

North Carolina Argus.

NEW SERIES—VOL. II—NO. 35.

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, MAY 10, 1860.

WHOLE NO. 87.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
FENTON & DARBY.
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.
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RATES OF ADVERTISING.
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One insertion 70c.
Two insertions \$1.50
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A large and beautiful Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with DECORATIVE PERMANENT, 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.
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THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED to visit the NEW COACH MAKING 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 SEAT and SUBSTANTIAL JOBS, and ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH ALL ORDERS IN THEIR LINE. All new work warranted.
Jan. 24-73-ly L. B. BENNETT & CO.

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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 to execute with neatness and dispatch ALL ORDERS IN THEIR LINE. All new work warranted.
Jan. 24-73-ly L. B. BENNETT & CO.

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.
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TERMS.
In the Preparatory Department, which is intended to furnish young men thoroughly for the College classes—for Board, Tuition, Rent, Washing, Fuel, &c., for the year \$107.00
In the College Department—Do, do 115.00
One-half invariably in advance.
For further particulars address, for Circulars, Col. JOHN SHIMPSON, Sec. of Board, Warrenton, N. C.; or Rev. D. B. BERTHELM, Pres. N. C. College, Mount Pleasant, N. C., Feb. 1, 1860-73-ly.

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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.

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. M. HAMMOND,
R. H. BATTLE, Jr.,
Committee.

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64-ly

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(NEARLY OPPOSITE D. MALLOY'S 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. 17

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W. H. McRARY & CO.,
AGENTS FOR AND DEALERS IN
NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,
REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO,
SOMBRERO GUANO,
AMERICAN GUANO,
LAND PLASTER, &c., &c.
A large supply constantly on hand for sale in lots to suit.
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SCHR. E. D. MELENHAN DISCHARGING A cargo of REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO, SOMBRERO GUANO, AMERICAN GUANO, LAND PLASTER, &c., &c. For sale in lots to suit by
W. H. McRARY & CO.
Wilmington, N. C., March 9, 1860. 79-ly

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2000 BAGS NO. 1 PERUVIAN, IN STORE and on arrival:
400 bags REESE'S MANIPULATED;
250 bags SOMBRERO GUANO;
250 lbs. AMERICAN GUANO;
200 lbs. and tierces LAND PLASTER, &c., &c.
For sale in lots to suit by
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Wilmington, N. C.
March 9, 1860-73-ly

REESE'S PHOSPHO-PERUVIAN (OR MANIPULATED) GUANO,
FOR COTTON, CORN, TOBACCO AND WHEAT composed exclusively of the finest Guano from PERUVIA GUANO, SOMBRERO GUANO, &c., one-half each. Contains Ammonia 8 per cent., Phosphate of Lime 56 per cent. Introduced 1856.
W. H. McRARY & CO.,
Sole Agents for Wilmington, N. C.
82-ly

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 Phosphatic Guano Company from McKean's Island, Pacific Ocean, viz:
Guano combined 21.50
Water combined 6.00
Soluble Salts, Sulphates, Chlorides 6.00
Phosphate of Lime, of which 54.00 is Bone Phosphate and 1.00 is Bi-phosphate 55.00
Sulphate of Lime 2.50
Silicic acid and Carbonate of Lime 1.00
For sale by
W. H. McRARY & CO., Agents,
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JUST PUBLISHED, IN A SEALED ENVELOPE, FOR THE NATURE, TREATMENT AND RADICAL CURE OF SPERMATORRHOEA, OR SEMINAL 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., 480 First Avenue, New York, Post Box 4586. 84-ly

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THE SUBSCRIBER, FOR SEVERAL YEARS A resident of Asia, discovered while there a simple vegetable remedy—a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, and Nervous Debility. For the cure 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. CUTHBERT, Botanic Physician,
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84-96

GEO. H. KELLY,
BOOKSELLER,
No. 27 MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Keeps constantly on hand every variety of School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Drawing Books, Music Books, Foolscap and Letter Papers, Ladies' Note and Bill Paper, Artist Materials of all kinds, Letter Presses, Letter Copying Books, Inks, Pencils, Envelopes, Law Books, Ductor Books, Drawing Papers, Lithographs for Grecian and Oil Paintings, Wm. Knabe & Co's celebrated Piano Fortes, Grover & Baker Sewing Machines and Conner Sewing Machines. All orders for any of the above articles promptly filled and forwarded by mail, railroad, or otherwise. 79-ly

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

Headquarters.
THE SUBSCRIBER, HAVING DETERMINED TO remove West, offers for sale his Valuable Lane's Creek Plantation, containing 320 acres, of which 150 are in high state of cultivation; and of which some 30 or 40 acres are hammock lands.
The said plantation has attached a valuable set of MILLS, which are located very convenient to the plantation and 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-ly S. GAUDIN.

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 to a full set, supplied in the best and most approved style. Persons in the country visited at their residence when desired.
Terms each when the work is finished.
Wadesboro, February 6, 1860-74-ly

R. P. SIMMONS,
Watch and Clock Repairer,
ANSONVILLE, N. C.
Jewelry, &c., neatly and substantially repaired, and all work warranted twelve months. 17

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.
[From the Salisbury Watchman, AD VALOREM. "THE IMMORTAL ELEVENTH." NO. 1.]

The Democratic Convention, which assembled in Raleigh on the 18th of March, ult., passed the following resolution No. 11, which is likely to become famous for its many strange qualities: "Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of the Constitution, State National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction, at this time, by the Opposition party of North Carolina, into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment, affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature, when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State."
Every body may know, why it is that the Democrats, think it "premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust" "at this time" for the Whigs to advocate equal taxation. We will tell why it is. Moses A. Bledsoe, a Democratic Senator from Wake county, introduced a bill, in the last Legislature, to alter the Constitution, and made a speech for ad valorem. W. W. Holden, the editor of the Standard, the Democratic organ, and State printer for Democracy, was present, heard Mr. Bledsoe's speech and spoke of equal taxation in the Standard of January 27th, 1859, as follows:
"There can be no doubt of the practicability and justice of the ad valorem system." "We do not propose now to discuss the question, our only purpose being at present to re-assert our support of the doctrine." "Of its final triumph we have no doubt."

Frank I. Wilson, who formerly edited the Democratic paper in Salisbury, and was recently co-editor of the Standard with W. W. Holden, is in favor of ad valorem. He and others got up the Working men's Association in Raleigh, and issued an address to the people of the State, urging an entire change in the present system of taxation. Mr. Reeves of Surry—the famous expurgator—is, or was an ad valoremite, and the Democracy of Surry passed a resolution in favor of it. So did the Democracy of Cabarrus. It is known that six of the sixteen Democrats, who composed the business committee at the recent Convention in Raleigh, were in favor of this system. McLean, of Guilford, and Williams, of Caswell—the latter is the gentleman who ran for Congress against Gilmer—voted for this system in Convention.

Now, if this is all so, why did the Democrats not adopt this system? The Whigs got in before that is all. W. W. Holden has for a long time been setting his stakes to be Governor, and he expected the nomination after Gov. Ellis's term expired. He has also been setting his stakes to ride into the chair upon ad valorem, and when the Whigs got in before him on equal taxation, the Democrats think it "premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust" "at this time."

Another reason why at this time, they do not wish to take up the subject, is that it happens to be the recurrence of a periodical excitement on the negro question. This excitement has become chronic with the Democracy, and has its exacerbation once in four years, immediately preceding a Presidential election; when it throws the party into the strangest and most hideous kind of fits ever known to jerk mortal men. During the continuance of these fits, a Democrat will jerk most convulsively, agitate his legs and arms to the very hazard of dislocation; his face will become fiercely red, and he will froth and foam at the mouth, and gnash with his teeth, at such a rate as often to bite his own tongue. Any one can see at a glance—the party, expecting, as it does a return of its fits this coming summer and fall—would be very likely to regard it as "dangerous" to be engaged in any other business than that of exciting the sympathy of its Southern friends by its approaching frothings, foamings and kickings.

But they have ventured to undertake all the ad valorem they could at this time. How much is that? They tax "the various classes and interests of property in all sections of the State" "as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution." What are the limits of the Constitution? It permits the Legislature to tax every thing at its will, except negroes. The plain meaning then of the above resolution is this—to tax every class and interest of property every where in the State equally, that is, upon the ad valorem principle, except negroes. They are pledged then to tax your wheat, corn, hay, eggs, chickens, ducks, horses, cows, tin-cups—every thing the poor man has, and let one half of the rich man's negro property go free, and the other half they will tax as they do a white man, i. e., by the poll.

There is no escaping from this conclusion. They may deny it as they will, but it is so. They have begun to deny it already. Gov. Ellis made a speech to the Convention, which re-nominated him, the other day and like the thief, who cries "fire, fire," to divert attention from his roguery, he proclaims it that the Whigs intend to tax the plow horse, the family bible and the threshing machine. He does this, too, right in the face of the resolution passed by the Whigs, in which they say that in altering the Constitution, power may be given "to discriminate in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

Gov. Ellis is bound by the resolution of his party, if he acts in good faith, to do what he charges the Whigs of intending to do. His own words will, therefore, apply, to himself. Little did he know that he was cutting his own throat, when he used them—listen to him:
"He says now, that the land of the hard working man, upon which he makes a subsistence for his family—the growing citizens of the State—should be taxed just as high as the gold and silver plate, that decorate the abode of the luxurious, that the plow horse that tills the crop of the man who eats his bread in the sweat of his face, shall be taxed as much as the racer of the man of pleasure; that the pleasure carriage and the road wagon, the billiard table and the threshing machine, the pack of gambler's cards and the family bible, the spirits that make drunk the inebriate and the medicine administered to the sick, shall be taxed alike under one equal, horizontal and unbending rule of ad valorem."
Just so—the Democratic resolution—the immortal Eleventh binds Gov. Ellis to do. Do not family bibles, threshing machine, road wagons, spirits, &c., constitute "various interests and classes of property," which Democrats stand pledged to tax "equally?"
The resolution, on this subject, passed at the Whig Convention is as follows, viz:
"Resolved, That we recommend a re-creation of the people of the State be called on the federal basis as early as practicable, for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may

be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

Now, corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, cabbage, cider, apples, liquor, tar, pitch, turpentine, cotton, &c., &c. are "native products of our State," and Whigs do not propose to tax these—for the resolution says that the Convention may "discriminate in favor of the native products of the State." Again, tin-cups, threshing machines, "the spirits that make drunk," the plow, the loom, the awl, the flour-barrel, the wash-tub, the poor widow's spinning-wheel, yes, the very crutch on which the limbs of church, this—all these are the products of "the industrial pursuits of the citizens" of the State, and the Whigs do not propose to tax them. But how is it with the Democrats? They do propose to tax all these things. Is not corn a class of property? Is not a tin-cup property? Do not the items enumerated, constitute "various interests and classes of property," and does not the Democratic resolution say, in substance, yes, in words, that it is "the duty of the Legislature" to tax these classes and interests of property "as equally" (that is upon the ad valorem principle,) "as practicable within the limits of the Constitution."

Let it be known, keep it before the people, that the Democrats, with Gov. Ellis at their head, are pledged to tax the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of its citizens, while the Whigs are not so pledged.
That the Democrats are pledged to tax—on the equal or ad valorem principle—every class and interest of property in the State, except negroes. However strange it may appear to the friends of Gov. Ellis, yet it is a logical truth, arrived at by the fairest rules of construction, that, if he is true to the resolution above cited, the immortal eleventh, he is bound to recommend to the next Legislature—should he be elected Governor—and should the Democrats have a majority in the same, they are bound to carry his recommendation into effect—that "our equal, horizontal and unbending rule of ad valorem" taxation be applied to the "plow horse and threshing machine," "the family bible, and the medicine administered to the sick,"—to the potatoes of the poor, and the cotton of the rich—the chicken and the race-horse—the wash tub and the turpentine barrel—the land and the pack of gambler's cards—every interest and class of property—except negroes, because the Constitution "limits" taxation on negroes, and nothing else.
MORE ANON.

[From the Raleigh Register.]
THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

NO. 11.
The Committee, say—"the very fact that taxation is becoming burdensome is the strongest reason why the compromises of 1834 and 1855 should be strictly adhered to and religiously observed." There are cogent and controlling reasons enough without this, why that compromise or any other Constitutional compromise, should be strictly adhered to and religiously observed, so long as the Constitution exists. But it is not quite so clear that when "taxation is becoming burdensome" under any particular Constitutional arrangement, therefore, that Constitution should not be so changed by consent as to render taxation less "burdensome." It would seem that if not good logic, at least good sense would dictate, that such a state of things ought to be changed, and the sooner the better; and if the Constitution a quarter of a century old stands in the way of making taxation less "burdensome," that ought to be changed, to suit the exigencies of the much changed age in which we live. It might be, (and is,) that this Constitutional provision, almost exempting slaves from taxation, was not very burdensome when it was made. And it may also be, and certainly is true, now in the year of our Lord 1860, that the taxes have become very burdensome on those of our fellow-citizens who have no slaves, because of the very light tax allowed by the Constitution of 1835 to be laid on slaves. The average value of slaves, at that date, was some \$300. The average now is nearly, or quite, three times as great. The public tax then annually was some \$70,000. It is now nearly \$700,000—and within the next ten years when we come to pay of the principal of our debt of ten millions or so, of which we now are paying only the interest, and partly on borrowed money at that, Heaven only knows how VERY "burdensome" the taxes on other taxable subjects will become, if slaves cannot be taxed, except by the poll as white men are taxed. It becomes a very interesting question, worthy the solution of all the great Governors, and little employ Governors, and little great men generally, who pick up the crumbs that fall perchance from the table, a question rather "burdensome" to the imagination of great men, (let alone little ones,) what can you tax enough to raise the enormous sum. Lord help the tin-cups and jugs. The interesting "cow and pigs" lot, (spelt with a C for fear of offending cultivated tastes) and "little comforts" so pathetically and with such truth to nature and the loving heart of man, portrayed by the Historical Committee, our very ducks so distinguished for innocent and harmless twaddle, our sheep shaghauns, so grateful for corn, so condescending—chancellor himself, the gallant Turk, crowing loudly as if he were half dead and did not care a dried-apple for John Brown's raid, and feared no raid from the tax-collector (fatal security) all! all! will you tax them all—every one? Why, it will break the heart of our Excellent Governor if these "little domesticities" are to be invaded by cruel, bloody taxgatherers, who write in their note books, with red pencils, and scare our wives and little ones. The general softness, and periodical love of His Excellency for poor folks, is marvellous, and only equalled by the broad, dignified and statesmanlike views of great constitutional reform, as expressed in his late Acceptance Address. His heart is already good as broken, so much does it love poor folks and so much has the fear of their oppression preyed upon it. It is well for the life of His Excellency, that this intense love for the people is only periodical, and spasmodical; if it were to be continuous, or even of frequent occurrence, the grave would soon cover all that remained of a Governor of a great State, who pined away and died, and was buried; and all because he loved poor people to distraction.

Heaven help every thing and every body, taxable, if this Constitution is to forever so "strictly" adhered to, and religiously observed, that it cannot be changed, nor even improved, by its own makers, the people. But this is the argument of the Historical Committee. It hath this extent. There is no time, when reform can be made. We have no hope given us for the future, any more than relief for the present. The Committee have for their motto, "Esse-perpetui!" Let ours be,

"Nons changerous tout eoh," and let God speed the right.
JUSTICE.

NO. III.
The Historical Committee, through their chairman, Ed. G. Haywood, Esq., who is destined to become the Baron Maa-slay of North Carolina, assert in their little Book that "it is a poor reason to offer taking from one class of property holders a security which they now have under our fundamental law by sacred compact, to say that another class of property holders who were also secured by sacred compact, have been deprived of their protection. One wrongful act will hardly justify another. But a compromise or contract, however sacred, may be altered by the parties who made it, both at law, and in ethics." Exactly. It would be wrong, in a compact between two parties, for the same party who has violated his covenants, in one instance, to attempt to justify another breach of his "plighted faith" by adding his own bad example as a precedent. One such wrongful act, will indeed hardly justify another. "But," say our modern historians, with great fairness, "a compromise or contract, however sacred, may be altered by the parties who made it, both at law and in ethics." The whole "law and ethics" applicable to the case would have been embraced in the further statement—that when one of two parties to a compact has violated and annulled his part of the agreement, the other party is absolved from all obligation to perform his covenants. No position in law or in ethics is plainer than this. Who then were the parties to this compact? And what conflicting interests were by it adjusted? The authors of this little Book of History say, "the compromise in 1835 was between the East and the West." The truth of history would be better vindicated if they had stated that the compromise was known to be between the land owners, and slave owners, whether East or West. It may be that there were more slave holders in the East, and more land owners in the West—and so far, and only so far, was it a conflict between the East and the West. Those who owned lands in the West, the East and the Center, constituted one of the parties in interest. And those who owned slaves in the same sections, were the other party to the compact. Whose interests have been injuriously affected by the Free Suffrage act? Does not every body see, that when the power of taxing land ad libitum, was taken from land-owners and placed in the hands of those who own no land, not even six feet by two, and these same landless men acquired the power by their own votes at the polls—that the equilibrium was destroyed—the compact gone? And shall the shorn land owners now submit and sing hallohallo to a violated Constitution, which still locks up the slaves of the other party from taxation, at all, except so far as you tax the poll of a free man to balance any increase of taxes on the head of the slave? No: the result is inevitable. The change will be made. It ought to be made, either by legislative enactment, or by a Convention called for the purpose. The manner of making the change is of little importance. But the change itself is obliged to come. It is only a question of time? Shall it be soon? Or, shall we wait a few years, until the Democratic party may get ready to help us? It is believed that nine-tenths of that party see the necessity and feel the justice of the change. But "not now," say they. Why not now? "Procrastination is the thief of time"—something more than "time." In this matter it "robs the parson" of an honest and loyal citizen of what should be his—and if the change be not made soon, before the principal of our large State debt must be paid by increased taxation on other property than slaves—he will be left "poor indeed." When it is done, it will be well. Therefore, "were well, 'twere done quickly."

Unjust to the East, indeed! Why the very largest slaveholders in the East favor the measure. They could be named—prudent, patriotic men, who love their slaves—but who love justice and their country more. They feel it to be right; and if an increased burden should fall upon them, they are able and willing to bear it. The East as a separate interest does not complain. Some in that section, to be sure, who ought to do better, are growning out mock lamentations, for political purposes.
Many in the West also, and for the same selfish purposes, imitate their example, and are howling in unison a tempest of ululations. May Heaven forgive them! The time will come when they will find it a difficult task to forgive themselves.
JUSTICE.

[From the Ironclad Express.]
THE THIRD DEGREE.
The Raleigh Standard has for years shrouded the American party, as an organization designed to destroy the peace and harmony of the country, but never has yet published the Third Degree of the Ritual, although repeatedly called upon to do so, for reasons best known to itself. The First and Second Degrees of the Order the Standard has several times published, and referred to the Third as something so horrible to be made known. The deceitfulness, not to say unfairness, of the Standard, in garbling the Ritual and withholding the most important portion of it from the public; is in keeping with the usage of that print generally towards those whom it would injure.
The following is the Third Degree, as we find it in a small book which has come into our possession:
THIRD DEGREE COUNCIL.
Marral—Worthy President: These Brothers having been duly elected to the Third Degree of this Order, I present them before you for obligation.
President—Brothers, you will place yourselves in a circle around me, each one crossing your arms upon your breasts, and grasping each others' hands, holding the right hand of the brother on the left, so as to form a circle, symbolical of the links of an unbroken chain, and of a ring which has no end."
OBLIGATION.
You, and each of you, of your own free will and accord, in the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, with your hands joined in token of that fraternal affection which should ever bind together the States of this Union, forming a ring in your efforts of your determinations, that so far as your fortunes can avail, this Union shall go on—do solemnly and sincerely affirm, that you will not under any circumstances disclose in any manner, nor suffer it to be done by others, in your power to prevent it, the name, signs, passwords or other secrets of this Degree, except to those to whom you may prove on trial to be brothers of the same Degree, or in open Council for the purpose of instruction; that you do hereby solemnly declare your devotion to the Union of these States; that in the discharge

of your duties as American citizens, you will uphold, maintain and defend it; that you will discourage and discountenance any and every attempt, coming from any and every quarter, which you believe to be designed or calculated to destroy, or subvert it, or to weaken its bonds; and that you will use your influence, as far as in your power, in endeavoring to procure an amicable and equitable adjustment of all political dissensions or differences, which may threaten its injury or overthrow. You do further promise and affirm, that you will not vote for any one to fill any office of honor, profit or trust of a political character, whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union of these States, or who is endeavoring to produce that result; that you will vote for, and support for all political offices Third, or Union Degree members of this Order, in preference to all others; that if it may be done consistently with the Constitution and laws of the land you will, when elected or appointed to any official station, which may confer on you the power to do so, remove from office or place, all persons whom you know or believe to be in favor of a dissolution of the Union, or who are endeavoring to produce that result; and that you will in no case appoint such persons to any political office or place whatever. All this you promise and affirm upon your honor as American citizens and friends of the American Union, to sustain and abide by without any hesitation or mental reservation whatever. You also promise and affirm that this, and all other obligations, which you have previously taken in this Order, shall ever be kept sacred and inviolate. To all this you pledge your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honors. So help you God and keep you steadfast. [Each one shall answer, "I do,"]

CHARGE—TO BE GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT.
Brothers: It is with great pleasure that I congratulate you upon your advancement to the Third Degree of our Order. The responsibilities you have now assumed, are more serious and weighty than those which preceded, and are committed to such only as are tried and found worthy. Our obligations are intended as solemn avowals of our duty to the land that gave us birth; to the memories of our fathers; and to the happiness of a country a spirit unselfish, and a fidelity like that which distinguished the patriots of the Revolution, who have pledged your aid in cementing the bonds of a Union which we trust will endure forever. Your department, since your initiation, has attested your devotion to the principles we desire to establish; and has inspired a confidence in your patriotism, of which we can give no higher proof than your reception here.

The dangers which threaten American Liberty arise from foes without, and from enemies within. The First Degree pointed out the source and danger of our most imminent peril, and indicated the first measure of safety. The Second Degree defined the next means by which, in coming time, such assaults may be rendered harmless. The Third Degree, which you just received, not only reiterates the lessons of the other two, but it is intended to avoid and provide for a more remote but no less terrible danger from domestic enemies to our free institutions.

Our object is briefly this—to perfect an organization, modeled after that of the Constitution of the United States, and co-extensive with the Confederacy. Its object and principles, in all matters of National concern to be uniform and identical, whilst in all local matters, the component parts shall remain independent and sovereign within their respective limits.
The great result to be attained—the only one which can secure a perfect guaranty as to our future—is Union; permanent, enduring, fraternal Union! Allow me then to impress upon your minds and memories the touching sentiments of the Father of his Country, in his farewell address: "The UNITY of government which constitutes you a people," says WASHINGTON, "is justly dear to you, for it is the main pillar in the edifice of your real independence, the support of your tranquility at home, of your peace abroad, of your safety, your prosperity, even that Liberty you so justly prize."
"It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union, to your collective and individual happiness. You should cherish a cordial, habitual, and immovable attachment to it; accustoming yourselves to think and speak of it, as the palladium of your political safety and prosperity; watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety; discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon the first attempt to alienate any portion of our country now bind together the various parts."

Let these words of paternal advice and warning, from the greatest man that ever lived, sink deep into your hearts! Cherish them, and teach your children to reverence them, as you cherish and reverence the memory of Washington himself. The Union of these States is the great conservator of that liberty so dear to the American heart. Without it, our greatness as a nation would disappear; and our boasted self-government prove a signal failure. The very name of liberty, and the hopes of struggling freedom throughout the world, must perish in the wreck of this Union! Devote yourselves then to its maintenance, as our fathers did to the cause of independence; consecrating to its support, as you have sworn to do, your lives, your fortunes, and your sacred honors.

Brothers: Recalling to your minds the solemn obligations which you have severally taken in this and the preceding Degrees, I now pronounce you entitled to all the privileges of membership in this Organization; and take pleasure in informing you that you are now members of the Order of

GREAT MEN—Homer was a beggar; Plautus turned a mill; Terrence was a slave; Boethius died in jail; Paul Borgia had fourteen trades, yet starved with them all; Tasso was often distressed for a few shillings; Cervantes died of hunger; Camoens, the writer of the "Lusiad," ended his days in an almshouse; and Vangelis hid his body to the surgeons to help pay his debts. In England, Bacon lived a life of meanness and distress; Sir Walter Raleigh died on the scaffold; Spencer died in want; Milton sold his copy right of "Paradise Lost" for £15, and died in obscurity; Dryden lived in poverty and distress; Otway perished of hunger; Lee died in the streets; Steele was in perpetual warfare with the bailiffs; Goldsmith's "Vicar of Wakefield" was sold for a trifle, to save him from the grasp of the law.

The copper mines in Tennessee, bordering upon North Carolina and Georgia, are said to be very rich in ore, and likely to afford immense yields.