PUBLISHED WEEKLY

PENTON & DARLEY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

To Clubs of Ten and upwards, it will be furnished at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per copy.

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W. T. DAVIS. PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER AND JEWELER, Wadesboro' N. C.

HE RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE people of Anson and the whole surrounding country, that he has permanently located himself in the TOWN OF WADES-BORO', where he is prepared in every way to accomnently located himself in the TOWN OF WADES-BORD, where he is prepared in every way to accommodate his old friends, and all others that may favor him with their patronage. He does not hesitate to say that he is in every way fully competent to repair the FINEST and most DELICATE TIME PIECES in a WORKMANLIKE MANNER. Owing to the previous advantages he has had of improving and preparing himself in the FINE ART OF WATCH MAKING and DEPRAIRING he does not feel himself inferior to any himself in the FINE ART OF WATCH MAKING and REPAIRING, he does not feel himself inferior to any

REPAIRING, he does not see that the second man in the South.

In addition to all of the above, he calls attention to his splendid stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY of the best that can be obtained in this country. But come and see for yourselves, and buy low for cash. It is needless to mention the articles, for you can see the courselves.

W. T. DAVIS. for yourselves. March 13, 1859-79-6m

NORTH CAROLINA White Sulphur Springs,

WILL BE OPENED FOR VISITORS ON THE
Ist of June. They are situated near the present terminus of the Western North Carolina Railroad,
—not an hour's ride by superior omnibuses and stages.
The Proprietor has procured the services of

THOMPSON TYLER

ing appearance and gentlemanly bearing, insure good order and good fare.

The very best BALL ROOM LEADER and BLACK BAND OF MUSICIANS that the city of Richmond,

Virginia, affords, have been proqued.

RIDING VEHICLES and HORSES, BILLIARD SALOONS and BOWLING ALLEYS are at the command of sisitors. The country is elevated and healthy. The cornery is beautiful, and roads most excellent; and the pleasure grounds extensive. There is no better scatter than that afforded by the North Carolina White Sulphar Society.

White Sulphur Springs. The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently re-lied on to repay the Proprietor for the expensive out-lay he has made to fit up a Watering Place suited to their wants. And he premises that no pains shall be spared by himself or his gentlemanly assistant to render all who may visit him pleasant. er all who may visit him pleasant and comfortable. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor. May 13, 1860-88-4f

LOOK AT THIS: THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS

OFFERED IN WADESBORO'!

much care, embracing many articles not heretofore kept in an establishment of the kind in Wadesboro' kept in an establishment of the kind in Wadesboro'—
among which may be found a large assortment of
PRINTS of the very best quality; HOMESPUNS,
GINGHAMS, LUSTERS, BRILLIANTS, &c.; Ladies
and Misses' HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.; TOILET ARTICLES, such
as COMBS, HAIR BRUSHES, PUFF BOXES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.; JEWELRY, embracing GOLD
BRACELETS, EAR-DROPS, BREASTPINS, FINGER-RINGS, &c., &c.—all of which will be sold as
low for cash as at any other store in Wadesboro' or
Anson county, and on time to punctual customers.

The public, and Ladies especially, are respectfully
invited to give me a call. I pledge myself to use
every exertion to give satisfaction.

every exertion to give satisfaction.

BONNETS TRIMMED and DRESSES MADE in the very latest styles. I take the first Pashion Plates in the United States, and have Patterns every

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

JOHN A. MCMANNEN'S

CHLEBRATED

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE. M ANUFACTURED AT SOUTH LOWELL, N. C., and shipped to all parts of the United States at the shortest notice. Liberal reduction made to those the shortest notice. Liberal reduction made to those who have used my Machines and wish them exchanged. The public are cautioned against initations and impositions. None genuine unless accompanied by my bills and card, and sold by my legally authorized agents. Address, JNO. A. McMANNEN, South Lowell, Orange Co., N. C. March 22, 1860–80-105

month from New York.

NOTICE.

The Largest Stock Vet. THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING HIS SPRING AND SUMMER STOCK OF GOODS, consisting of the LATEST STYLES AND FASHIONS OF THE SEASON, embracing in part Figured Silk, Black Silk, Organdies, Gro DeRine; Fancy Berages, Plaid Berages, Silk Tissues, Florinda; Muslins of all styles, Robes of all descriptions; Prints and Ginghams, Jackonet and Swiss Muslius; Plaid Muslius, Jackonet Edgings; Bleached Shirting, Brown Shirting; Osnaburgs, Brown Drillings; Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Caps; Bonnets and Plats for ladies; Hardware and Cutlery; Groceries—a good stock; Drngs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs.

JOHN P. KENDALL.

JOHN P. KENDALL. FURTHER NOTICE.

KENDALL & BOSS beg leaf to inform the public that they keep constantly on hand the best home made BOOTS AND SHOES. All orders will be executed in short notice and neat style at their

Shop.
Codar Hill, Anson, N. C., March, 1860-80-tf

H. MCRARY & CO.,
AGENTS FOR AND DEALERS IN
NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO;
RHESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO;

AMERICAN GUANO; LAND PLASTER, &c., &c. A large supply constantly on hand for sale in lots

Wilmington, N. C. March 3, 1860-79-tf

WADESBOROUGH, N. C., THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1860.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

TO THE VOTERS OF CABARRUS

WHIG AD VALOREM. | DEMOCRATIC AD VALOREN

Fellow Citizens: I find I cannot meet with you, in all probability, at several of the principal tax-gatherings. The Sheriffs of the two counties have made their appointments so as to conflict both with each other and with my Courts. Under these circumstances, and especially as I am personally unknown to many of my fellow-citizens of Stanly county, I deem it but respectful to submit to you in this form, as briefly as I can, my views on the important question of Taxation, involved in the present canvass. There is no other, comparable to this in magnitude, which demands your attention at the August election.

tion to increase or diminish the taxes. Nobody How long will they suffer it? could not affect its amount.

Nor is it a question as to WHAT shall be taxed. There is a great confusion of ideas on this point. is worth a two-pence.

question concerning the mode of taxation. We dollars. I suspect things are as bad or worse in feed his child with a spoon, therefore he was for are members. Your preacher needs \$400 a year, differ about the manner of doing a thing, which Stanly county. I have not, however the facts at feeding his pigs in the same way. At any rate it and wants no more. You raise it, but with must be raised chiefly out of the property of the county purposes, was, in 1858, in round numbers, from the Whig platform, to the effect that we do a liberal free will offering into the church treasu-State-that is also admitted. How shall it be for land \$343,000 and for slaves \$125,000. raised? that is the disputed point. How shall Thus we see that slave property is doing very ileges, or that we intend to tax them like property, for the preacher's support, and, if need be, you will not "lighten aught each man's peculiar load" the property of the State be taxed? that is the little more for the County Treasury than it is for comes as near home to the Democrats as it does to have to spare for other useful purposes of the conquestion which is addressed to your intelligence the State Treasury; and for the reason that the us. There is not a word more in one platform than in the present canvass. To this question each of same constitutional obligation, which binds to in the other, touching such subjects : but I do not the political parties have given a different an gether the white head and the black head as with think it would be reasonable or honest to charge swer, to which I beg your attention.

among well-informed men on this point. In tween them. I rejoice to believe, in contempt of party leaders the laboring classes.

said by each : (Comptro	ller's report,	1859.)
CHARLE SCALE STREET	Worth.	Paid
llave property	\$200,000,000	\$118,330
and	98,072,993	196,146
doney at interest	31,668,331	76,008
derebant's Capital	18,072,800	65,864
tiding vehicles	1,911,857	19,112
ncome of later	1.362,795	13,627

Now observe, first, generally, how as each of chant has made this spring a purchase of \$7000 ness. There are others who can see no truth, these items depreciates in value, it sustains pro- worth, as follows: \$6000 of ordinary goods—\$500 though it be as clear as the light of heaven at they have not left us to doubt or mistake. They

feebler industrial interests?

Constitution considerably more than half of the courage? value, pay no tax at all, while land from the start qualities of the tax-bill to any length; but it is ple and the exigencies of the Treasury. to value. To illustrate the practical difference; general observation. A revenue system not se- which have adopted the ad valorem system, have here are two men, one owns a piece of land worth curing something like equality, uniformity and fixed on various amounts. But whatever may be \$500 : by his own labor he puts improvements simplicity, it must be conceded, is radically de. done in this particular, the operation of the sysupon it, which appreciate its value to \$1,000. feetive. Ours, as we have partly seen, is not only tem is still uniform and equal. For if a man The State makes haste to send the tax gatherer grossly unequal-but it is, besides, so complicated have not the specific amount of the exemption. after him to compel him to pay on his enhanced and involved "in a double night of darkness," he pays nothing on property, but only on his value—the product of his own labor. The other that all the revenue officers in the State can't see head. If he have more, he pays on the excess man owns, say a negro woman or two, giving birth through it, nor do they pretend to any uniformity alone. to children and thus adding every year or so, one of practice under it. It embraces a list of articles The thing which should concern us first and or two hundred dollars to his wealth; but the more in number than the letters of the alphabet State waits a long time before she comes and reck. "twice-told" over, and almost every one is taxed tion so that the Legislature may tax every species She gives him twelve years before he is asked times ad valorem-sometimes on capital-some- folly to be wrangling over what shall be exempted Let us advert a moment to the state of the even to return a cent of it for taxation. Let me times on profits-sometimes on purchases-while or what taxed until we have procured the recogquestion. It is very important for you to clearly remind the landholders of this Senatorial Dis. slaves are taxed as white men. A part of the nition of this great principle. Can it be possible understand the precise issue in dispute, as it will trict who own no slaves, that the outrageous in subjects is listed -a part unlisted -a Clerk col- that one class of property holders should be willserve to put aside a great deal of frivolous mat. equality of which I have offered an illustration lects the tax on some-the Sheriff on others. ter with which a discussion of the subject is is continually going on, in over varying proper. Taking it sltegether, I think we may all confi- protection against oppressive taxation, which is usually encumbered. It is not then, a propositions, all around them throughout the State, dently affirm, with the Democracy of Cabarrus,

of either party desires to raise more money than But is it much better as between those who change is imperatively demanded. is necessary to meet the public wants and liabiliare both landholders and slaveholders? Here We come to consider now what that CHANGE dertake to carry a heavy log. If all stand ties; nor have we any repudiators among us, who are two men, worth each \$25,000 in land and should be. I beg each voter to read carefully squarely up to the work, each man according to ties; nor have we any repudiators among us, who are two men, worth each \$25,000 in land and should be. I beg each voter to read carefully would be willing to raise less than is necessary slaves-one has \$15,000 in slaves and \$10,000 over for himself the platforms of the two parfor this purpose. A certain sum of money must in land—the other \$15,000 in land and \$10,000 ties, herewith published. He will be struck be taised by taxation; and of course no change in slaves. Every body would say that they ought with their remarkable agreement in this, that really to do next to nothing, of course an undue in the system of Revenue can either increase or to pay the same amount of taxes, and under ad they undertake, each of them, to prescribe a proportion is thrown upon the others, and it can diminish it; any more than if a man owed a valorem they would do so. How is it now? At mode of taxing property alone. We derive rev. debt, the means which he might adopt to pay it, the present rates of 6 cents on slaves and 20 on enue from other sources, besides property-for land, one would pay \$36 on his property and the example, from amusements, such as circuses and other \$29-a difference of \$7, for no reason that other strollers: from licenses, such as retailers, holders are notoriously allowed to stoop from the

You are foretold of what will be taxed and of But we hear a great deal about the taxation of But neither party has pretended to lay down any what will not be taxed under the proposed sys. slaves for county purposes. This is one of the rule with respect to amusements, licenses or privtem of ad valorem, with as much confidence as trump cards against Equal Taxation. And cer- ileges. Property and property alone is alluded if the Revenue Bill were already passed. To tainly, when we recollect that the revenue for to by them. Now what is the just inference my mind it is strange that any man should be county police is derived solely from the land and from this omission? Why, evidently that the fool enough to think he was proving any thing the polls and that slaves are as much interested mode of taxing such things is to remain unalfor or against ad valorem, when he was gabbling in the maintenance of that police as land, we should tered. To argue that because they are in favor of all the while only about taxing or not taxing partie- look for something like equality between real es- taxing property, therefore, they are against taxing tion, as I have stated, is wide of the issue. The ular articles. We know what must be taxed un. tate and the black poll in raising county revenue. circuses and the like, is just the same as to say, aim of ad valorem is not to make one man pay der any system. It is the property of the State What is the fact? Take Cabarras county, where that because a man thinks it right to whip his that must ever be the main source of public real estate is assessed at \$1,755,264, and slave child, therefore he is opposed to whipping his revenue. It needs no prophet to tell us that. property is quite as valuable. Land will pay this servant at all. It would be wise, indeed, to suit pay more than his due share. Since, however, You may get something from circuses, privileges, very year, in the aggregate, for county purposes, your manner of taxing, as well as that of whip- Upon the supposition that the Treasury will relicenses and the like-but it is all as the dust of \$5,272 97 and slaves \$1,732 80. Is that any ping, to the nature of the particular subject. the balances compared to what the property of our approach to equality? Putting State and county Nor because you favor the application of one nds or other funds to relieve their peo- land in Cabarrus will drop into the tax-box, at apply the same rule to amusements or privilages The real issue now stands out. It is purely a a taxable slave worth that or more will pay two surdly argue, because a man thought it well to Suppose there be a church, of which fifty of you

a chain, lies alike upon the Justices and the Leg- on that account, that either party meant to ex-Before I come, however, to state the positions islature.

of parties on this question, you may inquire I have compared at some length the taxes upon Let us now go back a little way and renew the whether there really be any occasion for changing these two kinds of property, because they constiour present mode of taxation? Put politics tute our chief sources of wealth and revenue, and parties have spoken-how should the property of aside, and you will scarcely find two opinions it is especially important to secure equality be the State be taxed? According to VALUE

and machinery, will go bravely forward and vote | Equally oppressive is the tax upon merchandise. Legislature the same power over slaves as it now for the change, which they resolved was so im- It is imposed upon all purchases, no matter how has over other possessions, and to define the prinperatively demanded. But for fear some of them often made or whether for each or upon credit | ciple upon which it shall proceed in taxing every may be inclined " to turn their backs upon them- What is the effect of such a tax but to drive out kind of property. We do not distrust the peoselves," let me beg them calmly to consider a of the business enterprising men of small means. ple, speaking through their representatives, in few facts and figures touching the inequalities of who have to operate upon the money or credit of the matter of taxation-especially when their stimulate the productions of the plough, the loom should rally to him who bears that banner so their friends? Is it not a devise to exalt the hand is held back, by an equal constitutional pro-Look on the following table containing some of wealthy merchant over his poorer rival? How vision, from pressing harder upon one species of the principal items from which revenue is de | much more sensible it would be to tax the capi. property than another. We are willing that our rived, with the aggregate values and amounts | tal employed at an ad valorem rate, which would slaves shall take pot-luck with our land, our ridplace all upon an equality!

per cent on clothing-5 per cent on liquor bought make our position plainer. in the State and 10 per cont on foreign liquor | There are some men who can look at no pub-Now take a case for illustration: Suppose a mer. lie measure but through a mean personal selfish-Now observe, first, generally, how as each of chant has made this spring a purchase of \$7000 ness. There are others who can see no truth.

What is its tendency but to make the rich richer pay, did I say?" I should rather have said the the principle of taxation which we propose erty at 20 cents on the same amount. So that buy from the retailer at home-consider this, and which must be laid on the other property in

and of whatever quality, is taxed according fot deemed necessary. I conclude with a single

that in such a tangled, ill-arranged system a

empt them altogether or to tax them as property.

says the Whigs. That answer drives the censpite of the prejudice with which partisan zeal But they present by no means the only or most tre. It is straight forward and can't be misunand attachment invest the subject, even the glaring instances of inequality in the tax-bill derstood. But it is unconstitutional at present Democrats concede that the present tax-bill is so Take the tax on LABOR; for example, which is to tax all property according to value. That is glaringly defective and unfairly burdensome, one per cent on the income. You see at once, so, The Constitution puts a limitation on the that they implore us not to take it as the best that a clerk in a store or a working man in a shop, power of the Legislature in respect to taxing they will do, if they are only continued in power. who earns \$500, pays more into the Treasury than slaves and slaves only, requiring those over 12 and Especially has the Democracy of Cabarrus a slaveholder on six taxable negro fellows, that under 50 years of age to pay neither more not spoken out on the necessity for a change in our bring him in \$1000 or \$1200 annually. Upon less than the white poll. Therefore, say the revenue policy. At a Democratic meeting held what principle, too, is it that LABOR is taxed Whigs, "We recommend a Convention on the accord, "that our present revenue system is un- \$1000, and pays the State thereon \$2.40. The be taxed according to its value, with power to disjust, oppressive, and imperatively demands a laborer earns \$1000 by the sweat of his face, and criminate only in favor of the native products of And accordingly the delegates from the State takes \$10 of it-the capitalist has some- the State and the industrial pursuits of her citthis county in the Democratic State Convention thing laid up for a rainy day. The laborer, at the izens." Our proposition, then, is simply, to last March, cast the vote of Cabarrus for ad va. end of the year, finds his little income all gone to amend the Constitution so as to put every species lorem. With the Democracy, therefore, of this feed his wife and children. Their very bread and of property, with the single exception of home county (unless indeed they meanly cat their own meat is taxed-I give the Democratic party joy products, on an equal footing before the Legislawords) I have no controversy. Many of them, of this admirable contrivance for the benefit of ture in respect to taxation. Not to tax every thing, as Democrats falsely assert, but to give the ing vehicles, our merchandise, and (if Democrats the while with our heifer? There is not a word This tax is levied, besides, at the rate of 1 of will have it so) with even our household and about discrimination for anybody or anything in bousted nationality is clean gone. Where, under 1 per cent upon purchases of ordinary goods-14 kitchen platter. It is not possible for me to

unlike a hugo building set upon a wooden found- has been bought in the State and the other half To such of either sort, I have not a word to say. etion. What is such a system but compelling out of it. What tax does he pay? Just 875 on To all of nobler mould and more enlarged views, the weak to bear the burdens of the strong? that purchase, or more than 1 percent. He would I would urge, what can be juster in a State than and the poor poorer? Where will it end, if consumers. It must be so. No man will submit Can any thing be more simple, uniform and persevered in, but in the prostration of our to such a per cent on his purchases without taking equal in its operation? Suppose our proposition account of it in his sales. And when we considerarries, and the Legislature comes to frame a tax-Observe, again, more particularly, the inequal- or how this tax reaches out its hundred arms and bill under it, what will be done so far as the ities among these items. The aggregate slave fastens on all that we cat, drink and wear-how property of our citizens is concerned? After property of the State, you perceive, is taxed less the rich are able to avoid it by purchasing for exempting a certain amount for each tax-payer, than 6 cents on the \$100 worth—the landed prop- themselves in the large cities, while the poor must nothing will remain but to fix the rate per cent, land pays three times as high a rate as slaves, tell me whether our merchants and their customers order to raise the desired revenue. What the Besides, you must remember that, under our have not good reason to thank Democracy and take amount of this exemption should be, is a matter of detail, which must be determined upon a full slaves in number and not far short of half in I could extend these remarks upon the ine- knowledge of the average condition of our peo-

Maryland, Georgia, Texas and other States.

most is to secure an amendment of the Constituing to retain or seek to acquire a Constitutional not enjoyed equally by other classes? What must be the effect? Let me give you a homely illustration. Suppose a half dozen of you unhis strength, why the log goes right where you want it, and nobody is overburdened. But if one or two can manage, while making a great ado, not be long before the excessive weight will tell upon them. Here, fellow citizens, you have the practical effects at once of the present system of ad valorem. In the one case, certain property pedlars, &c.; from privileges, such as Banks, &c. burden of the public debt. In the other, every man will be compelled to bear that burden in proportion to his ability; the rich, according to their riches; the poor, according to their poverty. But I am told these are mere catch-words They are no such thing. They express with

critical exactness the very object we have in You ask now, perhaps, what effect ad valorem will have upon reducing your taxes? This quesmore, and another man pay less; but to equalize the taxes between them, so that neither will quire no more revenue under ad valorem, than it does now, it must be evident at a glance that the

course the rate upon each of you is reduced gregation. Now there are in the State, at least, 180,000 slaves, worth at a fair valuation 870,property or to their value. These slaves are in hands of rich men, a large majority of whom, I am persuaded, is willing to have them rated like other property. Whatever is raised, therefore, under ad valorem, from this immense capital, must come in relief of land, merchandise. &c. Observe, too, that this effect is produced, not, as Democrats tell you, by taking it off of or nothing, come up to the proportion required of people.

And this is the system, fellow-citizens, which turns away from his friend and says, "No! pever! If I look for any relief from that quarter, the Sheriff will surely come and not only take my land, but won't leave me even a poor man's dowry.

words of our platform-"with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

There is avowed a blessed policy for North and grounded in her fiscal legislation-a policy reproach. The banner over him is EQUALTAXAwhich, by imparting new vigor to the arm Tion! And let come what may, and let fall who may of home industry, will at once relieve and in county-skirmishes, every man who loves justice and the anvil. It is the old Whig doctrine of nobly. Our cause must triumph in the end. discrimination in favor of our own products and To doubt it would be to doubt your intelligence. our own labor against all outsiders. crats prace flippantly enough about it now; but of his own cuuning. The Democratic party has don't every body see, that they are plowing all scattered itself to the four winds, so that you their platform; and we know that the teachings these circumstances, will the honest masses go, of the Southern Democracy are bitterly hortile to the doctrine.

We turn now to the answer given by the Democratic party to the question, hose should property be taxed? I am not sure that I understand our portionably a heavier weight of taxation-not of clothing-\$500 of liquors-of which one-half moon, that makes against their own party creed. are opposed to any "constitutional amendment

affecting the basis upon which revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust." They are opposed to taxing slaves any otherwise then as persons. This is all very plain. But when they come to tell us what they are for, they are not so clear, and there is a dispute even among themselves. I have turned their platform over and over, looked at it this way and that way, read it backwards and for-wards, and I can make nothing out of it but this: that while they are opposed to disturbing the constitution basis of revenue in regard to slaves, they favor at the same time, the taxation of all other property according to value. They certainly aim to get as near equality as they can. They say so. They expressly declare that taxation ought to be "so adjusted as to bear as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various-interests and classes of property." Now ad vaforem is equality. It bears "as equally as practicable upon all the interests and classes of property" that it touches—fulfilling the very letter of their requirement. When they tell us they intend to get as near as practicable to a particular point, and there be an excellent highway right to it, of course they will take that way, or confess they don't mean what they say. They must, therefore; go ad valorem on all property but slaves, or else their answer is "dark, ambiguous and with double sense deluding " Some of them, I know, in order to get out of this corner, have urged, that, though opposed to equalizing taxation, they are in favor of equalizing the burdens of taxation. Will these gentlemen be pleased to quit one with him for this constantly increasing wealth. at a different rate and in a different way—some, of property according to this just rule. It is their hair-splitting and distinguish for us plainly specified times and valorem—sometimes on capital—some, folly to be wrangling over what shall be exempted between this tweedledum and tweedledee? If, however, I can gather any sense at all out of such twaddle, it means that a rich man ought to be made to pay a disproportionate tax on his property, simply because it may come easier for him to do it. How are you going to measurathe disproportion? How far will you carry it? Against this monstrous doctrine (if it be what they mean) I protest with uplifted hand in the name of common honesty and good government. Incorporate it into your revenue policy, and you will soon render taxation popular with those fellows, who are down at licels and out at elbows. You will be invited, perhaps forced, to advance on your position, and to make the rich pay a? the taxes, because, forsooth, they can afford to do it. You open wide the door, through the prerogative of taxation, for plundering the estates of wealthy, under the pretext of supporting the government. It is fit to remind the advocates of this dishonest scheme of equalizing the burdens of taxation, that if some of our countrymen are poor, they are also just? They will telerate no appeal to their sense of poverty, which does vioence to their higher sense of justice. They will sanction no system of taking money from their pockets for the common defence and welfare. which does not deal equally by all according to every man's ability. Neither the rich por the poor ought to ask for less or to submit to more. But Democratic leaders may squirm as they please. There is their hand-writing; and upon every principle of fair construction, it commits them to AD VALOREM on all the various interests and classes of property, except slaves. This narrows the field of controversy to a single issue: Shall slaves be taxed, like other property, according to value? We say they should be. The Democrats say they should not be. In regard to all other property, we agree that the principle of ad valorem is right and should be applied. There, fellow citizens, is the precise question

own citizens must contribute. Some States have taxes together, every thousand dollars worth of rule to property, are you thereby concluded to every hundred tax payers. I need not trouble slaveholder in North Carolina occupies a bad eminence now, forasmuch as he alone is ple—but North Carolina has no such resource. the next circuit of the Sheriff, five dollars, while which are not property—for this would be to abevitably be tenfold worse under this proposed Democratic scheme? A slaveholder myself, I should deplore the results of its success. Can you MISS AGNES HORN IS NOW OPENING differ about the manner of doing a thing, which her stock of GOODS, selected by herself with all agree must be done. A given amount must be manufered and unjust" to tax mature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust" to tax be raised for the Treasury—that is admitted. It amount borne by each species of property towards English language, that every argument, drawn every one of them a rich man, bringing with him a slave according to value; but timely, wise, safe and right to tax, in that way, the white man's lanot intend to tax amusements, licenses and priv- ry. Do you ask me what is the effect? Why, bor, working by his side at the rate of one per cent., as it is this day? Can't everybody see it but the slaveholder's? And what must that load be in the end. The public debt is already wellnigh 89,000,000. It cannot fall far short of twice 000,000, that don't pay one cent of taxes-the that sum by the time those great public works are remaining 150,000 worth \$130,000,000, are completed, to which the faith of the State is taxed indeed-but in no just proportion to other | pledged. Now is it possible that as slave owners we are willing to laden the shoulders of our fellowproperty holders, each according to his full strength, with this grievous burden, when we scarcely touch it ourselves with one of our fingers? Think of the fairness of a scheme, which taxes everythinny equally, except one hundred and eighty or ninety thousand slaves, that it don't tax at all. So long as the seat of the evil is in the land, for example, and putting it on slaves, but Constitution itself, it is idle, be assured, to talk simply by equalizing the taxes on each; by mak-ing, in other words, that which before paid little remedy but in the healing virtue of the sovereign

> I close. I have passed right on in the line of my argument to set distinctly before you the is to bring the tax-gatherer down on the triviali. real issue, believing that if you see that clearly ties of our homes and our farms; on our tin-cups there will not be any difference of opinion and pewter spoons! Raw heads and bloody among you, except on the part of those who look bones, wherewith to affright children! Just as into their pocket books for their principles. I on Tuesday of last Janury Court, over which more than four times as high as money at inter- federal basis for the purpose of so modifying the if a man, jointly bound with another for a debt have not stayed to notice the worn-out and con-Col. Coleman presided, it was resolved, with one est? The capitalist has a bond well secured for Constitution that every species of property MAY of \$1000, is working his little piece of land to tradictions objections to taxing slaves, according death in the effort to pay it. A friend shows him unmistakably that this co-obligor is concealing abundant means to pay one-half of it, and offers there, like an army in disgraceful flight. I must him assistance in the attempt; but the stark fool reserve, however, what I have to say of them until I can meet you face to face. I shall not fail then to notice a certain Address issued by E. O. Haywood & Co., which has been carted about this District, I learn, with especial dili-I would not have you to forget the concluding gence-a document, by the way, which has been applanded by the Black Republican press at the North for its abolition tendencies.

I cannot conclude without invoking your zeal. ous support for Mr. Pool, our candidate for Gov-Carolina, if we dan get it thoroughly rooted ernor-a standard bearer without fear and without The Demo. Gov. Ellis has entangled himself in the meshes ean't find it even with a search warrant: Its but to that well organized band of patriots, whose platform is EQUALITY AT TAX BOX, THE CON-STITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE

> I am, fellow citizens, your obedient servant. VICTOR-C. BARRINGER. Concord, N C., June 26, 1860.