, provided the General Assembly shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem red for, any Railroad that ever has been principle, provided the General Assembly shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem red for, any Railroad that ever has been principle, provided the General Assembly shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem red for, any Railroad that ever has been principle, provided the General Assembly shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem red for, any Railroad that ever has been principle, provided the General Assembly shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem red for, any Railroad that ever has been principle, provided the General Assembly shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem red for, any Railroad that ever has been principle, provided the General Assembly shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem red for, any Railroad that ever has been principle, provided the General Assembly shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem red for, any Railroad that ever has been principle, provided the General Assembly shall be subject to a tax upon the ad valorem red for the tax advalorem tax advalorem

ness operations of the country and giving it what is greatly needed-a regulator of exchange. [Richmond Whig.

"Nor RELIGIOUSLY EDUCATED."-The Christian Observer, speaking of the prayer of the Jewish Rabbi Raphall in Congress, says :

acceptor, and endorser, thus simplifying the bush

The Rabbi is spoken of us a very affable and leasant, as well as leasued man. One of the Editors of the "Presbyterian Witness" mys, that "in 1849 we crossed the Atlantic on the same vessel with Dr. Raphall, then on his way to this coun ry. It was proposed one day by an English-man, that we ask him to give his opinion, as a Rabbi, in regard to the lawfalness of slavery, as determined by the Old Testament or law of Mo