

North Carolina Argus.

NEW SERIES—VOL. II—NO. 34.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 86.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY
FENTON & DARLEY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
Single copies, Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.
To Clubs of Ten and upwards, it will be furnished at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per copy.
No subscription received for less than six months.

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ONE SQUARE, TEN LINES OR LESS BARRIERS.
One insertion..... \$1.00
Three insertions..... \$2.50
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Six months..... 6.00
One year..... 9.00
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Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding five lines brevity in length, will be inserted for \$5 a year; if exceeding five lines will be charged the same as other advertisements.
Obituary notices free when not exceeding twenty lines; all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

ANTHROPOMETRIC
PHYSIOLOGICAL
LECTURE

FOUNDED 1852. CHARTERED 1854.
LOCATED CORNER BALTIMORE AND CHARLES STREETS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

THE LARGEST, MOST ELEGANTLY FURNISHED, and Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A large and beautiful Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with SPECIMENS of PENMANSHIP, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on application. FREE OF CHARGE.
Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail. Address, E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.

Notice.
THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED to visit the NEW MARKING ESTABLISHMENT of LEM. B. BENNETT & CO. situated near the PLANK ROAD, one mile northwest of Wadesboro'.
The proprietors return thanks for patronage already bestowed, and ask continuance of the same, assuring the citizens of Anson and the surrounding counties that they will perform their contracts punctually. They have on hand at present several NEAT and SUBSTANTIAL JOBS, and ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH ALL ORDERS IN THEIR LINE. All new work warranted. Jan. 24-72-4f.

North Carolina College,
Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., N. C.

THIS PROMISING INSTITUTION EXHIBITS a Course of Study inferior to none in the State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the prescribed course will be able, 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 Southern soil.
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 22nd 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 beginning of the Collegiate 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, Room-rent, Washing, Fuel, &c., for the year..... \$107.00
In the College Department—Do. do..... 115.00
One-half yearly in advance.
For further particulars address, for Circulars, Col. JOHN SHIMPOCH, Sec. of Board, Rev. D. B. BATTLE, Pres. N. C. College, or Rev. G. D. BERNHEIM, Fin. Sec. N. C. College, Mount Pleasant, N. C., Feb. 1, 1860-73-1f.

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.
SAM'L. A. WISE,
61-6m Wadesboro', N. C.

WADESBORO', Feb. 10, 1860.
THE CHAIRMAN AND EXAMINING COMMITTEE of Common Schools for Anson County, hereby inform all who desire to be admitted as Teachers, that they will hereafter adhere to the rule of carrying on the examination only on the following days: the last Friday in January, and the corresponding day in every second month thereafter.
H. B. HAMMOND,
W. HAMMOND,
R. H. BATTLE, Jr.,
Committee.

GOLD PENS AND GOLD CASES.
GOLD PENS AND GOLD CASES—FROM \$2 TO \$20; Gold Pens and Silver Cases, from \$1 to \$5. Gold Pens, from 50 cents to \$3.
GEORGE F. HAWKES, Manufacturer, 64 Nassau street, New York.
Damaged Pens, all sizes, repaired in a superior manner, for 30 cts. Gold Pens exchanged. Sent by mail to any part of the United States. 78-9f

HILLSBORO' MILITARY ACADEMY,
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 Officers and 64-1f

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

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

WANTED,
RAGS—AT THE ARGUS OFFICE WADESBORO'.

W. H. McRARY & CO.,
AGENTS FOR AND DEALERS IN
NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
REES'S MANIPULATED GUANO;
SOMBREIRO GUANO;
AMERICAN GUANO;
LAND PLASTER, &c., &c.
A large supply constantly on hand for sale in lots to suit.
Wilmington, N. C. March 3, 1860-79-4f

Guano! Guano!!
SCHR. E. D. McLENNAN DISCHARGING A cargo of REES'S MANIPULATED GUANO, SOMBREIRO GUANO, AMERICAN GUANO, LAND PLASTER, &c., &c.
A large supply constantly on hand for sale in lots to suit.
Wilmington, N. C. March 3, 1860-79-4f

Guano! Guano!!
2000 BAGS NO. 1 PERUVIAN, IN STORE and to arrive;
500 bags REES'S MANIPULATED; 250 bags SOMBREIRO GUANO; 250 bags AMERICAN GUANO; 200 bags and tierces LAND PLASTER, &c., &c.
For sale in lots to suit by
W. H. McRARY & CO.,
March 3, 1860-79-4f Wilmington, N. C.

REES'S PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN (OR MANIPULATED) GUANO,
FOR COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO AND WHEAT composed exclusively of PERUVIAN GUANO, SOMBREIRO " one-half each.
Contains Ammonia 8 per cent., Phosphate of Lime 55 per cent. Introduced 1856.
W. H. McRARY & CO.,
Sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C. 82-4f

Phosphatic Guano.
THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS AND OTHERS is invited to the following report of an analysis by Dr. John C. Draper, of the University of New York, of an average sample of a cargo of PHOSPHATIC GUANO, recently imported by the Phoenix Guano Company from Mexico Island, Pacific Ocean, viz: Organic matter..... 9.00
Water combined..... 21.50
Soluble Salts, Sulphates, Chlorides..... 6.00
Phosphate of Lime, of which 54.00 is Bone Phosphate and 1.00 is Hy-phosphate..... 55.00
Sulphate of Lime..... 7.50
Silica and Carbonate of Lime..... 1.00
For sale by
W. H. McRARY & CO., Agents,
Wilmington, N. C. 84-4f

MANHOOD,
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
JUST PUBLISHED IN A SEALED ENVELOPE, is on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhoea, or Sexual Weakness, Sexual Debility, Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions, including Impotency and Mental and Physical Incapacity.
BY ROB. J. CULVERWELL, M. D.,
Author of the Green Book, &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine and without dangerous surgical operations, bleedings, instruments, rings or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.
Sent under seal to any address, post paid, on the receipt of two postage stamps, by addressing Dr. C. H. J. KLINE, M. D., 489 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586. 84-1f

TO CONSUMPTIVES AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR SEVERAL YEARS A resident of Asia, discovered while there a simple vegetable remedy—a cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility. For the benefit of Consumptives and Nervous Sufferers, he is willing to make the same public. To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (free of charge) also a sample of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing J. E. CUFFBERT, Botanic Physician, 81-96 No. 429 Broadway, N. Y.

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 new ones. He will try to make as many new ones as possible by the strictest attention to business, and a determination on his part to please all who may favor him with a call. Try me and see.
S. H. ROBINSON, Proprietor.
Feb. 20, 1860-76-3m

Headquarters.
THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING DETERMINED TO remove West, offers for sale his Valuable Lane's Creek Plantation, containing 325 acres, of which 150 are in a high state of cultivation, and of which some 30 or 40 acres are hammock lands.
The said plantation has attached a valuable set of MILLS, which are located very conveniently to a full set of the surrounding country. They are on the Concord road.
Also, on the plantation, a good STORE HOUSE and SHOE SHOPS; a good DWELLING HOUSE, NEGRO HOUSES, GIN HOUSE, BARN and STABLES, and every necessary convenience. Also, a large variety of FRUIT TREES.
If you wish to purchase, you will do well to call and examine the land and premises for yourself. You can buy a bargain, as I am determined to sell.
Feb. 13, 1860-75-4f

H. W. ROBINSON,
SURGEON DENTIST,
HAVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE town of Wadesboro', respectfully tenders his Professional Services to all who may need them. Having had several years practice, he feels safe in warranting satisfaction in ALL OPERATIONS. All diseases of the mouth successfully treated. Artificial teeth, from one month 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, 1860-74-4f

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
UNION COUNTY.
Is Equity, Full Term, 1860.
Joseph M. Dunn vs. Wiley Rogers and James A. Dunn, O. B.

IT APPEARING TO THE SATISFACTION OF the Court in this case that the defendant, James A. Dunn, resides beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks, in the North Carolina Argus, notifying the said non-resident defendant to be, and personally to appear, before the Judge of the Court of Equity, at the next Court to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in February next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the allegations of the plaintiff's bill; otherwise the same will be set for hearing and heard &c. as to him.
Witness: T. D. Winchester, Clerk and Master of said Court, at office in Monroe, the tenth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, A. D. 1860, and in the eighty-fourth year of American Independence.
T. D. WINCHESTER, C. & M. E. 81-96-[p. 1. 95.]

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

[From the Southern Literary Messenger.

"COME, GENTLE WIND."
Come in the stillness of the summer's eve!
When the tired sun is gone beyond the hills; oh leave Thy mountain home, and come with rushing wing, And o'er the weary land thy daisy coolness fling!
Come from the heights, where mountain banners wave, And down the narrow glen, where waters rave! And fearless come, through mountain passes deep Bending the light fern with thy gentle step!
Come by lone cottage homes, where children play, Their voices ringing through the drowsy day, Come o'er brown forests, far outstretching plain, And linger not, by fields of ripening grain!
Bring from the mountain home, its purest air, Perfume of every flower that trembles there, And the cool dew from leaves and mosses bring O'er all the parched and fever'd land to fling!
Come in the stillness of the summer's eve!
And grateful, I will bless thee, and will leave My daily toils and worries behind,
To greet thee with a thankful heart, oh! gentle wind.

THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
The Executive Committee of the Democratic party have recently issued an address on a valorem, abounding in false insinuations and wrong deductions. A correspondent of the Raleigh Register is reviewing it. We give below his first article:

No. 1.
The Committee lament that at "this most inauspicious time," the Opposition party of North Carolina "have seen fit to endeavor to distract the councils of the State and divide her people upon a question of constitutional reform." Not so! The Opposition party, knowing that there was a very general dissatisfaction existing on the comparative exemption of slaves from taxation; and having reason to believe that the Democratic party were soon to move in the same direction, offered the olive branch of peace, and proposed to meet them half way, and harmonize on this great question now—and settle for a number of years a difficulty which was already sinuating from each other our slaveholding from our non-slaveholding citizens. It was most desirable that we should "at this most inauspicious time" be a united people. Unequal taxation it was feared would array one class against the other; and the Opposition Convention, many of whom were large slaveholders, patriotically agreed to yield the advantage given them by the present Constitution; and submitted to what they felt to be the just demand of those less favored by worldly goods—but most grievously oppressed by the present unequal mode of taxation. They agreed to waive the Constitutional objection and pay into the public treasury according to the abundance with which Heaven has blessed them. What more effective mode of allaying wide spread jealousies and heart-burnings than this generous and patriotic abandonment of their own Constitutional right in favor of the claims of a manifest right, and even justice between man and man. Let this equality be established, and then the storm bravely, as a band of brothers. Then, he who owns no slave, will stand by the side of those who have many, in "the impending crisis," and make their interest his. When the slave owners pay for the protection their property requires, the non-slave owners will protect it, not grudgingly, but cheerfully, and with loyal hearts and their own brave arms. What a glorious chance for making our good old State united and strong, our Democratic friends have thrown away! Was not this a time to come together, and swear with linked hands and hearts to defend our altars and our household gods from pollution? Who has made this time "inauspicious?" Who panders to the fanaticism that would profane our temples? Who keeps up the war of classes among us, of which our enemies hope to avail themselves? If brazen impudence and arrogance have not indeed bronzed our Democracy, beyond the power of blushing, we might hope that a "round unvarnished statement of facts" might pump some honest blood into its bloated cheeks. We charged with "endeavoring to distract the councils of the State and divide her people," indeed! It is they who endeavor to keep us eternally distracted and divided—and that too, "at this most inauspicious time" when the enemy are thundering at our gates, and counting on the disloyalty of our non-slaveholding citizens. Their little king indeed how loyal and true these citizens are to Southern rights. But is nothing due to their unselfish patriotism? Shall they, because they are known to be "honest and true," be snubbed by the Grand Democratic Sanhedrin? Must they do all the fighting and paying too; and be told as a full reward for their sacrifices, that they are very good people—patted on the back and pronounced to be very excellent patriots? No; they are true, but they are not stupid. This State needs their hearts as well as their hands. Empty praise is no adequate reward for their fidelity. They ask no exemption from public burdens. They only ask that others, of higher estate, should share them equally according to the ability of each. Let this be done, and then we shall stand as united men and State. Then, the institution of slavery will receive heartily the protection it needs, from tens of thousands who have no individual interest in its profits or perpetuation. Let us be wise. Let us be UNITED. Let us be JUST.

EVIL OF THE DAY.
The annexed stirring and patriotic letter from the Hon. John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, appears in the Philadelphia papers:
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
March 2, 1860.
C. W. LITTLE, Esq.
DEAR SIR: Multiplied and pressing engagements have delayed my answer to yours of the 28th ultimo, requesting me to attend a mass meeting of the friends of the Constitution and the Union, to be called in a short time at Germantown. I regret to say that my duties here forbid my accepting such an invitation, although, were it possible, nothing could give me more pleasure. I am satisfied that, unless the growth of sectional prejudice and hatred can be stopped, we will soon be hurried with precipitated steps into the destructive vortex of disunion and civil war. To such extent has sectional jealousy already gone, that I do not believe, were both General Washington and Dr. Franklin now alive, and in the vigor and prime of their lives, and they should be nominated at the Chicago Convention for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, on a sound conservative Southern platform, they could not get the votes of the majority of the slaveholding States. So, on the contrary, do I believe that if the Charleston Convention should nominate Wm. H. Seward for President and Charles F. Adams, for Vice President, with the Republican platform, they could not command the votes of a majority of the free States. You may smile at this statement, but it illustrates the truth, a fearful truth, and one to which the eyes of the great masses of the people in all sections cannot be too soon opened.
When fairly examined this will be found to be the true state of sectional prejudice at this time; yet all fair-minded citizens, who will extend their inquiries, will soon become satisfied that they have permitted themselves to become excited about things more imaginary than real, more abstract than practical. No sensible Southern man ever expects slavery to go and remain in any territory north of 36-30. The influence of climate, soil, and production fit this. The status of slavery is already fixed in New Mexico, which now embraces Arizona. As to the Indian Territory, if the Government keeps in good faith its treaties with the Indians, we can never have any dispute about slavery in that Territory. This disposes of all the territory we now own. If the status of slavery in New Mexico is ever changed it can only be by the free and voluntary action of its own citizens! Of this neither section can complain justly.
Then where is there, in a practical point of view, any real ground for this sectional feverish excitement? We are permitting the country to become most dangerously maddened without cause of justification. I take it for granted that, should New Mexico, when her population becomes sufficient, fairly and voluntarily adopt a constitution of her own choice, and apply for admission into the Union, a majority of the Representatives from the free States in Congress would not be found voting against her admission into the Union because she admitted slavery, whatever might be their opinions of slavery and the admission of a slave State. The consequence of rejecting a State thus freely, fairly, and voluntarily organized would be too momentous to permit prejudices to be indulged in negative votes to any extent. The power may be claimed, but I have too much confidence in the good sense of the people of the free States to believe that they will ever think it wise under such circumstances to exert it.
The masses of this country must be aroused to the dangers which threaten and hang over us. The Constitution and the Union must be preserved. The laws of Congress under the authority of the Constitution must be enforced. The peace of the country must be preserved. To this end all sectional agitation and sectional agitators in and out of Congress must be put down. There is now no time to inquire after the expediency. We see the country is on fire, and we must rush to the work of extinguishing the flames. We have no time to be inquiring into Democratic, Whig, Republican, or American families, likes, or dislikes. No one party, as such, can successfully do the work. Nor is it desirable that it should be so undertaken. The dangerous exigencies of the country invite the conservative masses of all existing parties to unite their exertions for the general welfare. We must preserve the Constitution and the Union. This the honest masses of the people can do, and, as soon as they can be properly advised, in my opinion, will do, in defiance of designing politicians. We have only to be advised by the Father of his country, and all will be well with us again. Every citizen should be induced to get a copy of his Forewell Address and read it every day. It would revolutionize the country and give peace.

No sane man can believe that a separation of these great, prosperous, and happy States can ever take place in peace. It cannot by date. We have only to look into the consequences of dissolution to be satisfied of the importance of dispensing with all useless and abstract sectional prejudice. I envy not the heart of that man who can look forward with composure to the day when this happy and prosperous country shall be divided and involved in fraternal strife and bloody butchery, our fields laid waste, fens and cities burnt, our shipping destroyed, our improvements and trade stopped. It is enough to make the heart of every true patriot melt within him to contemplate the consequences of bringing the free and proud American citizens to confront each other on bloody battle fields. History has never yet recorded such sanguinary butcheries as these will prove to be. When Greek, trained under the influences of Grecian freedom, met Greek, it was called "the tug of war." A distinguished Mexican, on seeing a display of American courage in the late war with Mexico, declared that "Americans fought more like devils than men." But the description of the first conflict in arms between Northern and Southern American freemen has yet to be invented. The war of the Roses in England would be but a faint type of the awful struggle. But enough of this. My heart leaves with anxiety to see the great conservative masses of Pennsylvania, and of every State in the Union, arise and take their own work in their own hands. The real people have left the destinies of this great land too long under the control of office holders, placemen, office-seekers, and mere politicians. They can give the country peace. They have only to say the word, and the work is performed.

Accept assurances of my high regard and esteem. Yours, truly,
JOHN A. GILMER.

At the sale of Col. Irby's negroes, in Laurens District, S. C., last week, 242 negroes averaged \$1,000.33. Over one hundred of them were 10 under years age.

EVIL OF THE DAY.
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PRESIDENT BUCHANAN'S CELEBRATED LETTER TO HON. ROBERT J. WALKER.
President Buchanan's famous Kansas Letter, which we give below, has a correspondent of the Charleston Courier, forced its way into print at an opportune moment for the friends of Mr. Douglas, inasmuch as it will show that the President was not, at one time, adverse to his popular sovereignty doctrine. The President fully concurred in Mr. Douglas' heresies in July, 1857, and adhered to them till the month of November following. The letter to Gov. Walker is stronger in its tenor than was supposed by those who had heard of the letter. He was of the opinion then that the true construction of the Kansas-Nebraska Act required that the Constitution of Kansas be submitted to the people for acceptance.
"The President changed his views when the Lecompton Constitution was presented, and for reasons that appeared good and sufficient to him. He is now as well satisfied with that change as ever. He thinks that by his course he prevented the danger of a serious and disturbing issue. Mr. Douglas did not change his views nor his course, and therefore was brought into personal animosity with the President, and into antagonism with his former friends of the South.

It is proper to mention that Gov. Walker positively refused to furnish the letter to the Covode Committee, and when upon the second summons, they insisted upon its production, if he had it, he said he would go to jail first. But the Committee showed him the record of testimony taken before them to the effect that the Attorney-General, Judge Black, had not only denied the existence of any such letter, but defied Gov. Walker or any one to produce it. In self-defense, Gov. Walker then gave the original letter to the Committee, who took a copy of it.
"The President will now, or at leisure, explain his own reasons for having changed his opinion and views on the subject."

THE LETTER.
WASHINGTON, July 12, 1857.
My Dear Sir: I duly received your letter of the 28th ult. on Friday last, and read it to the Cabinet, then in session. The views which it contained were not calculated to assure us of your success, though we did not respond. Hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received an account of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention held at Lecompton on the 3d inst.
The points on which your own success depends is, the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas, and by the people I mean, and I have no doubt you mean, the actual bona fide residents who have been long enough in the Territory to identify themselves with its fate. The Legislature determined three months ago the period of residence to entitle individuals to vote for members of the convention; and if the convention should think proper to adopt the same period to entitle individuals to vote for or against the constitution, it appears to me this would be reasonable.

On the question of submitting the constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska law; the principle of popular sovereignty, and the principle of the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed, the stronger it will become. Should the convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously, and, with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your arduous, important and responsible station. The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions will then pass away, and be forgotten. In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becoming better every day. We have not yet had time to hear much from Mississippi. Should you another resolution of the letter, I would advise you to make the great principle of the submission of the constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas, conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible.

With the question of climate, every person is acquainted, and the more you insist upon this the more you will offend those who are violating the principle of non-interference at the foundation of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It is strange that people at a distance, who have no personal acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than those on the spot. It is beyond all question the true policy to build up a great Democratic party there to maintain the constitution and have composed of pro-slavery and free-State Democrats; and if the constitution should be against slavery, to obtain such constitutional provision as will secure the rights of slaveholders in Missouri and the other States, and maintain all the laws and guarding the just rights of the South.

You are right in your conjecture as to the cause of Judge Williams' appointment. We supposed it would be peculiarly acceptable to yourself, and that he might aid in carrying out your policy. Col. Cumming has been appointed Governor of Utah. This will cause his place to be vacant after the brief period required for settling up his business, and I certainly shall be disposed to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Stevens. Gen. Harney has been ordered to command the expedition to Utah; but we must continue to have him with you, at least until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than Utah.

The pressure upon me continues without intermission. I pray the Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and my health until the end of my term. But God's will be done, in any event.
With every sentiment of esteem, I remain, always, sincerely yours,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
Governor of Kansas.

THE NEW JERUSALEM PARTY.—Mr. Erwin in his speech on Tuesday night wittily remarked that the Opposition were the "New Jerusalem Party." On Wednesday, Gen. R. M. Henry alluded to the fact and said he was willing to be called one of the New Jerusalem party in distinction from the Old Jerusalem party, which he supposed meant Democracy, and fitly too as the Jews were a corrupt and money stealing set. He rejected in the name of the New Jerusalem and was proud to see that his party was thought fit to be a pattern of the true followers. He always knew that their faith was orthodox, but he did not expect to hear his opponents so endorse it. The New Jerusalem of politics like the New Jerusalem of religion would triumph too. The name is very appropriate as the party is now inaugurating a new era in political morals, and may be said to be regulating things.—Western Advertiser.

At the sale of Col. Irby's negroes, in Laurens District, S. C., last week, 242 negroes averaged \$1,000.33. Over one hundred of them were 10 under years age.

GOV. ELLIS AGAINST THE WEST.

We published two weeks ago the report given by the Albemarle Southern of the discussion at

Gatesville between Mr. Pool and Ellis. The reader, we do not doubt, was struck with the back handed compliments which that report represents Gov. Ellis, to have given to the West. In order that the accuracy of that report may not be called in question, we lay before our readers this week an extract from the report of the discussion which we find in the Murfreesboro', Citizen, Gov. Ellis' organ in that region, which fully substantiates the truth of the report given by the Southern. The following is the extract: "The Governor proceeds to show that the East is already taxed heavily for the benefit of the West. By the report of the State Treasurer, it appears that the First Congressional District pays \$92,331 state tax, and the Eighth District \$43,600. Gates county pays into the State Treasury \$5,569; Burke county only \$1,400;—yet in Burke county the State has expended \$500,000, the annual interest on which is \$30,000, or nearly eight times the tax she pays! The East pays her full measure of taxes, "heaped up, pressed down and running over." Still the cry from the West is, like the horse-leech "Give! Give!"

The State sectional compact was like the national one of the Revolution. Three fifths of the slaves being counted as so many whites as a basis of representation. If the compact is abolished in the State constitution, how will we object to its abolition in the Federal Constitution? We would be effectually equipped.

It was a sagacious remark of Mr. Madison, that wherever there is danger of attack there should be some constitutional plan of defence. Don't strike away this great bulwark which our Father's have erected against the hour of peril and angry excitement. Constitutional restrictions are the ark of civil liberty, intended to protect the weak against the strong, and they should be regarded sacredly.

Mr. Badger has pronounced his *ipse dixit* in favor of the proposed alteration of the Constitution. Who else asks for ad valorem? The people do not.—Mr. Pool does! It is only a hobby, and its purpose is to make capital for a forlorn party, by exciting jealousy between different classes of people. There are two ways of equalizing taxation. Ad valorem is specious and delusive.—Discrimination is the safe policy. The Opposition propose to take the tax off land and put it on negroes. The value of land in North Carolina is nearly equal to the value of slaves. The true equality between these two great property interests is to derive the same revenue from each source.

By ad valorem the man who has 1000 acres of land at \$1 an acre, and finds it hard work to get along and support his family, must pay just as much as another pays on \$1000 worth of silver plate which he enjoys as a luxury. We now tax the silver plate \$10, and the land only \$2.

An open Convention would be used to benefit the West at the expense of the East. The West would have various other little things to put in it, besides ad valorem. An attempt would be made to alter the basis of representation, and place the whole taxing power of North Carolina in the hands of one section where they want a *dead money*. The West could then *ride down mountains* and fill up valleys *ad libitum*. The East would be the goose to lay the golden egg for the West. Gov. Ellis was opposed to placing the whole power of legislation in either section.

We sincerely hope (says the Raleigh Register) that the editor of the Murfreesboro' Citizen, who has proved himself in this respect to be an accurate reporter, will follow the candidates through the campaign, and give to the public reports of the debates between them. We cannot but admire his candor in reporting truly what Gov. Ellis did say, careless of the disastrous influence which such language should deservedly have upon Gov. Ellis' prospects in the West. The people of the West will doubtless feel very much gratified at being compared to the horse-leech, whose appetite is never satisfied and whose eternal cry is, "Give! Give!" They will be profoundly gratified, no doubt, at being represented as even on the watch for the laying of the "golden eggs" in the East, in order that they may steal, take and carry them away; and have a lively appreciation of the effect of Gov. Ellis' messages and influence on the subject of internal improvements in their section of the State, in the event of his re-election. But not only has Gov. Ellis insulted the West by comparing it to a "horse-leech," and to a person who would appropriate to himself unlawfully the "eggs" laid by a "goose" which did not belong to him, but he has grossly reflected upon the intelligence of the East by comparing it to a "goose" which foolishly and goose-like, permitted its "eggs" to be stolen from its nest. This is a rather "bad egg" for you, Governor. Will you kindly permit us to ask you if by these metaphors, partly scriptural and partly classical, you are not making the array of section against section in North Carolina, which with fervent patriotism, you and your party profess to detest? In conclusion, we repeat our wish that the editor of the