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DEALERS IN CORN, PEAS, OATS, RYE, WHEAT BRAN, EASTERN AND NORTH RIVER HAY; FRESH GROUND MEAL, HOMINY, &c., &c. NO. 9 NORTH WATER STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C. 79-1y

MYERS & MOORE.

HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, STRAW GOODS, RON-NETS, FURS, MILITARY GOODS, CANES AND UMBRELLAS;

34 Market Street, . WILMINGTON, N. C.
We ask the attention of wholesale buyers to the above card. We are prepared to furnish Goods in our line as low as ANY HOUSE IN THE COUNTRY. Orders for Hats by the case or dozen will receive prompt attention by addressing as above. 79-1y

CHAS. E. SMITH,

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs,

Perfumery and Fancy Articles of Every Description in his Line.

NEW AND FRESH DRUGS.

A large lot just received, for Family and Physi-

clans' Uses which can be relied upon as being ons-CINE and PURE.

Of the most enough and PRAGRANT selections. To this LARGE and EXTENSIVE assortment he would more especially call the attention of the Ladies and of the Young Men in our community-of course Old Bachelors not excepted.

ALSO POMADES.

For imparting a rich, glossy and healthy condition to the flair-from the best manufacturers in this

TOILET ARTICLES,

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

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

Amputating Instruments and Dental Forceps of every variety. Also new style Electro-Magnetic Ma-

N. B .- Physicians in the surrounding countime and EXTRA expense of sending North, and can rely upon all the CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS as being the best that can be obtained and warranted FREE FROM ADULTERATION. The citizens of Anson and the adjoining Counties are respectfully invited to call and examine for them-selves, when they will find the Proprietor ever attentive, ready and willing to show his assortment to all who will favor him with a call.

NEW GOODS FOR FALL AND WINTER.

J. COX, TAKESPLEASURE IN ANNOUNCE ing to his customers, friends, and the public generally, that he has received, and is now receiving, A MORE EXTENSIVE STOCK THAN USUAL OF A MORE EXTENSIVE STOCK THAN USUAL OF FRESH AND FASHIONABLE GOODS—consisting, in part, of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS; READY— MADE CLOTHING; HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHORS; HARDWARE and CUTLERY; BAGGING,

ROPE and TWINE; GROCERIES, &c., &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

settled punctually.
Lilesville, N. C., Sept. 25, '59-55-tf

Painting and Paper Hanging. THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY SOLICITS the patronage of this place and surrounding neighborhood in PAINTING and PAPER-HANGING. promising to give entire satisfaction. Those wishing Fine Finish, Ornamental Graining, Marbling, beautiful Outside Finish, &c., would do well to address or call on me.

8AM L A. WISE,
61-6m Wadesbore', N. C.

LOCATED CORNER BALTIMORE AND CHARLES STREETS.

BALTIMORE, MD. THE LARGEST, MOST ELEGANTLY FURNISH ed, and Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a Thomoton Practical Business Educa-tion in the shortest possible time and at the least ex-

taining upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with Speci-man or Panmansuir, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catologue stating terms &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on appli-cation, Farm or Change.

cation, Fram or Changs.
Write immediately and you will receive the package
by return mail. Address, E. K. LOSIER,
78-1y Baltimore, Md.

NEW STORE. GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

Cheap for Cash, and for Cash only: HAVING OPENED THE STORE JUST OPPOsite my old Stand, for the purpose of selling PAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS. persons wishing to purchase any article in that line, at LOW PRICES, will please call on Mr. A. C. BENTON, 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 Molauses: New Crop West, India do., N.

Orleans Molasses; New Crop West India do.; A. B. and C. Sugars; Crushed Sugar; Porto Rico do.; Loaf do.; Rio and Java Coffee; Northern and North Carolina Irish Potatoes; North Carolina Bacon; Canvased Hams; Lard; Cheese; Rice; Flour; Buckwheat Flour; Cider Vinegar; Salt; Lemon and Butter Crackers; Boston Biscuit, Mackerel in Kits; Salmon in Kits; Cod Fish; Candles; Soaps; Powder and Shot; Lead; Indigo; Pepper; Spice; Ginger; Mustard; Oranges; Lemons; Candles; Raisins: Tobacco; Cigars; Black, and Green Teas; Soda; Pickles: and various other articles which would require too much space to men-tion, all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES FOR CASH. S. S. ARNOLD. ASH. S. S. ARNOLD. Wadesboro', Feb. 27, 1860-77-1f

NEW GOODS,

THE CHEAP CASH AND CREDIT STORE. AM ALMOST EVERY DAY RECEIVING ADDI-tions to my airendy LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, at the Old Stand, where I intend TO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS AT ALL TIMES, which will be sold at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, or on time to prompt paying customers. S. S. ARNOLD, Wadesboro', Feb. 27, 1860-77-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 business, and a determination on his part to please all who may favor him with a call. Try me and see.

S. H. ROBESON, Proprietor.

Feb. 20, 1869-76-3m

with that same red potage; and even sells his birth-right rather than practice a little self denial. Sacrificed his birth-right for "one morsel of meat," just as the drunkard will sacrifice his fortune for a little brandy.

Headquarters.

remove West, offers for sale his

MIELS, which are located very convenient to the plantation and the surrounding country. They are on the Concord road.

every necessary convenience. Also, a large variety of

H. W. ROBINSON, SURGEON DENTIST,

TAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE town of Wadesbore', respectfully ral years practice, he feels safe in warranting satis-faction in ALL OPERATIONS. All diseases of the mouth successfully treated. Artificial teeth, from one to a full set, supplied in the best and most approved style. Persons in the country visited at their residence when desired.

Terms cash when the work is finished.

Wadesboro', February 6, 1860-74-tf

North Carolina College,

a Course of Study inferior to none in the State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the pre-scribed course will be ably, strictly and satisfactorily carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified to teach upon the most approved system. Every member of the Faculty is a Southern man—born and raised on South-

The expenses are less than those of any similar institution in the entire South. This arises, in part, from its endowment, and in part from its location in a healthy and productive section of the country, and

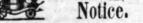
in a wealthy and moral community.

The annual exercises open on or about the 28th of September, and continue forty-two weeks without intermission, except an Examination and Literary Contest during the week including the 22d of February. The half year exercises commence on the 22d of February, and any student who is not able to set in at the heginning of the Collegiste year, can enter at or about that time, paying for only the half year.

TERMS.

In the Preparatory Department, which is intended to furnish young men thoroughly for the College classes—for Board, Tuition, Boom-rent, Washing.

One-half invariably in advance. For further particulars address, for Circulars, Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH, See, of Board, Rev. D. H. BITTLE, Pres. N. C. College, or Rev. D. H. BITTLE, Free. N. C. College.
Rev. G. D. BERNHEIM, Fin. Sec. N. C. College.
Mount Pleasant, N. C., Feb. 1, 1860-73-1y.



to visit the NEW COACH MAKING ESTAB-LISHMENT of LEM. B. BENNETT & CO., situated

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

SOMETHING MORE ABOUT JACOB.

To EDGAR ORVILLE: It had been so long since I wrote that defence, town, happened several years ago.

Our here was then a bright active boy of four-I had almost lost sight of it, until on opening the seen—the son of a mechanic. In the severe last Argus, my eye caught the note of the editor at the end of your rejoinder. If I recollect aright (I write from memory, having mislaid my a wide piece of meadow land. former article) I stated that my object in writing
One keen, frosty day, he found the snow on this meadow nearly two feet deep, and no traces what I conceived to be unjust charges made of the little foot path remaining. Yet he ran on against it by many, some of whom "expound the scriptures." But, while I would defend the brave, cheerful thoughts. character of one whom I regard a good man, I would no sconer "give my sanction to, or defend a dishonorable act," than would my friend. And I know him too well to suppose, for one moment, into a well. that he would do such a thing; or that the rose immediately to the surface. There he reference made to Jacob in the "Essay on grasped hold of a plank, which had fallen into responsibility of withdrawing from the Confedmistake, but I now see that there is an honest c. g., the lie that he told when he deceived his father cannot, in my opinion, be justified on the plea that it was overruled by Providence for good. And if this were the only ground of justification in the case of the "sheep and goats," I should himself against the top of it, and the wall of the deem it an insufficient one. Indeed, I think it well, which was of brick and quite smoothe. should never be made, for it amounts to nothing more, or less, than that the "end justifies the doctrine-(see Rom. iii, 8.)

I was somewhat amused at the description you description of Esau, for if he had not been as sensual as he was "coarse, big-fisted" and open-hearted," he would not have sold his birth-right for " one morsel of meat." ever reflect that while Esau is censured for selling his birth-right, Jacob is not censured for buying it-Heb. xii, 16. The fact is, Esau "dispised his birth-right," because he thought more of present enjoyment, and the gratification of his appetite, than of future prosperity. He had, no doubt, eaten of Jacob's potage before, and perhaps was in the babit of doing so when he came in from his hunting excursions; on this occasion, at least, he comes in fatigued with the excreise of the chase, and, too impatient to wait for his dinner to be prepared, asked Jacob to feed him " with that same red potage;" and even sells his birth right rather than practice a little

rifice his fortune for a little brandy.

But to return: I do not remember pleading Superior power" to bring about the result an-THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING DETERMINED TO ticipated by Jacob. I may have done so. But Jacob says to his wives, Gen. xxxi, 9, " God Valuable Lane's Creek Plantation, bath taken away the cattle of your father and containing 325 acres, of which 150 are in a high state given them to me." And Dr. Clark, whom you of cultivation; and of which some 30 or 40 acres are seem to follow, does not deny the justice of the hammock lands. The said plantation has attached a valuable set of have proceeded farther than this interposition au-

on the Concord road.

Also, on the plantation, a good STORE HOUSE and SHOE SHOPS; a good DWELLING HOUSE, NEGRO HOUSE, GIN HOUSE, BARN and STABLES, and notions of things, he took it for the word of the late to him.

House, a good DWELLING HOUSE, NEGRO sooth! his dream agreed with his preconceived his eyes, to the thrilling story his son had to renotions of things, he took it for the word of the late to him. Lord," &c. This looks very much like begging If you wish to purchase, you will do well to call and the question. I find no intimation but that this examine the land and premires for yourself. You can buy a bargain, as I am determined to sell.

Feb. 13, 1860-75 tf

S. CAUDLE.

is a veritable revelation from the Lord. Dr. Clark admits its genuineness, and places it before the "pi(1) ling of the strakes" And unless it Clark admits its genuineness, and places it before the "pi(1)ling of the strakes."* And unless it can be proved that this was not a veritable revela- God for him! tion, or that it was nothing but a dream, Jacob

time when Jacob lived there was not so much light in the world as there is at present; that what appears to us plain and distinct, to him, if seen at all, was vague and indistinct; that he lived in the twilight, while my friend lives in the full blaze of gospel day. That "the days of help themselves. this ignorance God winked at, but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." my friend made as good use of the light which try can obtain complete outpits without the Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C. to the divine influence as Jacob re- mont in 1781; Kentucky in 1792; Tennessee TINHIS PROMISING INSTITUTION EXHIBITS deemed his yow made to the Lord at Beth-El; in 1795. Has my friend redeemed his "oft-repeated vow ?

In conclusion, if I have said anything, either tention, and assure him that my "placid brow" proper distinction between dreams and the word Indiana and Louisiana. of the Lord. The end. Yours in truth, hope Under James Madison's administration, the and charity. CONSTANCE. Mars Bluff, S. C., March 28, 1860.

*See note on Gen. xxx, at the end, and on xxxi, 11

coin from time to time made in Ireland there was none to be compared in worthlessness to that made by James II. at the Dublin Mint. It was composed of anything on which he could lay his hands, such as lead, pewter, copper, and Michigan in 1836; Arkansas in 1836.

brass, and so low was its intrinsic value that Under the Presidency of Martin Van Buren twenty shillings of it was only worth two pence no new States were admitted. sterling William III., a few days after the battle of Boyne, ordered that the crown piece no new States were admitted, although preliminand half crown should be taken as one penny ary steps were taken to acquire Texas. NOLICE. and one-half penny, respectively. The soft During the Presidency of James K. Polk, composed was known among the Irish as Uim

A LITTLE HERO.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

In the city of Hartford, Connecticut, lives the hero of the true history I am about to relatebut no longer "little," as the perilous adventure, which made him for a time famous in his native

He sunk down into the dark icy water, but Man," was done through "spite." I at first the well as he went down. One end of this eracy. supposed that you had inadvertently fallen into a rested on the bottom of the well-the other rose

The poor lad shouted for help until he was purties MUST settle at the ballot box? The Union difference of opinion. Again: In defending the hoarse and almost speechless, but all in vain, character of this good man I do not wish to be as it was impossible for him to make himself understood as endorsing all that he ever did- heard for such a depth, and at such a distance from any house. So at last he concluded that if he was to be saved at all he must save himself, and began at once, as he was getting extremely cold in the water. So he went to work.

First, he drew himself up the plank and braced Then he pulled off his cont, and, taking out his pocket kuife, cut off his boots, that he might work to greater advantage. Then, with his feet means;" which, to say the least, is a dangerous against one side of the well, and his shoulders against the other, he worked his way up, by the most fearful exertion, about half the distance to gave of the two brothers, Esau and Jacob. But breath and gather up his energies for the work the top. Here he was obliged to pause, take you ought to have added one word more to the yet before him. For harder was it than he had gone through, for the side of the well, being from that point completely covered with ice, he must cut with his knife, grasping places for his fingers, slowly and carefully all the way up.

It was almost a hopeless attempt, but it was all that he could do. And here the little hero lifted up his heart to God and prayed fervently for help, fearing he could never get out alone.

Doubtless the Lord heard his voice calling from the deeps, and pitied him. He wrought no miracle to save him, but breathed in his heart a yet larger measure of calmness and courage, strengthening him to work out his own de-liverance. It is to this way that God oftenest answers our prayers, when we call upon him in time of trouble

After this the little hero cut his way upward. inch by inch. His wet stockings froze to the ice and kept his feet from slipping, but his shirt was quite worn from his shoulders, ere he reached

snow, and lay down for a moment to rest-panting out his breath, in little white clouds, on the clear He had been two hours and a half in the well! His clothes soon froze to his body, but he no

longer suffered with the cold, as, full of joy and thankfolness, he ran to the factory, where his The poor man was obliged to go without his You have read the passage referred to "and find dinner that day, but you may be sure he cared

> He must have been very proud of the boy that day, as he wrapped him up in his own warm overcoat, and took him home to "mother."

> And how that mother must have wept and smiled over the lad, and kissed him, and thanked I have not heard of the "little hero" for two

> in the hour of his great need. There is an old saying that truth lies at the bottom of a well. Litrust that this brave boy found and brought

up from there this truth-God helps those who

Has NEW STATES AND TERRITORIES ... WHEN ADMITTED. Under General Washington's administration he has, as Jacob did of his? . Is he as obedient the following new States were admitted: Ver-

Under John Adams' administration, not a single new State was admitted into the Union. Under Thomas Jefferson's administration, the in this or my former article, which may seem to following States and Territories were admitted censure my friend, I here disclaim any such in- into the Union: Ohio in 1802; Louisiana purchase made in 1802-which contained space is no the least ruffled, that I never justify what enough for fifteen States. This purchase gave I conceive to be a wicked act, though I try to to the United States the entire control of the I conceive to be a wicked act, though I try to discriminate between acts, according to the circumstances under which they are performed.

And I here they have in the hands of a foreign power. Territoand grows in the system. He says that in some
in the hands of a foreign power. Territoand grows in the system. He says that in some
in the hands of a foreign power or the land and slave cumstances under which they are performed, been in the hands of a foreign power. Territo-And I hope that he will learn to make the rial governments were organized in Mississippi,

following addition was made to the Confederacy: Indiana in 1816.

During the Presidency of James Monroe, the following new States were admitted into the Union: Mississippi in 1817; Illinois in 1819; PROBABLY TRUE DERIVATION OF THE WORD Missouri in 1820; Maine in 1820; Florida pur-HUMBUG.—Among the many issues of base classed in 1821. During the Presidency of John Q. Adams,

no new State was admitted into the Union. Under the Presidency of Gen. Andrew Jackson, the following new States were admitted:

Under the Presidency of Harrison and Tyler,

in 1845; Texas in 1845; Wisconsin in 1846;

THE SLAVERY OFESTION IN THE TERRITORIES.

The leading idea of the Union party is opposition to the agitation of the question of slavery. The leading idea of the Republican and Democratic parties is agitation. Freedom in the Territories by Congressional legislation is the war ery of the Republicans—protection to slavery in the Territories by Congressional legislation the watchword of Democracy. Upon this issue alone can these two great parties hope to maintain their organization in the sections where they are the controlling power—the Republicans in the North and the Democrats in the South. The issue is a sectional one. Its discussion will only aggravate existing jealousies and antagonism between the North and South. Neither party will over yield the principle claimed by the other. It be comes, then, if parties are to continue to be di vided upon it, a question of power as to which idea shall prevail. The majority will rule, and the minority must submit or resort to secession The majority is against the South, and by persisting in their agitation the South rushes upon the alternative of absolute submission to a principle

The question then srises, is the question legitimately before the country, and is it one which party holds the negative of these propositions in the first place, there is no demand, by slave holders, for practical protection to slavery in the Territories. There is no complaint on the part of slaveholders that they are injured in their rights or property by being prevented from carrying their slaves into the Territories. The issue is an abstruction, hatched from the prolific brain of politicians seeking to foment discard between the sections, and operate upon the prejudices of the In the next place, climate, soil and the laws of nature are the first tribunals before which the question of slavery in the Territories must come for settlement. They have settled it invariably, thus far, in spite of sectional agitators on both sides. But should these influences be perverted, and a contest actually arise upon a practical issue, as to the rights of slaveholders in the Territories, the Courts are the legitimate and last al Union party, as we understand it. It is the only disposition of the question which can quiet the country and preserve the self respect and dignity of both parties.

But to show, from the highest Democratic authority, that the people are being forced into a sectional contest, without reason, and merely to subserve the ends of demagogues, we call attention to the following extract from the speech of Hon, A. O. P. Nicholson, Democratic United States Senator from Tennesse, made on the 19th ultimo, upon the Homestead bill. From this extract it will be seen that the Honorable Senator regards the question of slavery or no slavery in the Territories and new States as "inevitab"

settled in favor of freedom. Mr. Nicholson said : "On the other hand, I cannot shut my eyes to the fact, that the public domain, to be peopled He did reach it at last-crawled out into the the laws of nature if not of our law. I cannot was then worth not more than \$49,140,000 avoid seeing that the tide of emigration westward, under the influence of our present land laws, must, at no very distant period, gather upon our result from the growth of population on our publie lands, under existing laws, than the continual

try and build up the Republican party by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, pretending to does that party persist in discussing the abstractions connected with this subject, in their newspapers, at the hustings, in Congress, and at all and in view of the position assumed by Mr. Nieholson, enquiries to which the public are on-titled to an answer.—Nashville Banner.

informed by an intelligent and reliable physician bates. of Nashville, that in Madison county, Ala. and that it is attributed by physicians to the use of the Californian Yeast, which, being parasiticases the enlargement has been so great as to produce death. The Nashville Patriot discredits this report, and calls upon the physician referred to to make public any case in which the should be adopted as the basis for constituting the make dough rise, and that it does not know of any case of injury from its use, but does know of benefit resulting from it.—Columbus Enquirer.

Why were the landbolders (meaning by the term those more interested in land than slave property) willing that travation on slaves should be limited?

Herald very effectually disposes of the Democratic , their own hands, and they knew no tax-bill could pass humbug about taxing eggs, tin cups, &c. It the Senate, injuriously affecting their property. By says, that under an ad valorem tax of 12 cents on the Free Suffrage bill, land has no protection against the \$100 value, if eggs were taxed, the "poor unjust taxation, while shaves have the most ample prothe \$100 value, if eggs were taxed, the "poor widow' would have to sell 10,000 eggs at a cent apiece, to incur a tax of 12 cents. We think that the Raleigh Press may therefore dismiss its fears that it will have that the Raleigh Press may therefore dismiss its fears that it will have that the Raleigh Press may therefore dismiss its fears that it will have that the rale have a large that it will have the rale have a large that it will have the rale have a large that the rale have a large that the rale have the rale have the rale have a large that the rale have the ra fears that it will have that drendful burden laid upon it. The Herald adds, that.

"If all the tin cups in the State were taxed THE CHAIRMAN AND EXAMINING COMMITTEE OF Common Schools for Anon County, hereby, factor all who desire to be admitted at Table and of the real of current of the second place, and ask continuance of the same, assuring the examination only on the following days: the least the word humbing truisms: "Without slaves, there could be no and of the following states was admitted: California in the California in the California in the California in the State were daministration of Taylor and Fillmore desired to the sediminist as Table and of the course of their value, the revenue would in the course of their value, the revenue would in the course of their value, the revenue would in the course of their value, the revenue would in the course of their value, the revenue would in the course of their value, the revenue would in the course of their value, the revenue would be need the PLANK ROAD, one mile northwest of Wades to the following States was admitted: California in the Califor

WILL IT DRIVE THE SLAVES OUT OF THE STATE?

We occasionally hear, says the Kinston Ameirean Adcocate, Easternanti ad valorem Democrats, who are less informed than the leading men of the party, in the honest simplicity of their souls, repeating over the objection that they have heard some wire-worker's use,

that ad valorem will "drive the slaves out of the State." We would inform such that it has not driven out the slaves from other slave States south of us. They don't think of sending Georgia slaves out of that State on that account; and Georgia is nearly as strong a slave State as this! This is a conclusive, and therefore sufficient answer to this assumption. For it is certain that no well-informed man suggests, much less urges such an objection, unless it be a partisan for partisan effect.

It is, we know, suggested to the ignorant-the leath. er-headed-and to some others who have never taken the pains to investigate the matter, and whose supnosed interest is to be appealed to to change a rote. To such as do urge this objection we recommend the following extract from his brother Democrat, M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., the Senator from Wake county in the last Legislature. Funder it well, you uncorupulous Locofeco strikers, who are running round creating false impressions concerning it knowingly. Read it, and apply it to yourself. The eighth objection to altering the constitution is,

that it will drive slaves out of the State.
"Well Mr. Speaker, where will these owners find a
government under which they are as well protected at so ittle expense? Money is the motive power by which the machinery of government is propelled, and taxathe nath they of government is properted, and taken tion the only means by which the supply of that motive power can be kept up, and property and persons the only subjects from which that supply can be drawn. Where then can they find a government which will protect them in the enjoyment of their property, and except it from taxation?

But Mr. Speaker, if there is a Senator upon this fluor, or a citizen within the limits of North Carolina, whose soul is so contracted, whose heart is so utterly destitute of every emotion of patriotism as to be un destinute of every emotion of patriotism as to be un-willing to contribute his just proportion to the support of the government which protects his life and his property, I say let him 90; he will leave the State for the good of the State. I am now ready to bid him a hearty good-bye, and when he takes up the line of much from the "Old North State" because he is unwilling either to sustain her interest or hercrodit with his means, or her honor with his life, I, for one, will

"And, Mr. Speaker, I have but one request to make of those who leave, and that is, that when they arrive resort. This is the platform of the Constitution- at their journey's end, and are asked why they emigrated, and they assign as the reason, that they were required to pay their fair, equal and fast proportion of the taxes necessary to support the government, that they do not tell from whence they came—do not had North Carolina.1

Good he wheat; and sound as a dollar every line

AD VALOREM, OR EQUAL TAXATION. A correspondent of the Raleigh Register, writing on

Mr. Editor: Will not many be surprised to learn that a 1834, the year before our amended constitution was ormed, the tax on slaves was nearly equal to the tax

on land, each in proportion to the market value of each in will proceed to show that such is the fact.

In 1830 there were in North Carolina 245,601 slaves, and from 1830 to 1840 there was very little increase. Assume that in 1834 there were 245,700 slaves. An old friend of intelligence tells me that at that time under the operation of this bill, is inevitably destined to be free territory—that this is the flat of for the value of all the slaves. The slave property what ought that property to have paid under the poll tax of 20 cents for each between the years of 12 and 50? I have not the Comptroller's Reports, but we can estimate what should have been paid if the polls had public domain such an amount of population as been fairly given in. Observation will convince and will render the formation and admission of new free States unavoidable. I cannot see any other half of the whole number, and so ex-Gov. Swain estimated from the render of the state of the whole number, and so ex-Gov. Swain estimated from the render of the state of the whole number, and so ex-Gov. mated (and he was not contradicted by any slave According to the census of 1850, the number of taxaincrease of the political preponderance of the free States, until that point shall be reached when the One-half of 245,700 is 122,850 which at 20 cents power will exist to amend the Constitution by each, would raise a tax of \$24,750. The result is

power will exist to amend the Constitution by the exercise of a pure sectional strength. Whether this bill, then, passes or not, the result is to be the same—new free States are to be formed and added to the Union until they are to constitute a controlling political power in the Government."

Mr. Nicholson tells us that "the flat of the laws of nature—if not of our laws," has been pronounced against any more slave States from the present Territory of the United States. Why, then, did the Democratic party distract the country and build up the Republican party by the religious terms of the state of ing that in 1834 (I name that year because the Conpeal of the Missouri Compromise, pretending to vention which met in 1835 must have debated and offer, in that repeal, a boon to the South? Why acted by the gight of the returns of that year) there was no State debt, and about \$70,000 taxes were required to support the government, and that in 1859 the State debt is over \$7,000,000, and the taxes ex-ceed \$500,000, how can it is sail that the system imes and places? These are pertinent enquiries, adopted in 1855, is "premature, impolitic, and under in view of the position assumed by Mr. just," the last word implying that the old system of

THE "CALIFORNIA YEAST."—A question is under discussion in some of the Tennessee paths and the substance is not dangerous to human life. A correspondent of the Clarkwilla Chronicle writes that he has been to the value of property and the exponent of that the Clarksville Chronicle writes that he has been to the value of property and the exponent of that informed by an intelligent and reliable physician value. Here are his words, page 103 of the De-

"Taxation is not indeed an uncring eriterion of where the yeast is extensively used, a disease has appeared in the form of a swelling of the stomach, and that it is attributed by physicians to the use of the Californian Vesst which, being present. their ability find we may, therefore, reasonably asby which the land tax alone, or the land and slave

knows that death or injury has resulted from the senate. And, because the capitation tax at that time, and for many years previous thereto, was 5 cents per use of the yeast, with all the particulars. It \$100, while the land tax was only 6 cents per \$100. says that hundreds of persons in Nashville have long been using it, as a leaven for beer and to had been worth, in 1835, \$300 for head instead

HUMBUG.—Under this head the Wilmington willing that taxation on staves should be limited? Plainly, because they had the election of Senators in tection. Is that just? These of us in favor of equal

QUARRELING WITH THEIR BREAD AND

BUTTER. The Poston Courier (old line Whig paper, concludes