PUBLISHED WEEKLY FENTON & DARLEY. TERMS OF BURSCRIPTION.

To Clubs of Ten and upwards, it will be furnish at ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF per copy. No subacription received for less than six months

BATES OF ADVERTISING

Agroements will be made with yearly advertisers on liberal and advantageous terms.

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

Obligacy actions from when not exceeding Iwenty nee; all above twenty lines at advertisement rates.

W. T. DAVIS, PRACTICAL WATCH MAKES AND JEWELER, Wadesbore' N. C.

PRESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCES TO THE people of Ansen and the whole surveileding country, that he has permanently located, himself in the TOWN OF WADES-BORO, where he is prepared in every way to accommodate his cld 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. Owies to the previous WORKMANLIKE MANNER. Owing to the previous advantages he has had of improving and preparing himself in the FINE ART OF WATCH MAKING and REPAIRING, he does not feel himself inferior to any

man in the South.

In addition to all of the above, he calls attention to his aplendid 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. for yourselves. March 13, 1859-79-6m

NORTH CAROLINA White Sulphur Springs,

WILL BE OPENED FOR VISITORS ON THE V lst 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

as Manager, whose experience at the most Fashionable Watering Places of Virginia, added to his command-

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 procured.

RIDING VEHICLES and HORSES, BILLIARD SALOONS and BOWLING ALLEYS are at the comrand of visitors. The country is clevated and healthy. The scenary is beautiful, and roads most excellent; 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 out-

lay be 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 ren-der all who may visit him pleasant and comfortable. H. L. ROBARDS, Proprietor. May 13, 1860-88-tf

LOOK AT THIS:

much care, embracing many articles not heretofore kept in an establishment of the kind in Wadenboro'—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, HAND-KERCHIEFS, &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 cosh 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 astisfaction.

BONNETS TRIMMED and DRESSES MADE in the very latest styles. I take the first Fashion Plates in the United States, and have Patterns every month from New York.

11 TROOD TANK TO MILL ONLY THE STATES

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS. SOHN A, MCMANNEN'S

CELEBRATED SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE. ANU AND CURBENIAU MAURINE,
ANUFACTURED AT SOUTH LOWELL, N. C.,
and shipped to all parts of the United States at
the chortest notice. Liberal reduction made to those
who have used my Machines and wish them exchanged.
The public are cautioned against imitations 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, 1860-80-106

NOTICE.

The Largest Stock Yet.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING HIS
SPERING 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 Muslins;
Plaid Muslins, Jackonet Edgings;
Bleached Shirting, Brown Shirting;
Osnaburgs, Brown Drillings;
Ready-made Clothing, Hats and Cape;
Bonnets and Flats for ladies;
Hardware and Cuttery;

Bonnets and Fints for same,
Hardware and Cutlery;
Groceries—a good stock;
Drugs, Medicines and Dye Stuffs.
, JOHN P. KENDALL.

FURTHER NOTICE. KENDFIL & ROSS beg leaf to inform the public that they keep constantly on hand the best home made HOOTS AND SHOES. All orders ahop. Cedar Hill, Anson, N. C., March, 1860-80-tf

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

MANSION HOUSE,

WADESBORO', N. C. THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING TAKEN CHARGE of the above HOTEL, would say to his acquaintances and the traveling public, that be can at all times be found ready and willing to attend to the comforts of his guests, and no effort will be spared to reader all comfortable who may favor him with their pa-

The STABLES are not to be neglected, as I have OLD BILLY, the best and most trusty cetler to be found in the country; besides I shall have an eye to the comfort of herses as well as man.

I also have several good LOTS FOR STOCK.

S. H. ROBESON; Proprietor.

June 11, 1860-02-eff June 11, 1860-92-4 Boyden House, Salisbury N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public that he has, as agent for William H. and C. M. Howerton, taken charge of this well-known and popular Hotel, situated on Main street, in a pleasant and business part of the city. The House and forniture are entirely new, and he integrits to easted the reputation of the house as a First Class Hotel.

An omnibus will always be found at the Station on the arrival of the trains, ready to carry passengers to the Hotel free of charge. Regular Boarders, Lawyers and Jurors will find a comfortable home at this house. It is conveniently located. [88-tf] THOS. HOWERTON, Agent.

> H. W. ROBINSON, SURGEON DENTIST,

AVING PERMANENTLY LOCATED IN THE town of Wadesboro', respectfully tenders his Professional Services to all who may need them. Haring had several years practice, he feels asfe in warranting satisfaction in ALL OPERATIONS. All diseases of the mouth successfully treated. Artificial teeth, from one to a full set, supplied in the best and most approved style. Persons in the country visited at their resilence when desired.

Terms cash when the work is finished. Wadesboro', February 6, 1860-94-tf



LOCATED CORNER BALTIMORE AND CHARLES STREETS. BALTIMORE, MD.,

THE LARGEST, MOST ELEGANTLY FURNISHed, and Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a Thorough Practical Business Educarion in the shortest possible time and at the least ex-

A large and Beautiful Ornamented Circular, conaining upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with Speci-MEN OF PERMANSHIP, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catologue stating terms &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on appliation. PREE OF CHARGE.

Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail. Address, E. K. LOSIER,

North Carolina College,

Mount Pleasant, Cabarrus Co., A. C. THIS PROMISING INSTITUTION EXHIBITS a Course of Study inferior to none in the State, and its Board of Trustees feel confident that the pre-cribed course will be ably, strictly and satisfactorily

THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK

OF

MILLINERY AND DRESS GOODS

AVER

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 serve heat anality.

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 serve heat anality. HOMESTINS

HER S.

HER S.

Is it right that land should pay 20 cents on the \$100 value, and negro property only 6 cents?

Is it right to tax \$2,000 worth of land, \$4, and a negro mechanic worth. \$2,000, only 80 cents?

Is it right to make a white mechanic or overset, whose salary is \$500, pay \$5 tax, when the negro mechanic who earns from \$200 to \$500 dollars for his master, pays only 80 cents?

Is it right to tax white mechanic who earns from \$200 to \$500 dollars for his master, pays only 80 cents?

Is it right to make a white mechanic or overset, whose salary is \$500, pay \$5 tax, when the negro mechanic who earns from \$200 to \$500 dollars for his master, pays only 80 cents?

Is it right to to tax white mechanic or overset, whose salary is \$500, pay \$5 tax, when the negro mechanic who earns from \$200 to \$500 dollars for his master, pays only 80 cents?

Is it right to tax \$2,000 worth of land, \$4, and a negro mechanic worth. \$2,000, only \$0 cents?

Is it right to tax \$2,000 worth \$2,000, only \$0 cents?

Is it right to tax \$2,000 worth \$2,000, only \$2

Threshing Machines.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS STILL AGENT FOR THE mproved

manufactured by Wheeler, Melick & Co., Albany, N. Y.
These machines will thresh and clean from ONE
HUNDRED AND FIFTY TO TWO AND HUNDRED
FIFTY BUSHELS OF WHEAT FEE DAY, with less work and tess waste than any other machines known in North Carolina.

PRICES AT THE SHOP. Railway Chain Horse Power, \$120 Improved Combined Thresher and Winnower,. 126
Terms cash, or approved note on interest.
Warranted to give satisfaction or no sale.
Delivered in Fayetteville 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.

Feb. 25, 1860-78-4m

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-

boro'.

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-tf L. B. BENNETT & CO.

Phosphatic Guano.

e	THE ATTENTION OF PLANTERS AND OTHERS is invited to the following report of an analysis by	
	Dr. John C. Draper, of the University of New York, of an average sample of a cargo of PHOSPHATIC	l
	GUANO recently imported by the Phonix Guano	
1	Company from McKean's Island, Pacific Ocean, viz:	l
	Water combined	
7	Soluble Salts, Sulphates, Chlorides, 6.00	ŀ
Ó	Phosphate of Lime, of which 54.00 is Bone	l
	Phosphate and 1.00 is Bi-phosphate55.00	ľ
4	Sulphate of Lime	ł
	Silicia and Carbonate of Lime, 1.00	
	For sale by 100.00	
4	W. H. McRARY & CO., Agents,	ŀ
1	W. H. MORARI & CO., Agents,	

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.

THE STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN NORTH CAROLINA Two years ago there was no Whig candidate for Governor, and the vote between Gov. Ellis and Mr. McRse, both Democrats, is no test of party strength. In the absences of a party vote at the last Governor's election, the surest test is to be found in the Congressional elections last year, wherever there was a contest, and for the

Last year only five of the eight Congressional Districts were contested, and the Whigs beat the Democrats in all of them except the seventh, where their candidate was late in the field. We give

remainder of the State in previous Governors'

the official votes: First district, Smith 6045	Shaw 553
Fifth district, Gilmer	Williams 451 Scales 766 Craige 549 Coleman 682
33,078 29,583	29,53

Whig majority

elections.

In five-eighths of the State, then, last year, the Whig majority was 3,540-gained in a thorough party struggle, and as all know at a time when there was little or nothing favorable to the reconstruction of a great and powerful National Opposition party.

The remaining three districts in 1856, when Gilmer and Bragg were candidates, gave Mr. Gilmer 13,530 votes, and Gov. Bragg 23,292; Bragg's majority 9,762. Deduct Whig majority of 3,540 as above, and the Democratic majority in the State is left-6,222. But this election was not a test; Mr. Gilmer was run as the "American" candidate and lost thousands of Whig votes ; the five districts alone which gave last year a Whig majority of 8540, gave a majority against Gilmer of 2,832 votes! In other words, as compared with Gilmer and Bragg, the Whig candidates for Congress last year in the five contested districts gained six thousand three hundred and and appealing to the Comptroller's Report for valseventy-tico votes!

The last square Whig and Democratic fight was between Gen. Dockery and Gov. Bragg. The three Districts gave Bragg over Dockery a majority of 6,999. Deduct Whig majority of 3,540 as above and we have left what we suppose was about the strength of parties at the beginning of this campaign-Democratic majority only 3,459.

That is a small number of votes to overcome A change of 1,730 votes, an average of but 21 to the county, would elect Mr. Pool. And we need scarcely add, that from the best information that we can obtain the change will count up in thousands .- Fayetteville Observer.

IS IT RIGHT!

Is it right that one hundred and fifty millions carried out, having secured the services of men, in the selection of their Faculty, qualified teach upon the most approved system. Every member of the Faculty is a Southern man—born and raised on South-value?

Is it right that land should pay 20 cents

on juries, serving as witnesses, mustering, pat-

roling, and working the roads? Is it right to tax \$1,000 value of land more

than \$1,000 at interest?

Is there any good reason why land should pay a heavier tax than any other kind of property? Is it right to put white men and negroes on the same level, and tax them just alike, whilst one are citizens and bound to perform citizen duties, and the other are not citizens and have no public

duties to perform?

But independent of public duties, is it right to put white and black on the same level? Is there no difference between the white man

and the negro that should be taken into account at the tax box? When war comes, who have to fight the battles, the negro or the white man?

When war comes, who have to leave their wives and children, and go out to dwell in tents, living on scanty food-moldy bread-tainted meat -eleep on the earth, wet or dry; and face the

bristling bayonet and the wide mouthed cannon? Who stays at home, in such times as these, but the rich slave owner, and all his fat, sleek, and happy negroes?

Whose children and wives suffer for food and

father's care at home, whilst father and son are far away in the camp? Are these worth nothing, in considering the question of taxing negroes as much asother prop-

Are these things not to be counted when you come to tell the difference between a white man

and a negro at the tax box? Who is ft, that refuses to let the negro be taxed as other property?
Who is it that refuses to alter the Constitution

so that we may have equal taxation? Who is it that cries out about taxing tin cups, meal in the tab, meat on the books, corn in the field, and ail that sort of nonsense, just to alarm the people away from their just rights? All

the negro? Who is it that looks as wise as an owl, and

all to deceive, and not to inform? Who will suffer themselves to be defrauded out of their just rights by these Democratic deceivers? [Salisbury Watchman.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS .- Mr. Editor: I have been informed by four gentlemen, (farmers,) that having been troubled with cholers in hogs, and finding that the smell was very offensive in [Winnsboro' Register.

· [From the Salisbury Watchman. HOW IT WILL WORK :

The Comptroller's Report shows the value of land and town property in the State to be \$98,-075,969. The same report shows that there are 83 counties in the State. Now it is known that the value of real estate in Rowan county was in- Pe creased by the late assessments \$400,000 and if we allow the average increase in all the counties Ci to be \$300,000 we will find the aggregate increase to be \$24,900,000 which added to \$98,075,969, En as at present shown by the Comptroller's report, Ma will make the sum of \$122,975,969. We will *B

In the Compendium of the United States Census for 1850, page 83, I find that the slave Pri population of North Carolina is put down at 288, Su 548; and on page 84 I find the increase of that population for this State for the ten years preceding 1850 is put down at 17.38 per cent. At 17 per cent, increase there are then at this time in North Carolina not less than 338,371 slaves, worth at an average value of \$600 per head, the sum of \$203,022,600. We will then be safe in assuming that the negro property in North Caro- year and we have not touched a chicken, a tinlina is worth \$200,000,000.

The whole property of the State has been variously estimated as to value. In the discussion on merchants \$46,709, on salaries and fees \$11, at Oxford, Governor Ellis put down the value at 681, and on other things in proportion, besides \$800,000,000 and it is a conceded point by him leaving \$120,182,531 worth of property untouched and Mr. Poel that the property of the State is worth —that is to say \$1,000 to each family in the and Mr. Pool that the property of the State is worth 8700,000,000. Mr C. F. Fisher, of Rowan, de- The lender is limited to six per cent. and the nies that there is this much property, and says State taxes that away. What other property is there may be \$500,000,000, and yet he has pub- treated thus? Is it nothing to reduce the tax lished a table of figures in the Banner and the on merchandize since the merchant puts the tax Adder in which the basis of his calculations is the \$700,000,000, the existence of which he denies. He scouts the idea of there being this tence itself? The land is too much burthened cents on the \$100 worth of property as his per cent. in his calculations; then, by ingeniously under-valuing the real estate and negro property, ues that cannot be found in it, he arrives at a deficiency of \$199,889. As a sample or two of his blundering take the following: \$93,075,969 worth of real estate at 10 cents on the \$100 would make \$98,075, which he has set down at \$95,000. He makes \$56,600 worth of pianos at 10 cents, bring \$566, while he gets only \$253, at the same rate, from \$2,532,000 worth of capital employed by brokers and commission merchants. Thus he blunders throughout, and thus he has gotten up the deficiency he intended to create in order to try and force a tax out of cows, hogs, tin cups, &c. Mr. Pool says if there is \$700,000,000 worth of property in the State, we can strike off \$100.000 .-000, which will give about \$1,000 to each family their privileges. in the State free of taxation, and then 10 cents on the \$100 on the remaining \$600,000,000 will raise \$600,000. Add to that a small poll tax on the would cover enough of property to shield "the industrial pursuits" of all of the citizens of the

But suppose this estimate of the property of the State too high, and that there is -as Mr. Fisher surmises-only \$500,000,000 of valuable property; then one seventh of one per cent., or a frac-tion over 14 cents on the \$100, will raise \$714,-271 revenue, \$80,839 more than was raised last year. The State tax on \$100 worth of land is now 20 cents; at 14 cents, it would be reduced 6 cents. The present tax on a negro worth \$1000 is 80 cents, that is to say 8 cents, on the \$100; the 14 cents, would raise the tax on the negro 6 cents on the \$100—the laudholder gaining 6 cents on the \$100, while the slaveholder generally owns land also, and gains on the one hand exactly what

he loses on the other.

Now let us make a table similar to Mr. Fisher's avoiding his blunders, and calculating at oneseventh of one per cent., or at a fraction over 14 cents instead of at 10 cents, which be himself does not claim to be a proper per cent

Revenue Ad Valo- Grain.	285,714,45167,384 51,942 18,655 1,946 2,208 2,730 8,487 1,046 3,487 1,086 3,617 246	\$379,817,460\\$628,260\\$542,676\\$169,515\\$150,	\$19,816 150,199	\$19,316
Revenue Tax.	\$191,980 87,238 87,238 65,884 13,627 10,113 2,682 8,263 3,945	\$528,260		
Faluction.	\$120,000,000\\$191,990\\$1711,428 200,000,000\\$118,330\\$286,714 13,070,000\\$5,364\\$655 1,322,700\\$527\\$1,948 1,542,412\\$16,424\\$2,208 1,911,367\\$19,113\\$2,730 2,462,000\\$2,532\\$614\\$18,487 2,562,000\\$2,532\\$614 168,000\\$3,946\\$2,540	\$379,817,469		
Subjects.	Nagrees Negrees Negrees Profits and Dividend Merchants Salaries and Fees Gold Watches, Pinte, Jeweiry Negree and other Trading Brokers and Commission Merchants Plancer Bowling Allies and Billiard Tables	w	Ad Valorem gnin	Absolute guin

OR, AD VALOREM No. 111. then be safe in assuming that the real estate of North Carolina is worth \$120,000,000.

Grain.	171,428 520 286,714 \$167,884 \$20 18,665 646 46 1,946 11 2,208 13 8,487 1,046 16 8,617 1,086 2 240 240 8	\$169,6318	\$19,316 150,199	\$19,316
Ad Valo-	286,714 286,714 21,942 11,946 2,730 2,730 3,617 2,617	\$542,576	\$19,816	
Revenue Ad Valo- Tax. rem Tax.	\$191,980 118,830 87,238 65,804 15,424 10,113 2,441 2,532 8,266 8,266 3,945	\$523,260		
Faluction.	\$120,000,000;\$191,980,\$171,428 200,000,000,118,330,285,714 38,380,000,87,288,51,98,655 1,382,700,13,624,18,655 1,542,412,15,424,2,208 1,541,367,19,113,2,730 2,441,367,19,113,2,730 2,452,000,2,532,3,617 480,000,8,265,614 168,000,3,945	\$379,817,469\\$628,260\\$542,676\\$169,515\\$150		
Subjects.	Negroes Incress, Profits and Dividend Incress, Profits and Dividend Salaries, and Fees Gold Watches, Plate, Jeweiry Carriages Negro and other Trading Brokers and Commission Merchants. Pinnow.	*	Ad Valorem gain	Absolute gain

these things can be taxed now every one of them revenue on \$379,817,469 worth of property at ing nothing, because you don't get your money believe it is the very thing we need. -if the Legislature choose to do it—all except a fraction over 14 cents on the \$100, leaving till the end of the year. There is no reason why the negro? absolutely gaining by ad valorem \$19,316, besides puts on false dignity while they parade figures equalizing the taxation. But we yet lack somewhich no body can understand but themselves, thing of having enough of money. How are we

But the poor people! Our Democrats are all about it for yourselves—don't be led off by high most heart-broken because, they say, we are going to reak up the poor man by taxing their ting to be sounding words that have no meaning.

These are the plain words of a plain man, honeurly the sounding words that have no meaning.

These are the plain words of a plain man, honeurly the sounding words that have no meaning.

These are the plain words of a plain man, honeurly the property—they know it—but suppose we did—how would it be? Allow to propose to tax such property—they know it—but suppose we did—how would be the tax of the poor between the plain words of a plain man, honeurly the poor between the plain words of a plain man, honeurly the poor between the plain words of a plain man, honeurly the poor between the plain words of a plain man, hon

The following table of special taxes and taxes regard to chickens, and said no man with an half nated

om the Comptroller's Report. 1		stat
nder an ad valorem as at present, vi	z :	
ortgages and Deeds	\$2,	315.3
tuds and Jacks	4,	562.6
ates, Ferries and Bridges		397.1
istols and knives	2.	502.1
irks and Canes		221.0
laying Cards		624.1
eddlers		930.6
averns		227.1
etailers	11.	190,0
rcuses		435.0
ther Exhibitions for reward	1.	126.0
surance Companies	1.	200.0
xpress Companies		170.0
stent Medicines		018.8
arringe License	6,	997.1
Bowling Allies	1,0	040.6
lliard Tables		905.0
orse and Mule Drovers	1,0	026.0
rokers	1,5	800.0
very Stable		655.0
actioneers		637.1
ivileged Voters		304.8
ibjects unlisted		173.2
llateral descent	5,7	713.0
	\$66,8	859.6
Liter III do		414 6

\$107,274.41 Add ad valorem tax..... Thus we have more than the revenue of last cup, a bed, bible, or a calf; not a horse, cow, plow or sheep has been touched, while we have relieved the tax on money at interest \$35,296,

State. Is it nothing to relieve the tax on money? on his goods and makes the farmer pay it when he buys the goods? Is it nothing to reduce the tax on land, the indispensible necessity for exisyear was \$633,000, in round numbers, and from crty."
the Comptroller's Report I gather the fact that Go the taxes for country purposes throughout the deal about Badger's ipse dixit—that the people State amount to \$544,000, these together amount had not asked for ad valorem, Badger and Pool that the land being a little more than one-seventh the taxes. Such inequality needs equalizing, and

ad valorem is the thing to do it. MORE ANON.

*We tax Bowling Allies, Billiard Tables, and some other things twice-first, as property, second, for

MR. BADGER AT STATESVILLE.

We find in the Salem Press a very full report white man of \$33,000 and we have the revenue of of the remarks of this gentleman at Statesville. last year. One thousand dollars to each family We extract the following paragraphs bearing on Gov. Fills and Gov. Reid the exclusive privilege

exempt from taxation. Speaking of negroes, Mr. B. said : Don't we work them on the plantation, and don't we buy and sell them as other thirds, and the other one third - that's equality ever supposed they were anything but property.
(Laughter.) We don't allow a man to kill a negro and eat him as an ox, (laughter) and so far take the tax off land and put it on negroes. If we treat them as persons. But our Democratic you propose to make the negroes pay more tax friends say they don't want to tax them according when they pay less than their proportion, he to value on account of the Northern fanatics! says, you are going to take the tax off the lands. Do you reckon (said Mr. B.) a Yankee fanatic cares how you tax your negroes? They would Carolina is nearly count to the value of the nesteal your negro property if they could, but they gro property. This we all know is not correct; care nothing about how you tax it. You stand he knows it. But suppose it is so The land up and look an honest man in the eye and ask him if he will say those negro slaves should be exempt from two-thirds of the tax which your about one hundred and cighteen thousand. neightor pays on his land. He will not say it. Why don't they pay as much as land, if they The Democrats ought to be ashamed of themselves. are worth no more than Gov. Ellis says?

most, for negro property is more readily converted into each than any other. They say it is a shame to tax a little negro child. Is it? How big do you want him to be before you tax him? Do you want to tax negroes according to size? (Laughter.) We propose to tax him according to his value, not negroding to his size. Negro children as soon as they are born are worth one children as soon as they are born are worth one. children as soon as they are born are worth one in that? hundred dollars, and their growth is worth \$100 a year; yet the Democrats tell us they got ad valorem, our "civil liberties" will vanish? yield nothing, and therefore should not be taxed. Just as well say your \$1000, at interest is mak. I declare to you upon the honor of a man, that I negro property should not be taxed according to

for the privilege property enjoys is taken ounce of sense ever imagined so great folly as from the Comptroller's Report. Let it stand taxing tin cups, chickens, &c., would ever be attempted. The truth was they were unwilling to pay the tax on their negroes. If a man has protection on ten thousand dollars worth of property, he ought to pay tax on it,-leaving it to the Legislature to "discriminate in favor of the State, and the industrial pursuits of her cit-

izens. Now gendemen (said Mr. B.) I have a word or two before I conclude ;-but first, I wish to read from the Comptroller's Report, to show you that great inequality exists under our present system.
Mr. Badger then went considerably into figures, showing the valuation of the slave and landed property of the State, the amount of tax paid by each, and contrasting the inequality of the present mode of taxing these two species of property. The reporter did not distinctly hear this part of Mr. B's. speech and cannot therefore follow

him through the details.]
Mr. B. said, among other things, on this part of his subject, that the negro property of the State now pays less than one-third the tax it ought to pay, if taxed on land; that the negro property of the State, if taxed as land, would pay over four hundred thousand dollars ;-whereas it now pays only about one hundred and eighteen thousand; that while land pays twenty cents on the \$100, negro property pays only about six cents on the \$100.

Mr. B. said he must say a word or two in regard to Gov. Ellis. The Governor had, while he was absent at Washington last spring, attending court, thought proper to bring his name on the stump. He was surprised; for he had done the Governor no harm, -he had thought nothing about him, and he certainly cared nothing about him. Mr. B. read from Governor Ellis's horseleech speech and commented on it. The Governor says (continued Mr. B.) that " the Constitutional restriction is the ark of civil liberty." Yet, that restriction, keeps the snegroes from paying their just proportion of the taxes. Mr. said he had a few negroes, -not many; would have more if he could ;-but if he had to pay tax according to their value, he would consider himself as free a man as now; he would amount of property in the State, yet takes 10 with taxes. As before stated, the State tax last not consider it as robbing him of his "civil lib-Gov. Ellis (he continued) had said a great

> to \$1,177,000. The land pays to the State asked for it-that it was Badger's ipse dixit. \$191,980 and for county purposes, all that the Now, said Mr. B., I said to Mr. Fercbee, in polls white and black do not pay, which is \$353,- the Convention, who took it into his head to op-829—the land thus pays to county and State pose ad valorem but it is now for it, to tell his peo-\$545,810, about the half of the whole of the ple ad valorem was all right, Gov. Ellis says it's taxes for both. Now if there is \$700,000,000 all wrong. Now whose ippe dixit is worth the worth of property in the State, it will appear most, mine or Governor Ellis's? I think I have as much sense as Governor Ellis. (Laughof the whole in value, pays about one half of all ter.) I would be surprised to learn that I have not as much honesty; and I thought I had as much right to an ipse dixit. (Laughter.) I know of nothing in the Constitution that gives Gov. Ellis an exclusive right to an ipse dixit. (Laughter and applause.) I expect (continued Mr. B.) that Gov. Ellis has learned before now that a great many people in North Carolina, be-sides Badger and Pool, are in favor of ad valorem. Gov. Ellis says the purpose of ad valorem is to make capital for a forlorn party. Was free suffrage got up for a forlorn party? Who gave of proposing amendments to the Constitution? Mr. B. commented on the manner in which The Governor says we are trying to excite jealthe Democracy construe the Opposition platform, ousy between the slaveholder and the non slaveholder. How? By calling attention to a restricand appealed to the people to look at the plain holder. How? By calling attention to a restric-proposition, so to "modify the Constitution that tion of the Constitution which forbids a certain every species of property may be taxed accord. species of property from paying its just proporing to its value, with power to discriminate in tion of the taxes of the State. There are two favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." Don't it strike every plain, straightforward man (said Mr. B.) that that's right? The platform says may—not sha!!—as the Democrats will read it. And the strike industrial pursuits of her citizens." Don't it advantages and delusive proposition. Who does it delude? It don't delude him, for he has found it out. Did he think the people would had no sense? Did he think the people would have the strike the strike. There are two we shall "discriminate in favor of the native pro- take his "ipse dixit" for argument? His plan ducts of the State." What does that mean? is to "discriminate;"—that, he contends, is the Simply that, as between articles produced at only right way. It means to put a mark of difhome and those produced abroad, we shall dis. ference Suppose you have a son and a daughter. eriminate in favor of the native products and you have a lot of land or a sum of money "The industrial pursuits of her citizes;" what does that mean? That the laborer's tools, his You say to your neighbor you are going to make furniture, his horses, and his stock, &c., shall be an equal division between them, - give to each half the land or money. He tells you "no sir: that's wrong ;- you must give one of them twoproperty? Don't we treat them as property, (Laughter.) That's Gov. Ellis's great plan of except in taxing them? No man out of Bedlam equalizing taxation—make things equal by making them unequal. (Loughter and applause.) The Governor says the Opposition propose to Gov. Ellis says the value of the lands in North

Suppose a man has a thousand dollars and lays (Laughter and applause)

Suppose a man has a thousand dollars and lays

Give me a reason (continued Mr. B.) why one it out for silver plates, what does he get? He

thousand dollars worth of slaves should not pay gets \$250 in silver, and the balance goes to the as much tax as one thousand dollars worth of workman. How does that man hart snybody? land. If any difference, negroes could pay the He has benefited the workman; but you tax

Do you believe, with Gov. Ellis, that if we If you do, go against ad volorem; if not go for it.

The proposition is to until the hands of the Legislature, and give it the power to equalize taxation. Consider it as sensible men-think But the poor people! Our Democrats are al. about it for yourselves -don't be led off by high