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C. W. FENTON, EDITOR.

WADESBORO', N. C.

THURSDAYJUNE 7, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

EDWARD EVERETT. OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

JOHN POOL

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTION PREAMBLE AND RESOLLTION

Adopted by acclumation, by the National Concention of the
Constitutional Union Party, at Raismore, May 10, 1860.
WHEREAR, experience has demonstrated that piatforms adopted
by the partisan conventions of the demonstrated that piatforms adopted
by the partisan conventions of the demonstrate had the effect to
unistend and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen
the political divisions of the century, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore,
Readed, That it is both the part of patriothm and of duty to
recognize to political principle other than
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY,
THE UNION OF THE STATES.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY,
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY,
THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATES,
AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS.
And that, as representatives of the Constitutional-Union men, of
the country, in National Convention assembled, we here by pleedige
ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly,
these great principles of public liberty and national safety, scalinat
all seemles, at home and abread, believing thereby peuse may
once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the people
and of the Santes re-established and the Government again placed
in that condition of public liberty, the just rights of the placed
in that condition of public flaterally and equality, which, under
the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solumily bound
every-citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union,
establish justice, insure domestic traquility, no side for the common defence, promote the general wellner, and secure the blessings
of Aborty to surraires and our posterity.

THE CAMPAIGN.

Now is the time, young Whigs, to do something for the cause—for your country. Now is the time to get up clubs for the Argus. Clubs of ten or more—one dollar and a half a year. Young men of Stanly and Anson, what are you about? Go to work. You know not what you can do, till you try. To the man who will send us the largest number of subscribers within the next six mouths, in clubs or single numbers, we will present a file of the Argus, bound, embracing two years, and a beautifully bound and printed Bible, with his name printed therein, and we will with our own hand, write and dedicate an article to him stating why and wherefore the book was presented. Fathers, encourage your boys to diligence in the cause. Mothers you are interested in the success of the Whig cause—for it is the cause of "pence and good will." Your own, and the happiness and prosperity of your children, depend upon the success of the National Union party, whose Your own, and motto is—"the Union, the Constitution and the en-forcement of the laws." Remember your mothers of the Bevolution and imitate their patriotism.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mesers. Pool and Ellis will address the people at the places and times named below. Speaking will mmence each day at 11 o'clock, a. m.

Winston, Forsth, Wednesday, June 13 Fadkinville, Yadkin, Thursday, June 14.
Dobson, Surry, Friday, June 15.
Gap Civil, Alleghany, Saturday, June 16.
Jefferson, Asbe, Monday, June 18.
Wilkesboro', Wilkes, Wednesday, June 20. Lenoir, Caldwell, Friday, June 22 Morganton, Burke, Saturday, June 23. Marion, McDowell, Monday, June 25.

GEN. WALKUP FOR SENATOR. The following letter from Uen. Walkup speaks fo

MOSROE, N. C., June 2, 1860.

Mesers. Fenton & Darley, Editors N. C. Argus, and other fellow-citizens of Anson and Union counties. GENTLEMEN: In reply to your note of May 30th, and in answer also to the numerous solicitations of many friends, both from Anson and Union counties, as well as in response to the resolution of the county meeting | the course which they are resolved to pursue. candidate to represent the counties of Anson and Union in the Senate of the next General Assembly of can I sufficiently express my gratitude for this and the many other evidences of the unmerited confidence. the true and noble hearted citizens of Anson and Union

have reposed in me.

It is an honor of which much abler and worthis men than myself might well be proud, and Anson and Union counties have many patriotic and intelligent citizens, who are much more worthy of this bonor than such an humble individual as myself. I had hoped that some one of them would have been brought forward for this canvass. I have delayed my answer this long to afford them and their friends an opportunity of presenting their names before the public, and will, even yet, willingly and cheerfully resign all my claims if an acceptable candidate shall be offered. In fact I have no claims at all upon you, beyond what your partiality has bestowed upon me. In truth I am already indebted to you, much beyond my ability to pay, for past favors. I can only promise you my honest, sincere, and sealous efforts in your cause-and, if elected, I shall endeavor to render equal justice to all classes, and let the burdens fall equally upon all in preportion to the protection received, and in proportion to their ability to pay. I always have been, and always shall be, in favor of honesty, equality and justice. It is the happy privilege of every citizen to claim equal rights, and the duty of each patriot to share equally the burdens of Government. I shall oppose the unnecessary increase of our taxation, by any wild scheme of internal improvement; but will vote for paying promptly and punctually whatever is honestly due, and for protecting the vested interests of the State. As for changing the Constitution of the State so as to shlow "equal taxation," "ad valorem," I shall most heartily wate for it to be altered by the

As our Sheriffs have so arranged their tax lists that I cannot be at all the preciacts in both countles, my fellow-citisens will know the reasons that I cannot be with them, and will find in the above letter, my general views of the most prominent matters of State policy. I will cheerfully present them in full whenever a suitable occasion offers both on national and State policy. The prospects before us are bright and flattering, and I think there can be no doubt that the outs of a majority of the people of North Caroline are for John Pool and Equal Taxes, in State policy-and John Bell and Edward Everett, and the Constitutional Union, and against sectional agitations and by the Constitutional Union Party for the Vice Presiagitators, in national affairs. At all events those are | dency. the sentiments by which I am willing to be tested, and by which I am ready to stand or fall.

conventional mode, but if more practicable, will vote

for it by any other mode, that may be deemed effective.

Fwill be at Monroe and Wadesboro', at July Courts, and address my fellow-citizens, and will also attend at the various procincts in each county as well as the time and the conflicting arrangements of the Sheriffs will permit, where I shall be happy to meet and mingle with the people, to express my gratitude for their generous support heretofore, and to discuss any matters that may be agreeable to them, or about which we may happen to differ. Until then I remain, very respectfully your, obedient sertant,

SAMUEL H. WALKUP.

The farmers and planters of Georgia are called upon to meet at Macon for the 11th inst., the object being to initiate steps for establishing direct trade.

Hons. Jag. A. Gilmer and W. N. H. Smith will please accept our thanks for documentary favors.

THE TIMES.

The times are out of joint—the mails are stopped the crops are drowned—the soil is washed sway, and constally the muschief is to pay. Cotton's ris—no, rising. Radishes are come, and so is beaff and other garden truck, but none to speak of. No letters, papers, news, or things of that sort, cause Uncle Sam s small change is foully cut short. Things that were foul have gotten to be fouler. Post masters, clerks, ontractors, and such like, all o'er the land appear disposed to strike their dear beloved Uncle Sam about the pocket somewhere. Chestery is the order of the day. Corruption stalks abroad, and people say, that in the Cabinet, the devil's to pay. The President writes letters 'bout himself, and talks of things as though they were not-about the use of money in elections and so forth, and makes believe that | had both been shining lights for a generation, and all he knows nothing 'bout that same, which all his the world knew them, and knew them to be pure, just friends confess is so, and lays the blame on him.

A pretty pass we've come to, ain't we? The English journals holding up our Government and President to scorn! 'Tis bad enough to have these things don Times had better look at home. 'Twill have servative men to take, and that leads them at once to enough to do to purge its House of Commons and its the support of Bell and Everett. If they love the Union House of Peers of rank corruption, which, like nox- and country better than party, they will rally at once lous weeds, have overgrown their body politic. John Bull's a tattler-a prize fighter-and would wear the belt but cannot win it. He ought to wear a petticoat, for tattling. Mind your own business burly Bullbeware the horn. If our President has made a fool of bimself and of his party, what is that to you? What's the matter with your Great Eastern? Can't you move her? Don't you need assistance? We've got some Southern Yankees here would fix her in a minute, one of these same Yankee Doodle Doo's that cobbed Cornwallis at Yorktown. Mind your own business, please. Remember the mud forts upon the Peiho, where John Chinaman took you by the horns and thrashed you soundly: We can take care of ourselves, thank you, and, for that matter, you too. We don't care about your growling but you mus'at be saucy. or we'll lick you. We can do it. What are you going to do about cotton? We've got lots of it, and plenty more a comin, -its comin, all the time. Don't change of opinion, as an honest man, he was bound to you want it? Don't you wish you could prow cotton? Cotton is king. How'll you trade your Queen against our King, cotton? What boot will you give? Bon't you want some niggers? What's the price of wool? How is it that you esteem a nigger better than a white man? On account of the scent? How are you off for Abolitionists? Can't you send us a few Spurgeons! We've got lots of sturgeons-how 'll you trade? Fiddlesticks! We're sick and out of tune. We've tried our best. We are too sick to write, and so we'll moralize.

AN APPEAL.

We cannot resist giving to our Democratic friends the following appeal from one of the party's most able papers in Virginia-the Alexandria Sentinel. We find it in the Sentinel of the 30th ult:

"We entreat those of our party, who, by their ta ents and the honors they enjoy, are looked to as the leaders of its counsels, to employ their earnest efforts from the present until the meeting of the Baltimore Convention, in composing the difficulties which beset us. There surely have been time and effort enough employed in generating discord, to satisfy the most unreasonable even of our enemies. Let us give a few days of hearty, earnest endeavor, to heal the wounds that have been made, and marshal the Democracy for the coming battle. We tell our party leaders and chieftains, that never have the Der heartened, never have they placed so low an estimate on your good practical sense and sagacity, as now. To see you tearing the party to pieces, hunting up and magnifying points of difference, taking trouble before its time, and producing the utmost discord on the eve of battle, has filled the people with grief and amaze-ment; and many a good Democrat is looking about and enquiring whether the country cannot afford some Jackon, removed from all the contentions of the day, on whom we may rally by a sort of spontaneous movement, that shall sweep away all who are us. All that is wanting is to find out the man for such a morement. Let the people be looking him up while the politicians are cultivating their quarrels, if that is in Anson, at April Court, requesting me to become a joice that the end of their work is at hand, and that soon we shall know the worst they intend to do.

We would suggest to the Sentiael, and those "good North Carolina, I have to say, that I do not feel at Democrats" who are looking about and enquiring liberty to decline accepting the position you so whether the country cannot afford some Jackson" to save "the party," that they can do a better thing than they are "Democrats," and try to remember that they are something more than Democrats-that they are American citizens, and that they have a great and glorious country and Constitution to save for themselves and perpetuate to their children. The country and the constitution would get along well enough if freed from the doctering of small beer politicians, and if all "good Democrats" would join the Constitutional Union men

> Let the people turn their eyes toward Bell and Everett. Does Democracy really wish to save the country from the tender mercies of Black Republicanism? They profess much-let them practice a little. Can't Democrats support Bell and Everett? If they really the country. seck the good of the country, they can and will.

We learn from a gentleman who had occasion recently to travel over a great part of Stanly, that in the prosecution of his business he was brought into contact with many old line Whigs, who considered it express their determination to vote for Pool and ad publican candidate for President, and Trumbull Black valorem. Good! We hope their sense of duty will Republican Senator from Illinois, and Lincoln's ardent promt them to go a step further, and that they will rote supporter. for Bell and Everett in November next. We think they cannot well do otherwise, for if a sense of patriotism led them in 1856 to aid in putting in power a party that was then claimed could only save the country from certain threatened dangers, how much more are their services now needed in suppressing dangers far more imminent than then. Sectionalism and disunionism are at this time raising their "hideous fronts" withmore boldness than ever, and nothing but a complete overthrow of both the Democratic and Republican parties will give the land that rest from agiration that it so much needs. Fall into line, then, every true patriot and sincere lover of his country, and vote for "Bell and Everett, the Constitution, the Union; and the enforcement of the laws."

EDWARD EVERETT ACCEPTS.

A dispatch from Boston, dated the 31st uit, says that a Bell and Everett ratification meeting would be held in Fareuil Hall on the 1st at which a letter would be read from Edward Everett accepting his nomination tional Intelligencer, a few months ago, contained a

CORRESPONDENCE.

We find in the Raleigh Register of the 2d inst, a long correspondence between Frank I. Wilson Gov. Ellis, and others. It has come to hand too late for us to de anything with it this week. We shall try to do something editorially with it next week.

A correspondent of the Louisville Courier. (Democratic) writes: "If Douglas is nominated at ranged as near as possible after the designs of the Baltimore, Bell will carry Kentucky by 10,000 over great man who first planned them. the united votes of Democrats and Black Republi-

A suitable monument is about to be erected to the memory of William Henry Harrison, the patriotic

Recent accounts from Europe report the death of Theodore Parker, the notorious Abelition agitator THE CANVASS.

Mesers. Ellis and Pool finished their last list of appointments by addressing the people at Graham on the 28th ult. Of this last discussion, we find a full account in the Greensbore' Patriot, but from a cursory glance we find no points differing from what has already been given of former discussions of State issues. Mr. Pool concluded his address with an eloquent appeal to all conservative men to rally under the banner of Bell and Everett-the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. No conservative, Union-loving man of either section, whatever his previous party predilections, could find anything to disapprove in the personal character or official record of these eminent men. They were not men of vesterday without a name in the history of the country. They and true. They were the only national candidat the field for the Presidency and Vice Presidency. Democratic party was hopelessly rent in twain. The glue to make the two factions stick together could not commented on at home, and it is worse than bad to be manufactured. They would have two candidates know that they are truths incontrovertible. The Lon- in the field. There was but one path of safety for conunder their banner, and by their triumphant election put an end to agitation and faction North and South and save the country from the perils which environ it

During the discussion at Halifax, on the 21st, allusion was made to the position of Richard H. Smith who was a delegate from that county to the Raleigh Opposition Convention, and upon a call from Gov. Ellis he said in substance that in that Convention he was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions and the subject of ad valorem was discussed before the Committee, and he opposed it with all the arguments that he could. The majority, however, were against him, and as Chairman of the Committee he drew the resolutions embodying the sense of the committee. It however much it might subject him to the charge of a

FILLMORE FOR BELL AND EVERETT. The "story" has been extensively circulated by the Democratic papers that Fillmore has gone over to the Black Republicans, and had declared in favor of Lincoln, and notwithstanding the abuse Democracy heaped upon him in times past for his consistent national course, they now pretend to shed heaps of tears over his reported defection to sectionalism. It was reported, too, in the same paragraph, that "his home organ," the "Buffalo Express," had indicated, before the meeting of the Chicago Convention, that such would be his course, and that the Express has since raised the standard of "Lincoln and Hamlin." The only paper in Buffalo that ever was credited as "his organ" in times past was the Commercial Advertiser, which, since its former publisher failed in 1858, has been, we think in other hands, and if it has now declared for the Republican nominees, it should not cause

If any one, however, doubts that Mr. Fillmore is still a patriot we invite attention to a letter of his, which we give this week on the first page, which was written just before his defection was said to have taken place, and to still stronger proof given in a letter of his since the nomination of Bell and Exerctt, in which Mr. Fillmore says:

"If it was in my power, I would at once elect Messrs. Bell and Everett, than whom better nomina-tions could not have been made."

P. S. Since the above was prepared and put in type we learn that the Baltimore Patriot is "authorized" to pronounce the statement, going the round of the Democratic and Republican press, that Mr. Fillmore supports the Chicago nominees, "an entire fabrication, without the semblance of truth to support it."

MR. EVERETT.

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans Picquine concludes a recent letter to that paper with the following paragraph:

"Mr. Everett, in his diplomatic career, shed lustre upon this country. His answer, while Secretary of cease to think for awhile of "the party," and forget that unanawered. The Democratic Review hailed that paper as the best that ever appeared from the State Department. Douglas said that 'if Everett had done nothing else to render his administration of the State Department Illustrious, his name would live in all coming time in that diplomatic letter, as one who could appreciate the spirit of the age and perceive the destiny of the nation."

PEACE AND QUIET.

The Baltimore Patriot insists that the only course in the support of Bell and Everett, and elect them, the that will secure peace and quiet, safety and happiness Republican and all other sectional parties would be to the country, is the course of the National Union sunk so low that the resurrection trumpet would never, party. That party is of neither extreme. It upholds the time honored Whig traditions. Its candidates, Bell and Everett, are not new men-nor untried men-but men who, at home, have each stood up against popular fury, the arts of demagogues, and the prejudices of our poble candidates and the impregnable platfors of the sectionalism which has brought all the evil on of the Constitution and the Union, upon which they

POLITICAL CHANGES.

In 1855 Abraham Lincoln and Lyman Trumbull were candidates for the U. S. Senate in Illinois. Lincoln was the Whig, Trumbull the Democratic candidate. Trumbull best Lincoln and entered the Senate a "nattheir duty in 1856 to vote for Buchanan, but who now ural ally" of the South. Lincoln is now the Black Re

A COUPLE OF "SUCKERS."

"Sucker" is slang for Illinoisian. Abe Lincoln is between six and seven feet high, consequently he has been dubbed the "Tall" or "Big Sucker." Douglas is not quite five feet and a half high, and he has been dubbed the "Short" or "Little Sucker." This latter by the way seems more appropriate for Douglas, than

Senator Seward, it is said, intends to close his public life with his present Senatorial term. Disgusted with the ingratitude of his party, he will probably, in his retirement, see the folly and crime of their principles, and realize the truth that the only sure reward to a public man is the consciousness of having discharged his duty to his country and his a half dollar

A letter from the late William C. Preston, of South Carolins, to his friends, the editors of the Natouching allusion to his ruined health. After deprecating the painful political agitation in his part of the country, he says: "There are few voices to endeavor to quell the storm; my own is quenched by my infirmities, or it should be tried."

The work of renovation at Mount Vernon has already been commenced. The whole portico is decayed and is to be removed and another made preserving in every way the proportions and outlines of the original. Everything about the grounds will be ar-

Peter V. Daniel, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, died in Richmond, Va., on the 31st ult. He was appointed to the bench in papers. 1841. Wm. J. Robertson, of Charlottesville, Va., at present a judge of the Court of Appeals of that State, s mentioned as his successor.

Norfolk, Va., have failed. Liabilities \$100,000.

MR. BELL'S OPINION ON THE TERRITORIAL QUESTION.

The following is an extract from a spec Hon. John Bell in the Senate of the United States, May 24, 1854, and clearly enough states his opinion

"It is very well for the homerable Senator from Georgia (Mr. Toombs,) to proclaim now that he is not legislating for any section; he certainly is not for the South; I think no Southern man ere show that the South; I think no Southern man ear show that the South has any particular interest in this bill because it is not like the compromise of 1850; for in New Mesico and Utah you let the Territory stand legally restricted or barred against slavery as it was by public law. When that territory was brought into the Union, Mr. Calhoun and some other honorable Senators contended that the Constitution would operate as a repeal of the Mexican law abolishing slavery, and gave protection to the slaveholder. Some other Sengave protection to the slaveholder. Some other Senators doubted on that point. The honorable Senator from Mississippi (Mr. Brown) can, perhaps, explain the different doctrines which then were held in the South on this subject. At all events, the compromise acts of 1850 left the Territory as it was then annexed, and allowed the people to interdict or setablish slavery, as they pleased, when they should form their State Constitution. That was the doctrine of non-intervention then. What is it in this bill? I am in favor of the principle of non-intervention. Such wenvor of the principle of non-intervention. Such non-intervention as would have given the South Cuba as a slave State, should it ever be annexed to the United States; such non-intervention as that, if there had een no compact with regard to the admission of slav States to be carved out of Texas, would have secure o us those slave States independent of the compacy which the United States are bound to admit them But under the state of things now produced—under the feeling of distruct and resentment getting at the North against the South—I predict—no, I will not pro-dict, because it is too serious a subject—I will state that if this state of things shall not change essentially, the time will never come when a slave State can be ad-

"The non-intervention of 1850 was to let the Terri-tories which come into the Union as slave territory be considered slave territory until the inhabitants deter-mine, when they form a State constitution, that slave-ry should be abolished; and if it came in as free territory, then the inhabitants to restrict or adopt slave ry, at their discretion, when they form a State constiwas adopted by the Convention. The arguments on that occasion, as well as subsequent reflection, had convinced him that the principle was correct, and nexed; but not content with that, you further inter-fere to make it free territory. You then provide, without limitation of time or numbers, that the in-habitants shall decide in their Territorial Legislature to establish or prohibit slavery. Well, suppose the first Legislature shall admit slavery, may not the next abolish it, and thus keep up a perpetual struggle;— while Congras, at the same time, may be agitated again by questions of further intervention? Yet this is a soure of peace to the country! It is to give quiet All egitation is to cease under it!

PLATFORMS.

Below, we give more Democratic authority against party platforms. The following article we take from the New Orleans True Delte, and invite particular at-

"Next to the Convention system itself, of which i the complement, this platform business is the sheer est piece of political knavery ever concocted by the fertile brain of teeming politicians, for while it can be made the instrument of exclusion from popular confi-dence and honors of the gifted, honorable and patriotic dence and honors of the gifted, honorable and patriotic of men, it has never been known to impose the least curb or restraint upon any one who chose to disregard it when once in office. The old superannuated man now at the head of this government, had been scarcely seated in the White House, before he commenced the grosset violation of the platform of principles the managers of the Cincinnati ritual of practical Democracy had concepted by an average determination to as his had concocted, by an avowed determination to use his official influence to change the Commercial policy the 'platform' solemnly recognized as embodying Demo-eratic principles upon the subject, and most solemnly guaranteed to the country. And so also in many other respects, 'popular sovereignty' and all included Such, also, no doubt, would be the case again if th Slidells, the Brights, the Jeff Davises, the Yanceys, and the other platform schemers who are encrusted upon the Democratic party to its parasitical destruction, have their schemes sanctioned at Charleston, and they are allowed to use the appliances which, four years ago, were found omnipotent in Cincinnati in a

similar emergency.

'An end, we think, must soon be put to this mode of proceeding for the nomination of candidates for the Presidential office, and it does seem to us that the ex-Presidential office, and it does seem to us that the ex-perience of the people, of the disgusting disregard of all party obligations, uniformly manifested by the pres-ent incumbent of the executive chair, would cure every one, not absolutely classed with politicians by profession of any preposession they may ever have en-tertained for such moral swindling as such things are purposely constructed to advance.

It appears that the nomination of Bell and Evereta has been received with the greatest enthusiasm in Alabama. The last Mobile Advertiser, says:

"Never, since the days of Harrison, in 1840, ened so much hopest enthusiasm and pleasure. this section, we have seen nothing like it since 1848, and we are daily gratified with fresh evidences of the strength and popularity of our candidates."

As another evidence of the feeling in Alabama, is behalf of Bell and Everett, we cite the fact that at an impromptu ratification meeting at Selms, in that State, on the night the news of the nomination reached there, two prominent Democrats, the Hon. Alexander White and Col. J. W. Lapsley, addressed the meeting in an eloquent manner, speaking in the highest terms stand. The fact here stated is a striking evidence of another fact; to wit: that the people of the South are tired and disgusted with the humbuggery of Democracy, and intend to rally with unparalleled unanimity to the support of the only Constitutional Union can-

didates that will be in the field-Bell and Everett. Not only in Alabama, but throughout all the other Southern States, the nomination of Bell and Everett is awakening an enthusiasm, in the highest degree gratifying to every friend and lover of his country. Let the ball roll on-and let it gather as it rolls, and let the country once more find peace, dignity and honor in the elevation to power of a safe, pure, Constitutional, Union-loving Administration!

A mischievous wag recently played a practical joke upon a number of prominent citizens of Hart county, Georgia, by causing their arrest by means of a false "Mandamus." The citizens, six in number were arrested and lodged in jail, to their utter acton ishment. They lost no time in sueing out a writ of habeas corpus, by which they were brought before a court of magistrates, by whom the spuriousness of the mandamus and permittimus was discovered. The documents were forged with the signature of Governor Brown, and the seal affixed with the eagle side of

Washington city was visited by a terrific store on the afternoon of Saturday, the 26th nit., doing much damage to property in the city. Among other houses injured was that of Judge Douglas, the tin roof of which was blown off, and the rain, which was pouring down in torrents, damaging nearly every room in the house. Elegant carpets, furnniture, paintings, &c., were completely rained. The matter was made worse by the fact that Judge D. was lying very ill with a throat disease.

Lieut. J. N. Maffitt, of the United State teamer Crusader on the 23d ult., captured on the coast of Cubs another slaver with 422 Africans on board and has landed them at Key West. This makes three cargoes of Africans that are now at Key West awaiting the action of the Government. The vessel on which this last cargo was, was under French colors, and during the chase the officers destroyed he

The widow of the late Pussian Minister, Ba ron Bodisco, was married in Washington on the 29th ult., to Captain Scott, of the British army. Pres-S Cherry & Co., commission merchants, of ident Buchanan gave away the bride. Lord Lyons and other diguitaries were present.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF YOUNG SLAVES. A capital objection to the proposed system of equal lazation is, that young slaves are unprofitable. Now, a plain calculation will put this objection effectually own. It should be promised, however, that the un profitableness of property constitutes no good reason why that property should go untaxed. If it did, everybody knows the State would be deprived of uncounter thousands, which our Democratic law givers have levied upon unprofitable property, without any of the squeaminhness so loudly expressed in behalf of young slaves. Look into our present tax-bill—the andiwork of the last Democratic Legislature and see whether it is constructed upon any such erroneou. principle of favor to unproductive property as they now assert in respect to slaves. Let it be remembered that, by unproductive property, every man of sense seans such property as does not furnish either an an nual profit from its use, or annual increase of value of itself. If it do neither of these things, it is cer. tainly unproductive. If it do either, it cannot be said to be so. This is clear. Now, applying this undoubte rule to our present tax-bill, what do we see? We see that it taxes land-land of every kind, according to value-whether good or bad, mountain side or dismal swamp, rich bottom or piney woods, cultivated or unultivated, fee-simple or life-estate, lien for years or bare entry-al'-all is taxed, we repeat, ad valorem. There are about 26,000,000 of acres of land returned as taxable in North Carolina; of which, it is certain, according to the census of 1850, not more than one half is in any way improved or cultivated. The remainder lies out unimproved; and we may safely estimate that millions upon millions of it, from which the State takes a yearly tribute, meither yields to the owners one cent of annual profit, nor increases one cent in value. So much for land.

one per cent upon all the purchases of the merchant not upon his sales or his profits, be it observed. Now one of this class of our citizens buys, suppose, \$5,000 worth of goods during the year and puts them on his shelves. The moment he does so, he is due the State When does his investment become productive to him? Some of those goods lie on his shelves, unsold, for months and years-others he disposes of at no profit at all; and upon the whole he may be required to pay a tax before he has earned a cent of profits rom any of them. The poor merchant is compelled to take all risks of sale, of fire or of other casualty. He must pay promptly upon his purchases. Is this wise ! Our Democracy say it is-for they have made it the law. What becomes, then, of the new principles of taxation lately promulgated by E. G. Haywood & Co., in their Circular Address, that unproductive property ought not to be taxed? We might go on through the whole tax-bills, and show that this new doctrine is no where recognised in it-but utterly discarded rather by the very party now insisting upon its application to slaves. But let the two striking instances which we have produced, suffice on this point; and let us come to the question, are young slaves productive? For the outery seems to be chiefly against any change so as to tax slaves under twelve years of age. Everybody seems to think it right enough to tax beyond fifty.

Again: The present tax-bill lays a rate of one-half

And now we ask every man this question: Have you not seen persons who made nothing they ever went at, whether law, physic or farming, yet who, having started life with some estate in negro women, aded in competence, if not in large wealth? I knew lawyer who, besides his profession, which never was anything to him, had a negro woman with one female hild. In ten years he could have bought out several of his brethren who started with him, and made a good figure at the bar. I knew a gentleman who began farming with six negro women and two men. He has neither remarkable energy nor economy-but barely manages to make both ends meet, and hardly that. In twenty years he finds himself the owner of fifty odd slaves, worth \$30,000 or \$35,000-the income of his patrimony. These are not singular instances. Every one can turn to such. Now, upon the new Democratic notion that young slaves are a dead charge and expense, all these men would have gone into insolvency ong ago, instead of living in ease and riches.

But this is not all. See what a simple calculation

ounded on indisputable fact, will do! By the census of 1850, there were eight thousand pose one-half have died in the ten years which have elapsed. Is not fifty per cent a sufficient allowance on the score of mortality? We have, then, four thousand of those slaves yet living. They were worth in Taylor, in 1848, have nominations been made which fell so favorably upon the public ear—or which awak- \$700 per head. The expense of raising them to their \$700 per head. The expense of raising them to their seventh year, when they are worth, at least, their victuals and clothes, I assume to be an average of \$25 per head per annum. Now state the account

4000 slaves at \$100 per head in 1850, worth \$400,000

Net productiveness of the 4000 slaves in Now these 4,000 slaves, thus quintupled in value in ten years, after deducting all charges for raising, have not yet paid one cent of taxes to county, town or State. Let any man compare this increase with that on land or money at interest or any other species of property, after taking out all losses, expenses and taxes, and let him say whether we have anything more productive? Whether we have anything that will bear a moderate tax so well? It is utterly untrue that young slaves are unproductive. Their annual increase in value, beyond all casualties and expenses, exceeds that on any other property we possess. The truth is, while the Southwest makes more than we do on grown laves, we make more than they on young slaves and the reason is plain, we raise more young ones. Our climate is better; provisions and clothing are cheaper, and, indeed, all the expenses of raising are considera-bly less with us. These considerations taken together, make this one of the most valuable and productive properties we have; and there is no reason founded is justice or sound policy why is should not be taxed. AD VALOREM.

Both Houses, since the passage of the Davis resolu-tions, seem to have set to work in earnest, with the determination to finish up the appropriation bills at an early day with the view to an early adjournment. The Senate, on the 28th, concurred in the amendment of the House striking out of the Military Academy bell the appropriation for a regiment of Texas mounted volunteers, which was put in the bill sometime ago with the view to suppressing the Cortinas difficulties on the Rio Grande. On the 80th, in the Senate, the Oregon War debt

In the House, on the 31st, the bill establishing a forerament printing office was passed by a large ma-

Houston, of Alabama, and Train, of Massachusetts, occupied some hours of the session of the House on the 1st. It resulted in Mr. Houston apologizing to the House for a violation of the rules, when a resolution of the rules, when a rule rule of the rules, ion of censure, which was pending, was withdrawn.
A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing ander date of the 20th ult., says that when the Senate took up the Indian appropriation bill much diseaselon occurred upon the subject of appropriations for the suppression of "Indian hostilities" in California and suppression of "Indian hostilities" in California and elsewhere. This humbug was exposed as a glaring fraud on the Treasury. Large sums are expended from year to year, to promote Indian hostilities; that is, to encourage the frontier settlers to commit outrages on the Indians, and to pay them for it. Congress and the country are pretty well tired of these schemes of cupidity and barbarism, got up by the frontier settlers of the free States and Territories. Mr. Crittenden mucht well any a health that the accounts of the might well say, as he did, that the accounts of the murders of the Indians were sickening to humanity. murders of the Indians were sickening to humanity. The time is soon to arrive when the race will disappear, and, meanwhile, penned up, disarmed, and starving, as they are, in their reservations, they are entitled to some consideration. There are but thirty thousand Indians in California and Oregon, so Senator Latham stated.

GOV. ELLIS CAUGHT:

Mr. C. H. Foster, the editor of the Citisen, a Demo-oratic paper published at this place, and the editor of this paper were both present at the discussion at Gates-ville, which was the opening of the Gubernatorial can-rase in this State between John W. Ellis and John Pool, Rags. The editor of the Citisen took notes and wrote out a report of said discussion and published it in an Extra, issued from his office. Subsequent to the issue of that Extra, the same report appeared in the columns of the Citisen, with the following endorse-ment by Mr. Foster, the editor: "That Extra was, on the face of it, a remonsible

"That Extra was, on the face of it, a responsible publication; and it was published, and thereby deliberately endorsed and reiterated—as was the case with our Extra of August 1st, 1869—in our next subse-

quent weekly issue.

"We take the responsibility, personal, political, and otherwise, for everything issued from the Citizen office and bearing its imprint, whether an extra, a pamphlet, a handbill, or a job of printing for a customer. We never have said anything as an editor, that we denied or endeavored to smeak out of it. Whatever erroneous statement we have made at any time—and we do not claim infallibility—we have been prompt to correct upon satisfactory representation of our mistake; and we hold ourselves at all times ready, as a gentleman ought, to make any apology or explanation which we may deem demanded by propriety. But all the forces of intimidation and menace that can be brought to

Notwithstanding this declaration of the editor of the Citisen, that his report of Gov. Ellis's speech at Gates-ville was correct, Gov. John W. Ellis, through fear of in-jury, which his impolitic and strong Eastern speech at Gateaville would exert in the West, has been guilty of the Gatesville would exert in the West, has been guilty of the hardihood and audacity to deay that he used the language attributed to him by the Citizen, and this detestable denial has been re-echoed by the Raleigh Standard and other Locofoco sheets in North Carolina to the great injustice of Mr. Foeter, who has peraistently declared that his report of what Gov. Ellis said at Catesville was true, and yet, Gov. Ellis and the Locofoco journals, in this State, have, with the most unblushing effrontery, declared that the Citizen's report of the Gatesville discussion was untrue and incorrect. We consider the course of Gov. Ellis and those Democratic sheets, who have denied the correctness of Mr. cratic sheets, who have denied the correctness of Mr Foster's report, as unjust and illiberal towards our neighbor, and for this reason we cheerfully give him so place in our columns to vindicate himself against the aspersions which have been heaped upon him by Got. Ellis and his coadjuters in their work of defiling the character of one of the editorial fraternity for truth character of one of the editorial frateraty for truth and veracity. With these preliminary remarks we subjoin the following letter from Mr. Charles H. Fos-ter, editor of the "Citizen," a perusal of which will-place Gov. Ellis in his true character;

OFFICE OF THE "CITIERS, MURFRESSORO', N. C., May 29, 1860.

Editor Albemarle Southron:
Repeated absence from home during the present
month has prevented my replying publicly to sundry
charges of inaccuracy in the report I saw fit to give,
in my paper, of the opening discussion, at Gatesville,
between the two candidates for Governor of North
Carolina, Hon. John W. Ellis and John Pool, Esq. In your journal—of May Sd, I think—I noticed a paragraph from the Charlotte Democrat, a paper I do not exchange with, pronouncing my statement that Gov. Ellis said, at Gatesville, that the East paid her full measure of taxation to the State treasury, pressed down and running over, and that the West like the horse leech, still cried, "more! more!" an inaccurate account. I have heard, forthermore, that Gov. Ellis has himself publicly denied, on several occasions, that

he ever made any such remark.

Regarding, as I do, the vindication of a man's personal honor and truthfulness as a consideration higher than any demands of partisan expediency, and knowing, most positively, that Gov. Ellis did make the remark most positively, that Gov. Ellis did make the remark imputed to him in my report, I deem it my duty to restimm my statement in that regard; and I ask you, in justice to me, to publish the assertion I now reiterate. No one can doubt my fidelity to the Democratic party. The whole course of my manhood has demonstrated it. I regret that I am now compelled to take issue with the Governor upon a matter of veracity. I shall support Gov. Ellis for re-election, and I shall vote for him in August. I am willing to contribute my best services in behalf of the Democracy, and to make any sacrifice that may be legitimately demanded of me. But I cannot consent to any impenchment of my truthfulness, in the interest of any party. connect consent to any impeachment of my truthful less, in the interest of any party.

I presume that my own declaration, without corrob-ration, is enough for all who bears.

I presume that my own declaration, without correc-oration, is enough for all who know me. If needed, however, the testimony of others can be adduced in its support. Your obedient servant, C. H. FOSTER, Ed. "Citisen."

MR. BELL'S RECORD.

The more we examine Mr. Bell's record, the more even upon questions where seem toncessions. For tenden may be charged with apparent concessions. For the admission of Kansas, Mr even upon questions where such men as Clay and Crit-

Again, when the Compromise Measures of 1850 were up, and the vote was taken upon the bill abolish-ing the slave trade in the District, Mr. Bell did not He, along with Pearce of Md., Clemens of Alabama Rusk of Texas, and other Southern Senstors, decline to vote. [It should be remarked that most of the Senstors omitted to vote on some one or more of the Senators omitted to vote on some one or more of the five leading propositions.] On the Texas bill, the California bill, and the fugitive slave bill, Mr. Bell

oted aye. Now follows a vote to which we wish to draw special attention. It refers to a strictly Southern poposition, and was sustained, in consequence of its emphatic character, by but a portion of the South-most of them the fire-enters—and did not receive a single Northern vote, even from such men as Bright, Jos

On June 10th, 1850, Mr. Davis, of Mississppi, moved an amendment to the Compromise bill—"that all laws or customs pre-existing in the territory acquired from Mexico, and which restrict the full enjoyment of any right of person or property of a citizen of the United States, as guaranteed by the Constitution," (meaning the right to hold slaves in the Territories) "are hereby declared and shall be held as repealed."

Yeas .- Mesers . Atchison, Bell, Berrien, Butler Clemens, Davis of Miss., Dawson, Foote, Houston, Hunter, King, Mason, Morton, Pearce, Rusk, Se-bastian, Soule, Yules.—18.

bastian, Soute, Yules.—18.

Nays.—Mearrs. Badger, Baldwin, Benton, Bright,
Corwin, Chase, Clarke, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Mas.,
Dayton, Dodge of Is., Dodge of Miss., Feich, Greene,
Hamlin, Jones, Miller, Norris, Phelps, Pratt, Shields,
Smith, Spruancs, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham,
Walker, Whitcomb.—30.

Walker, Whitcomb.—30.

Now it is to be remembered, that in the territory which we had recently acquired from Mexico.—Utah, New Mexico, &c.—slavery had been previously abolished by Mexicon law. The North, notwithstanding, wished to apply to it the Wilmot Proviso. The South said.—No, there is no necessity for it: slavery has already been sholished there and the application of the Wilmot Proviso would be a wanton insult. But the North pressed its position, alleging that the settlers in Wilmot Proviso would be a wanton insult. But the North pressed its position, alleging that the settlers in the territory (as has setually occurred in New Mexico) might establish slavery by positive law. It was one of the angry points of dissension at the time—the North urging the proviso, and the Bouth asking for non-intervention. It was just here that Senster Jefferson Davis took an advance position:—He moved that Congress repeal "all pre-existing laws or customs" in the territory, and place the whole upon the status of key other territory—thereby, according to the Southern theory, positively legalizing slavery in New Mexico, &c. This was the proposition for which Mr. Bell voted, and against which Badger, Clay, Spruance, and Underwood, voted.—Charlottesville, (Va.,) Review.

Bot. Our Minister in China has sent a dispatch to the State Department at Washington, urging in the strongest manner the passage of a law to prevent American ressels from participating in the Coolietrade, of which he gives a heart-rending description. To so great an extent is the traffic carried on, that rewards tee Government for the head f foreigners engaged in it.

Prince de Joinville is in this country, and his visit it is said, is undertaken both for pleasure and business. As to the first he contemplates spending sometime in the Northwest in fishing and bunting; and as to the second he wishes to place a son in the Naval Academy at Annapolis for instruction in naval tactics.

me. The Japanese embarsadors were to have left Washington on the 5th inst., to go to Baltimore, thence to Philadelphia, Buffalo, Ningara Falls, Albany, Boston, to arrive in New York by the 20th of this month, where they remain until the Ningara sails, which will are abalty by on the 7th of Int. robably be on the 7th of July.

the One of the most prominent delegates to the Chicago convention, and the leader of the procession at night, was Tom Hyer, the braiser, a fair specimen of the balance of the delegates.