PUBLISHED WEEKLY FENTON & DARLEY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Single copies, Two Dollars per year, invariably in advance.

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

No substription received for less than six months.

RATES OF ADVERTISING. ONE SQUARE, THE LINES OR LESS SERVINE.

Advertisers must state the number of times they wish their advertisements inserted; otherwise they will be continued till ferbidden, and charged according to the above.

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Professional and Business Cards, not exceeding five lines brevier in length, will be inserted for \$5 a year; if exceeding five lines will be charged the same as other advertisements.

Oblitary realizes free when not exceeding lyanty.

Other advertisements.

Oblituary notices free when not exceeding twenty these; all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

W. T. DAVIS. PRACTICAL WATCH MAKER AND JEWELES.

Wadesboro' N. C.

HE RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE rounding country, that he has perma the people of Amson and the whole surneutly located himself in the TOWN OF WADESBORO', where he is prepared in every way to accommodate his old friends, and all others that may favor im 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

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 for yourselves.

W. T. DAVIS.

NORTH CAROLINA White Sulphur Springs,

WILL BE OPENED FOR VISITORS ON THE W let of June. They are situated near the pres-ent terminus of the Western North Carolina Railroad, not an hour's ride by superior emailbuses and stages.

The Proprietor has procured the services of THOMPSON TYLER

AS Manager, whose experience at the most Fashionable Watering Places of Virginia, added to his commanding 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,

RIDING VEHICLES and HORSES, BILLIARD SALOONS and BOWLING ALLEYS are at the com-mand of visitors. The country is elevated and healthy. The scenery is beautiful, and roads most excellent; and the pleasure grounds extensive. There is no bet-ter water than that afforded by the North Carolina

and the pleasure grounds extensive. There is no better water than that afforded by the North Carolina White Sulphur Springs.

The patronage of the Carolinas is confidently relied on to repay the Proprietor for the expensive outlay he has made to fit up a Watering Place suited to their wants. And he promises that no pains shall be spared by himself or his gentlemanly assistant to render all who may visit him pleasant and comfortable.

H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor.

May 13, 1860-88-tf

LOOK AT THIS:

MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS

OFFERED IN WADESBORO'! OFFERED IN WADESBORO!

MISS AGNES HORN IS NOW OPENING
her stock of GOODS, selected by herself with
much care, embracing many articles not heretofore
kept in an establishment of the kind in Wadesboro'—
among which may be found a large assortment of
PRINTS of the very beat quality; HOMESPUNS,
GINGHAMS, LUSTERS, BRILLIANTS, &c.; Ladies
and Misses HOSE, GLOVES, COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c.; TOLLET ARTICLES, such
as COMBS, HAIR BRUSHES, PUFF BOXES, PERFEMMERY, &c. &c. JEWELRY embracing GOLD FUMERY, &c., &c.; JEWELRY embracing GOLD BRACELETS, EAR-DROPS, BREASTPINS, FIN-

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

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

JOHN A. McMANNEN'S CELEBRATED

SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE.

MANUFACTURED AT SOUTH LOWELL, N. C. sand shipped to all parts of the United States at shortest notice. Liberal reduction made to these 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, UNO. A. McMANNEN. South Lowell, Orange Co., N. C. March 22, 1860-80-106

NOTICE. The Largest Stock Yet.

THE SUBSCRIBER 48 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;
Fanoy Berages, Plaid Burages, Silk Tissues, Florinda;
Muslins of all styles, Robes of all descriptions;
Prints and Ginghams, Jackonet and Swiss Muslius;
Plaid Muslins, Jackonet Edgings;
Bleached Shirting, Brown Edirting;
Osnaburgs, Brown Drillings;
Beady-made Clothing, Hats and Caps;
Bonnets and Flats for ladies;
Hardware and Cuttery;

Bonnets and Flats for January,
Hardware and Cutlery;
Groceries—a good stock;
Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs.

JOHN P. KENDALL.

FURTHER NOTICE. KENDALL & BOSE 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 next style at their

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

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

BOMBRERO GUANO; AMERICAN GUANO; LAND PLASTER, &c., &c. large supply constantly on hand for sal ilmington, N. C. March 8, 1860-79-tf

A FORTUNE FOR SIOI GRAND SCHEME

JULY, 1860.

GEORGIA STATE LOTTERY

McKINNEY & CO., Managers. Authorized by Special Act of the Legislature.

25.828 Prizes. MORE THAN ONE PRIZE TO EVERY TWO TICKETS.

Capital Prize \$60,000. Tickets only \$10.

Halves, Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

TO BE DRAWN BACH SATURDAY, IN 1860,

City of Savannah, Ga. Class 80, to be drawn July 7, 1860. Class 80, to be drawn July 14, 1860. Class 81, to be drawn July 21, 1860. Class 82, to be drawn July 28, 1860.

MAGNIFICENT SCHEME

		MAGMI	FICE		DOM	204.22.		ł
1	prize of	60000 is:	\$60000	5	prizeso	f1000 are	\$5000	ľ
1	- 11	20000 is			44	500 are	5000	ŀ
1	11	10000 is	10000	2	- 6.4	400 are	800	ŀ
1	41	5000 is	5000	2	11	300 are	600	ŀ
1	41	4000 is	4C00	2		200 are	400	l
1	16	2000 in	3000	50	8.6	150 are	7500	1
1	64	2000 is	2000	100		100 are	10000	ľ
i		1500 is	1500	100	11	95 are	9500	ŀ
1	11	1100 is	1100	100	11	85 are	8500	
Ĺ		APPRO	XIMAT	riox	PRIZ	E6.		i

Prizes, Amounting to

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH. CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the fol-

> LOOK AT THIS: A SPLENDID DRAWING.

THE THREE NUMBER PLAN

THE THREE MUMBER TEAM.
Which takes place on every
Wednesday and Saturday, in 184
1 Capital Prize of \$23,0
1 Prize of 4.1

	Capital Prize of	**************	A 70 1000	
1	Prize of		4,500	
	Prize of			
	Prize of			
	Prize of			1
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	Prizes of 17			
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		0 are	1,280	
		0 are		
	Deless of			

28,224 Prizes of 5 are 141,120 34,412 Prizes Amounting to\$281,481.20 Whole Tickets \$5.

Shares in Proportion. IN ORDERING TICKETS OR CERTIFICATES, Enclose the money to our address for the tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded Purchasers one have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent

to purchasers immediately after the drawing.
All communications strictly confidential.
Orders for Tickets or Certificates, by Mail or Ex-McKINNEY & CO., Savannah, Sa.

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL AGENT FOR THE sale of the celebrated and much admired combined

Thresher and Winnewer. nufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y.

FIFTY BUSHELS OF WHEAT PER DAY, with less work and less waste than any other machines known

Feb. 25, 1860-78-4m

H. W. ROBINSON,

SURGEON DENTIST.

H AVING 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 satis-faction in ALL OPERATIONS. All diseases of the mouth successfully treated. Artificial teeth, from one to a full set, supplied in the best and most approved style. Persons in the country visited a dence when desired. Terms cash when the work is finished. Wadesboro', February 6, 1860-74-tf n the country visited at their resi-

Notice.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED to visit the NEW COACH MAKING ESTAB LISHMENT of LEM. B. BENNETT & CO , situated near the PLANK ROAD, one mile northwest of Wades-

The proprietors return thanks for patronage already bestowed, and ask continuance of the same, assuring the citizens of Anson and the surrounding counties that they will perform their contracts punctually.

They have on hand at present several NEAT and SUBSTANTIAL JOBS, and ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH ALL ORDERS IN THEIR LINE. All new work warranted. Jan. 24-72-1f L. B. BENNETT & CO.

Dhambatla Guana

	Phosphatic Guano.
	THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS AND OTHER
	is invited to the following report of an analysis b
	Dr. John C. Draper, of the University of New York
i	of an average sample of a cargo of PHOSPHATI
	GUANO, recently imported by the Phoenix Guan
	Company from McKean's Island, Pacific Ocean, viz: Organic matter
	Water combined
	Soluble Salts, Sulphates, Chlorides 6.00
	me to a state of the state of the Bone

Phosphate of Lime, of which 54.00 is Bone. Phosphate and 1.00 is Bi-phosphate55.00 W. H. McRARY & CO., Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

JOB WORK,

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS. AD VALOREM AS PROPOSED IN NORTH CAROLINA-

PACTS AND FIGURES.

The present system of taxation in North Carolina is very unequal in its operation, and to that extent it is unfair and unjust. There is now before the people of the State a proposition to change the Constitution and existing laws, so as to make the taxes equal. The present system is equal in both its impositions and exemptions : the ad valorem system now proposed into produce an exset equality in both these respects. This is not a proposition to increase the taxes of the State, it is simply a proposition to equalize them so as to make every man bear the burden of taxation in proportion to his ability. The justness of this system is founded upon the idea that the protection of the Government and the law being extended equally to every man's property, the value of the protection is in proportion to the value of the property protected. It amounts to a proposition coming from every citizen of the State to every other citizen. "If you will agree to pay a tax for the support of the Government in proportion to the value of your property, I will agree to pay a tax in proportion to the value of mine." A proposal so fair and just as this it would seem, ought to be accepted at once by every fair minded man, and we doubt not it would be so, but for the interference of party feelings and prejudice and the influence of that selfish principle which impels men, (especially when acting in masses) some-

of justice. For the purpose of pointing out the inequali ties of the present system, arising from the fact that a large amount of property is not taxed at lowing rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of Packages of 10 Whole Tickets...\$60.00 all, and that which is taxed, is taxed at different 10 Half "... 30,00 rates, resort must be had to a few facts and 10 Quarter "... 15.00 figures. By reference to the census of 1850 it North Carolina 288,548 slaves of all ages and for the last ten years was the same, there are now in the State, 328,697 slaves, of which number 20 whole slave property is worth, at an average value amount of landed property, pays into the State Treasury \$191,980.96, while the slave property pays only \$118,320.40. Land is taxed, for State be still further extended, but we will mention purposes, at the rate of 20 cents on the \$100 only one more, and that is, that besides the slave worth of slave property would produce the amount now paid upon it. It will thus be seen, stocks, etc., which is not taxed, but which that the landed property pays more than three enters into the aggregate wealth of the State, times as high a rate of tax as the slave property. In addition to this, it may be mentioned that a The land holder, who has no slave, is thus made considerable amount of property, now liable by to pay more than three times as much, in proper- the complicated character of the system which

tion to his wealth as the slave holder. \$1000 worth of his property is made to pay......\$ \$1000 worth of his neighbor's stave property is

made to pay less than by comparing the taxes of citizens who own both other according to value, another according to land and slaves. Take the case of two men, each profit. The whole of this complicated system is worth \$100,000 in land and negroes. One has committed for its execution, to those, who though \$40,000 worth of land, and \$60,000 worth of possessing general intelligence, are generally unslaves, on which he would pay, by the present quently do not give to them an uniform construc-These machines will thresh and clean from ONE slaves, on which he would pay, by the present quently do not give to them an uniform construction. This renders the collection of the taxes, to 000 worth of land, and \$80,000 worth of slaves, a great extent, uncertain. \$88. The taxes of these citizens on this proper-

The inequality of the present system of taxa- the following resolution :

Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower.

Terms cash, or approved note on interest.
Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.
Delivered in Payetterille or at any Railroad Depot at the above prices—charges and transportation only to be added. Address,

J. B. TROY, Troy's Store.
W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.

W. C. TROY, Fayetteville.

The art 1860-78 Am. tion as between the owners of land and slaves, may be further shown by taking into consideration the county taxes along with the State taxes,

"Wheremas, great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its portion towards the burden of State:

"Resolved. That we recommend a Convention of the as follows :

21 000 month of land name (county and State	
\$1,000 worth of land pays, (county and State taxes) A taxable slave, worth \$1,000, pays	\$4.2
\$1,000 worth of land, pays	\$5.0 1.8
\$1,000 worth of land, pays	
\$1,000 worth of land, pays	\$9.00
\$1,000 worth of land, pays	1.5
And in all the counties in the State a like	

wards the land owner who has no slave, nor is it fair towards those who own more than an average proportion of land to their slave property. Take the case of two men in Wake county, worth an equal amount of property. One has \$20,000 worth of land 80 taxable slaves, would pay \$214 40. The other has \$40,000 worth of land and 60 taxable slaves, would pay \$275.80. In Washington county, two men owning these amounts of property, would pay one, \$412, the other \$534. The taxes of these citizens in each county would be made equal by taxing their property equally according to value.

In addition to these figures it may be stated in another shape. If the same disproportion exists between the taxes upon land and slaves in the and slaves, including both State and County, are, on land \$493,841 96, on slaves, \$266,461 44.

is taxed at the rate of 4 per cent. for State pur- uments and privileges from the community, value. Slaves over 12 years must be taxed as 95 collected from this source; the amount of in. seck to retain such an advantage as is here shown terest is \$190,009 87, and the amount loaned out upon which this interest accrues is \$31,631

66. This tax is higher than the tax upon slaves be deprecated by them.

The Whig party of the State therefore propose. \$1,000 of money loaned out (which is limited by taw to a profit of \$60) is taxed \$2 40. In addition to this, money or capital invested in any bank, that all the property of the State may be taxed corporation, or other trading company, vessel or steamboat, pays 4 per cent, on the dividend or profit derived. If the average profit be 6 per cent, then \$1,000 would pay \$2.40. If the dividend is more the tax is correspondingly increased.

The last Comptroller's report shows that \$13,-627 95 was collected from \$1,862,795 of salaries and fees made by doctors, lawyers, clerks, meand fees made by doctors, lawyers, clerks, me-may be exempted by way of discrimination in chanics in the work shops, overseers, officers of favor of the industrial pursuits of the people. banks and other corporations. In other words, these classes of the community are made to contribute of \$1,000 made by them from their labor the sum of \$10.

By the same report we learn that \$3,287,426 worth of riding vehicles, gold and silver watches, plate and jewelry, paid into the public treasury \$32,874 26 or one per cent of their value; so that \$1,000 worth of this kind of property pays \$10. The tax upon merchants is peculiary operous.

The Comptroller's report shows that they paid last year \$65,304 76 into the public treasury. This tax is imposed at the rate of half per cent, upon all purchases except liquors and ready-made clothing, or \$5 on every \$1,000. On spiritous liquors which the virtue, intelligence and patriotism of they pay 10 per cent. if bought out of the State her citizens and her vast internal resources and and 5 per cent in the State, or \$100 and \$50 on every \$1,000 worth respectively. On glothing 14 per cent. or \$15 on every \$1,000 worth. Thus a merchant who makes purchases to the amount of \$20,000, \$16,000 of ordinary goods, \$3,000 of liquor and \$1,000 ready-made clothing would pay ready issued. It will soon owe over 134 millions figures. By reference to the census of 1850 it \$395 taxes upon his mercantile business. If this will appear, that at that time, there were in tax were assessed upon the capital employed, the inequality would not be so great, but being placed sexes. The increase for the ten years preceeding upon the amount of purchases, whether for cash was 17.98 per cent. Assuming that the increase or upon credit, the man of small capital is placed upon a footing with the man of large capital. Could any better system be devised to drive out only 147,913, according to the last Comptroller's of the mercantile business, mon of small means report, were listed for taxes, leaving 190,784 un- who are active honest and skilful, but who are der 12 and over 50 years of age untaxed. This compelled to carry on their business upon the espital or credit of their friends. If (as contended for by some) the consumer pays this tax, then the of \$600, \$203,218,200. The landed property community are not exempted; and many of the of the State, according to the Comptroller's re- class of professional men, mechanics, clerks and port, is assessed at \$98,075,969.52. This others, whose taxes we have shown to be too high stready, compared with other tax-payers, come in

for their share of this additional burden. This list of inequality, among tax payers might worth. A tax of less than six cents on the \$100 property shown to be exempt from taxation, there is a large amount of property, consisting of capital law to pay a tax, escapes taxation on account of we now have, under which almost every species of property is taxed at a different rate. required to be listed, others not listed. The clerk is to look out for a part, the sheriff for another. The inequality may be still further exhibited One piece of property is taxed specifically, anskilled in the construction of laws, and they fre-

would pay, by the present system, to the State, which we have shown to exist in the present rev enue system, induced the Convention which mot nated John Pool, Esq., for Governor, to adopt

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."

the State upon all individuals subject to the high same." "All free males over the age of twentyone years and under the age of forty-five years, taxes to make up this inequality? and all slaves over the age of twelve years and bodily infirmity." It will be seen at a glance \$1,500 pays \$1.53; land worth \$1,500 pays and Missouri, though the Legislature of Arkan-from this provision that the Legislature cannot \$6.45; over four times as much! tax slaves under twelve and over fifty years of Q. Land pays four times as much as slaves! age, and we have shown that there are 190,784 but then, slaves get sick and die; does land get slaves in the State of this discription. It is sick and die? further to be observed in regard to this, that the A. Yes; land gets overflowed, wears out, is atcrease of the poll tax upon the white man, how- burnt. If land is not physicked with manute it ever poor he may be. This provision, it may be soon dies. tect of keeping down the tax upon that species of property, while the tax has correspondingly increased upon every other kind until the great incequalities have arisen which we have pointed out label. Since this provision was inserted in label. Since the label label. A. Why not? There were in the State in label label label label label label label label. Since this provision was inserted in label lab stitution for the protection of landed property- rapidly in value than any other investment. viz: making the Senate branch of the General county as in the State taxes, then of the \$544, of the State by requiring each voter for the Sen-423 13 county taxes, land pays \$301,361 and ate to have fifty acres of land-has been stricken slave property \$179,371, and the taxes upon land out, and thus one of the great compromises of the Constitution has been violated.

This protection to landed property ought, in some shape, to be put back in the Constitution. \$98,075,969 52 worth of land paying... \$493,841 96 Shall slave property be the only kind of property \$203,218,20 worth of three property pay297,091 40 297,091 40
493,000 00 the owners of slaves will ask for no such advantage under the Constitution of the State. That those between 12 and 50 can be taxed, but they 297,000 00 very Constitution declares that "no man, or set must be taxed ad valorem. In Virginia, all

Bes. The Comptroller's report shows \$76,003 but in consideration of public services." To to be given to them under the Constitution and laws of the State, will be sure to excite against A. Yes, many. The following table will show them a prejudice, which of all things is most to se

to call a convention of the people on the Federal basis, for the purpose, as the foregoing resolu-tion declares, of so modifying the Constitution as according to its value, with power in the Legislature to discriminate in favor of native industry. In other words, they propose to strike out that part of the capitation clause which requires slaves to be taxed as persons, and no higher than M the white poll, and place in the Constitution a provision which shall require the Legislature to spose an equal tax upon all the property of the party to pass this very law. State according to its value, except only such as Such a provision scould give protection to every class of property holders alike, and a more certain and adequate protection than any scheme of checks and Dulances in the Constitution which could possibly be advised; and being a scheme of perfect equality would compel every man and every class of men and every section of the State to contribute a fair and just proportion of the will admit that he charges his tax to his custompublic burden. It would leave room for no complaints or jealousies. Those sectional controversies between the East and West, which in the past have done much to excite mutual animosities and to retard the progress of improvement would cease, and the good Old North State of North Carolina, becoming united in feeling and interest, would be enabled to pursue the high road to that position of prosperity and greatness riches point out as her proper future destiny.

AD VALOREM EXPLAINED --- BY QUESTIONS AND AN-SWERS.

What is the debt of North Carolina? A. The State*owes 84 millions on bonds alexpenses of the government are on an average over \$100,000 yearly. It is certain the taxes must soon be raised to at least \$800,000 to \$900,-

000 annually. Q Can this amount be equitably raised under the Democratic system of taxation?

A. No. All kinds of property except slaves, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, &c , are already taxed as high as they can bear. Slaves, however, are but lightly taxed. Q. What! Slaves lightly taxed! How do

you prove that? A. Why by the Comptroller's last Report, \$203,000,000 of slave property paid only \$118,-330, while \$93,000,000 of land paid \$191,980. While land paid 20 cents on \$100 value, slaves paid 57 cents. While slaves paid one dollar, land paid three dollars and fifty cents.

Q. Do I understand you to say land pays nearly four times as much as slaves?

A. Yes, land worth \$1,500 pays \$3. A slave mechanic worth 81,500 would be taxed 80 cents. would pay nothing. higher?

tion of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as ish or decrease the tax on the circus, on exhibi-

high as white men between 21 and 45. Q. What is the number of slaves in the things; is that true? creased between 1859 and 1860 as they increased the Legislature will still have full power over

203,000,000 them.

Q What are the number and value of slave Q. Will the tax on billard tables, playing \$203,000,000 polls, i. t. those between 12 and 50?

A. The Comptroller's Report has the number articles be necessarily reduced? 147,913, but omits those of Edgecombe; add on these and we have not less than 150,000—worth in the nature of a police regulation for the supat least \$130,000,000. These one hundred and pression of vice or for promoting the good order thirty unillions pay only \$118,330, while \$08, of the community. The tax is a penalty- In Ten-000,000 of land pays \$191,980.

slaves which cannot be taxed at all by the Legislature?

A. There must be 186,000, worth say 873,-000,000. These seventy-three millions can't be it would not be lowered. taxed at all, even if the State should be involved in an expensive-war. Q. But why not raise the tax on slaves between

12 and 50, so as to make up for this loss? A. Because the Constitution does not allow that to be done without raising the tax on the their business to serve as jurors, as witnesses,

A. No. Land is taxed for county purposesunder the age of fifty years, shall be subject to a so are white men. In Wake county, land worth workmen. capitation tax, and no other person shall be sub a little over \$3,000,000 pays to county and State ject to such tax, provided that nothing herein \$13.611, while slaves worth over \$6,000,000 pay contained shall prevent exemption of taxable only \$7,474. Land in Wake pays 43 cents on slaves as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of the \$100, slaves 11 cents. A negro fellow worth

poll tax upon the slave between twelve and fifty tacked with drought, with worms and rust. States but North Carolina have power to tax all cannot be increased without a corresponding in- Houses and turpentine, trees and fences are slaves.

1835, an important provision placed in the Con- value. Besides, little negroes increase more

Q What is the value of land and slaves com Assembly the representative of the landholders bined, and what do they pay into the Treasury? A. The value is in round flumbers \$300,000,-000, and they paid \$305,880. An ad valorem tax of a little over 10 cents on \$100 would bring the same amount, by which the land tax would be diminished one half, and a slave of the average value of \$600 would pay about 60 cents.

States contain restrictions on taxing slaves? The inequality does not stop here. Interest of men, are entitled to exclusive er separate emo! property except slaves must be taxed according to desired

high as \$300 worth of land, and not higher. Q. Are there any other inequalities under the last revenue bill?

, , ,		
ome:		
Slaves on \$1000 value, paid	\$0 0	71
axable slaves,		80
and,	2	00
loney at interest, stocks, &c	2	40
loods bought,	5	00
lothing,	15	00
Vatches,	10	60
ianos,	7	60
luggies, Carryalls, &c		00
iquors bought out of the State,		00
bought in the State,		00
tuds and Jacks; (say)		
lechanics, &c., on their labor,	10	
Mr Holden in the N C Standard of	6.90	.1.

June, says it was necessary for the Democratic Q. What! mechanics, overseers, &c , pay a heavy tax on their wages?

A. Yes; a mechanic making \$500 pays \$5 on

his wages and 80 cents on his poll. A slave mechanic working at the same bench, making \$500, would pay 80 cents only. If the slave is over 50

he pays nothing. Q. I suppose, then, the white mechanic is free from all other taxes? A. You are mistaken. Every honest merchant

ers. That tax must be paid whether the' goods rot on his shelves or are burnt. Q. Does that make the price of sugar, coffee. salt, calico, and other necessaries higher ? A. Certainly. Sugar, for example, costing in

Orange for 10 or 12 cents. Part of this high Q. Has the Democratic party proxided a remedy

Petersburg 7 or 8 cents will be sold in Wake or

for this unjust system of taxation?

A. None at all. In their platform they say "they deem it the duty of the Legislature, in passing acts for raising tevenue, so to adjust taxation that it shall bear as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, on the various interests and classes of property in all sec-

tions of the State."

Q Does this Democratic platform go for taxing

ogs, ducks, chickens, &c.

A. Itdoes. 'Hogs are "classes of property,' so are chickens; and the platform says it is the duty of the Legislature to "bear apon them." Q. What is the meaning of the expression

within the limits of the Constitution? A. That taxation shall bear equally on all classes except on slaves; but taxation must not bear equally on slaves because they say," it is premature, impolitie, dangerous and unjust" to alter the

Q What remedy does the Constitutional

Union Party propose? A. They say the first thing to be done is to alter the Constitution so as to give the Legislature the same power to tax slaves that they have to tax other property, and then to adopt the principle of ad valorem taxation, with proper discrimi-

Q. Does their platform advocate the taxation of all property, such as hogs, ducks, chickens, &c. A No; this charge is brought to turn away the attention of the people from the two hundred If the slave is over 50 years or under 12, he millions worth of slave property. The Legisla-would pay nothing. Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves but they do not. They will never tax things so small in value that the expenses of collection will

A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxa- be more than the tax. Q. But the Democrats say you intend to aboltions, on pedlars, on licenses to retail, and such

A. That is not true. Such things are not A. In 1850 there were 288,458; if they in. taxed as property but as privileges or licenses; between 1840 and 1850 (17.38 per cent.) there these things. Just so all corporations, as banks, must be now 338,548-at 8600 each worth might be taxed for the exclusive privileges granted

eards, bowling alleys, dirks and pistols and such

nessee it is a crime to wear dirks, bowie knives Q. What are the number and value of those and pistols at all-we only impose a high tax. Q. Would the tax on money be lowered neces-

sarily ? A. No; if money is made to pay county taxes.

Q Does the Constitutional - Union platform allow of discrimination? A. Yes, in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens. O. What is the effect of this?

A. The Legislature may favor our own producwhite man. White men are obliged to leave tions, and the industry of our people by exempting some articles, and by laying higher taxes on The Constitution as amended in 1835 provides to fight our battles and for other public duties, foreign products and luxuries, such as chamthat "Capitation tax shall be equal throughout The poll tax is high enough already, perhaps too pagne, French brandies, &c. It may be very proper and necessary to tax more heavily articles Q. But possibly slaves pay enough for county made abroad, where the purchase money is spent out of the State, than articles made here, where the money would be spent among North Carolina

Q. Have other Southern States adopted ad

valorem in practice? A. Yes, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Florida, Louisiana and Texas. So have Arkansas sas exempts slaves under 5 and over 60 years old: that of Missouri exempts those under 3. The provisions of the constitutions of Tennessee and Virginia have been mentioned. Except in these two States the Ingislatures of all the

THE "RULING PASSION." -- M. Retrius, we hear,

It is stated that the Falls of St. Anthony, on the Upper Mississippi, are rapidly undergoing a change, that at the middle of the river they receded nearly or quite two hundred and fifty feet during the spring of 1859, and this spring, it is stated they have gone back nearly one hundred and fifty feet further. The St. Anthony Express thinks that in a few years they will be destroyed entirely, leaving nothing but a long reach of rolling, tumbling rapids behind.

Paymaster in the Navy is substituted for Pur-Q. Do the Constitutions of other Southern ser in the Navy, by an act of Congress, just passed, tates contain restrictions on taxing slaves?

A Only two In Tonnessee none except

Major, as used in addressing the disbursing officers of the Army. With the longevity pay and the new title, this corps of the Navy, says the Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript, is in as good a position as could be