RALEIGH WEDNESDAY MORNING APRIL 25 1860

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RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1860.

THE STRENGTH OF PARTIES IN

NORTH CAROLINA. We have been most agreeably surprised, after an investigation of the subject, to find out what a triffing Democratic popular majority our party in this State will have to overcome at the August election. From the loud vaunts of the Demogracy that they will re-elect Gov. Ellis by an increased majority, it is easy to see that their object is to influence certain voters who always like to vote on the winning side. The leading Democrats, the men who take the trouble to investigate matters, know that they have really a very small popular majority in the State, and hence they "play a game of bluff or brag." They know that Gov. Ellis' majority over McRse was no earthly test of party strength. They know that McRae was an avowed Democrat, entertaining but one principle in common with the Opposition party, and they know that his running in opposition to the nominee of his party deprived him of thousands and thousands of Democratic votes, while his agreeing with the Opposition on only one point, lost him thousands upon thousands of the votes of that party-not a few of them in the West actually voting for Gov. Ellis. No one, then, but an unmitigated simpleton, would take Gov. Ellis' majority over Mr. McRae as a test of the strength of parties in this State.

The fair test on this subject we believe to be the following : Take the vote in the four Congressional Districts of the State in which there was a contest at the last election, to wit the 1st, 5th, 6th and 8th. For the four other Congressional Districts, to wit: the 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th, we give the vote in the contest between Bragg and Dockery in 1854 .-This was a strong contest, and will be as good. a test as we can get.

Then, in 1859, the vote stood thus:

Tuen's in ron	o, the vote stood	CALCED .
	Democrat.	Opposition
1st District,	5531	6045
5th do	4512	6357
6th do	7664	8566
8th do	6331	8026
In 1854:	37	
2nd District,	6463	4212
3rd do	6964	4685
4th do	7198	4661
7th do	6544	5786
	51207	48438
v	48438	

North Carolina by a majority of at least 5000 votes. Then, three cheers for ad valorem and John Pool!

GOV. ELLIS IN FAVOR OF RAISING POLL TAX ON WHITE MEN.

We make the following extract from the report of Gov. Ellis' remarks at Tarboro', which appeared in the last Standard :

If land was saxed too high and negroes too lit tle, and the pe the desired it, tax one less and the other more, but do not throw down the constitutional restrictions which protect pegroe property rather have landed property placed under the same protection also.

Now, as by the present Constitution you cannot relieve land from too high a tax by reducing the fax on it, and making up the deficiency by increasing the tax on slaves, without at the same time increasing, in a precisely similar ratio, the tax on white polls, we charge Gov. Ellis with a desire to increase the tax on white men, 'What say white men

MORE COMPLIMENTS TO THE WEST. We learn from the Tarboro' Mercury that Gov. Ellis said in his speech at that town,

"The White basis would give the control of both houses of the Legislature to the West. It is from the East that the money comes and he believes that the people of the West conscientiously would spend one hundred millions of dollars in building up their railroads, cutting down their mountains. and filling up their valleys, and it is the Eastern people that must furnish the money. The mis chief resulting from this would be incalculable."

We should like to be present when the Governor gets to the West.

DISCUSSION IN WARRENTON.

We learn that a very animated discussion took place in Warrenton on Tuesday last between E. G. Haywood, Esq., Democratic elector for the State at large, and Col. L. C. Edwards, of Granville, Opposition elector for this District. We hear that Col. Edward. acquitted himself to the en ire satisfaction of his friends, and this we predict he will do crockeries too, wont they? and, by the hokey, wherever he goes, and no matter whom he I reckon when they come across your gilt may encounter in debate. Will not some chancy, and your ten dozen knives and forksfriend in Warrenton send us an account of not forgittin them fifty dollar four prongs to the discussion ?

MORE TROUBLE IN THE DEMOCRAT-IC CAMP.

It really does seem to us that the Demo cracy have fallen upon evil days. They only get out of one scrape in order to fall bejoom into another. We try our best to keep quiet amongst them, but repeated failures to do so bring painfully to our mind the passage : "What care these roarers," &c.

"Roarers" they are, and busters to boot. Such an unmanageable set as they have become of late, we never have seen. These re flections have been induced by a dispute a to the proper authority for filling the vacant Electorship in this District. Mr. Williams. the chairman of it, has summoned the Executive Committee for the purpose of filling the racancy, but two writers in the last Standard "Orange" and "Constituent," protest loudly against such action, and vehemently demand the re-assembling of the Convention. As we are entirely disinterested in the premises, and can therefore take a cool and dispassionate view of the case, we feel assured that the exression of our views would be highly acceptable to the parties litigant, and shall, there fore, proceed to give them -

We think that the Franklinton Convention is functus officio, "a deceased corpse," and that te get another Convention for this district, proseedings must be commenced de novo. But the late Franklinton Democratic Convention, some hours before it departed this life, made a will, and appointed certain individuals executors to carry out the provisions of this will, and these executors are the individuals composng the Executive Committee. Under this state of the case, we feel no hesitation in advising the Executive Committee to proceed in conformity with the designs of their Testator. Sheriff, adjourn the court.

E. G. HAYWOOD, Esq -The Charlotte Bulletin of Saturday last says:
"Last evening this distinguished gentleman

elector for the State at large, addressed a large aulience at the Court House on the subject of Taxation, and in opposition to the ad valorem principle. Our business arrangements prevented our repaining to hear the entire remarks of the speaker, out we learned sufficient to satisfy us that he is not nly a polished, fluent, and able logician, but well ualified to remove difficulties of no ordinary mag-

We will not atterapt to report the speech of Mr. Haywood, for we fear that injustice may be done im in the effort, however much we would endea-

We find the above copied into the last Standard, and we reproduce it for the purpose of letting Citizen Holden see that his comments upon the proceedings of the Ad Valorem Convention at Franklinton, are answered by the course pursued by "the antiad valorem elector at large," at Charlotte .-If it was all, ad valorem at Franklinton, it was all anti-ad valorem at Charlotte.

HARD SENSE. A very small and tin-cuppy appeal is some-

times made by very small and tin-cuppy dem-

agogues, to poor people, for whom just now

In the face of these figures, how can Gov. they have a very large affection, that the Ellis and his friends calculate on his re-elec- | hard-hearted Whigs and Know-Nothings intion by an increased majority? and how, in tend to tax all their "little comforts" and the face of these figures, can any Opposition "domesticities." They sometimes, however, man doubt that we shall elect Pool! But grant catch a Tartar. Poor people are not always that we have a majority of 4000 votes to over- as silly as they suppose. They can, somecome, we know of two Districts that will more times, see several inches, into the eye of a than do that. As far as we can learn, where we mill stone. They know, as well as other senshall lose one vote on secount of ad valorem, sible people, that the main object of the Opwe shall gain ten, and we have little doubt position party is to tax slaves according to that if Pool lives to see the election returns their value, and compel their owners to pay east up, he will find himself Governor of their just proportion of the revenue required to support the Government which affords protection to all the property in the State, and most certainly not the least protection to slave property. They know also, tolerably well by this time, that if the plan of the Opposition party includes those small matters—so also does the plan of the Democratic party. So also did the message of Gov. Reid, who presided over their Convention. For the language of all these platforms is almost identical-except as to slaves. Why, then, cannot the very partial bowels of these tender-bearted philanthropis's yearn a little over the distresses of poor people, when they read their own platforms! Why feel so dreadfully bad about ours? We suppose that neither party intends to belittle itself by an enquiry into these small comforts and inexpressibly dear "domesticities." We know that no such design is entertained by the Opposition party-and we hope that our Democratic friends do not intend to be quite so small as that. But it suits their taste just at present to make this piteous appeal. It was made to a poor man a few days ago in a heighboring county, by one who ought to be above such contemptible littleness-though he has the example for it of our Great Governor, and of the Grand Democratic Central Committee. Quoth the rich to the poor man, as be drew down the corners of his ugly mouth, and tried to squerze a tear from his left eye-"Why, my dear friend, they will tax your knives and forks. your tea cups and saucers, and even your pewter mug." "And," said honest John. who cares? My cups and saucers cost only a quarter, any how-and they'll be half broke when the Sheriff comes; and my knives and forks, and pewter mug, all together did'nt cost more'n sixty cents, or thereabouts, and the tax cant hurt much. But they'll tax your

eat peas and other spoon wittles with-and

your silver cups and goblets, all covered over with chisseled houses, puppies and lions, they'll find something worth taxin." The politician dropped his tail and vamosed that

the Great Governor of the State of North Carolina, in his low-down appeals, attempted to scare an honest Hodge of a fellow, by aspotatoe patch, and went to mill for his wife and poor children. "Well," replied the poor man, cocking his eye knowingly at his affeccheek, "you've got fifteen or twenty hosses,

THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION.—WE ARE TEARFUL AS THE WEATHER. The Charleston Convention meets on Mon-

day, and Citizen Holden has gone to it-he has. He left on Thursday morning, and on parting with him at the depot our feelings entirely overcame us-they did. We did'nt know what might become of him. We were not sure that he might not have his weazand death, or in a fit of despair forget that

"The Everlasting had fixed His cannon 'gainst self slaughter." and present an interesting case of felo de se. These reflections unmanned us, and we fell upon his bosom and wept-we did; and took occasion in doing so to slip a revolver into his pocket. The scene was a touching one, and we felt like wringing the neck off the iron monster when he gave his warning shrick of degave an agonized scream on our own book. turned up our swimming eves, and saw the Citizen receding like a very blue streak in the distance-we did : but saw no more then, as we fainted right out, and learn that it was with difficulty after the lapse of many minutes that we were restored to consciousness. Hang the Charleston Convention. If they burt a hair of our Citizen's head, we'll blow the whole concern, ticket and all, sky high-

CONSTITUTION UNION MEETING IN BALTIMORE.

were Hon, Jno. A. Gitmer and Hon, Z B. Vance, of this State. We copy from the Baltimore Amerions the following report of the remarks of Messrs

The Hon, J. A. Gilmer, of North Carolina, being loud'y called for, delivered a brief and elequent | broad, dignified and Statesman-like views of great address, throughout which he was loudly applauded. He addressed the audience as his fellow citizens of an American and a chivalrous city, and hoped that he would this evening have his Amercanism strengthend. He reviewed the actions of the two great political parties of the country, and counselled a union of the conservative llemar ts of the country for the preservation of the Union. His sentiments, he said, were for the Constitution and the Union

Tue Hon. Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, adressed the meeting. He remarked that he was happy to address a Baltimore audience, having always heard that his life would be in danger in our ny. He came here once under the protection of our representative and thought he was rafe : he was here again under h s protection, and was surprised, from what he had heard of us, that a large umber of "awls" were not displayed; [great aughter | but he saw none, and he would say that he was only too happy to be before a Baltimore ssemblage and witness the manner in which our Mayor had been honored; an honor truly desered, and a man whom the nation should delight

to honor. [Applause.] The Democratic party, he thought, could not save the Union. They could not even spare time to save the spoils. He was told that the only way to save the Union was to join the Democratic party: te bimeelf would sooner have the largest who to Baltimore run into him than do any such thing. [Applause] How was it that the party that could save the Union elways talking about dissolving it Laughter.] For such a party to telk about savng the Union plainly proved that they had a thicker hide and shorter memory than any other animal in the Union. He thought that there was spirit of patriotism prevsiling in the Union which would, when the crisis arrived, ride over mere political agitations. There was a spirit of Union from California to Texas. The people, as mass, would say, let us never dissolve this

In conclusion, he remarked that he sincerely trusted the efforts to form a Union party would be successful. There was nothing be preferred to a perpetuation of the glorious Union.

A year ago, says the Boston "Post," we predicted that "the little bonnets of the present day are sure to be followed by the large scoopshovels which used to hide the fair faces of the wearers fifteen or twenty years ago." Editors, like poets, are prophets ex officio, and the fulfillment of our vaticination is already foreshadowed in the spring fashions. Not long ago you could'nt see a woman's bonnet for her face; presently you won't be able to see her face for her bonnet, but "Searching long in vain,

You'll spy her features down a Leghorn lane," THE WASHINGTON AFFAIR OF HONOR. The correspondence between Messrs. Roger A. Pryor, of Va., and Jno. F. Potter, of Wis., is published in the National Intelligencer, of Washington. It shows that Mr. Potter accepted a challenge from Mr. Pryor to accord him the "satisfaction usual among gentleman," and then named bowieknives as the only weapons to be used. Mr. P's second, without consulting him, rejected this proposition as not within the code, and Mr. Lander, the second of the opposite party, offered himself in place of his principal, but of course was rejected. no cause of quarrel existed with bim. Mr. Pryor bimself then wrote a note to Mr. Potter acepting his terms and offering to fight with the bowie-knife, not withstanding the irregularity of monstrance of several Southern members of Con- Low, of New Orleans, Mr. Gilchrist and others. gress, determined to take the responsibility of withholding, nor was Mr. P. able to procure another friend who would convey it. Mr. P. forty-fourth annual Convention of the Prot. Epis300 hogs have died in this town within the last 2 is now basking in the realms of celestial bliss, the

FOR THE REGISTER. THE ADDRESS OF THE DEMOCRATIC

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. No. 2. The Committee say-"the very fact that taxation is becoming burdensome is the strongest rea-Another cute individual, humbly sping son why the compromises of 1834 and 1835 should be strictly adhered to and religiously observed."-There are cogent and controlling reasons enough without this, why that Compromise, or any other Constitutional Compromise, should be strictly adsuring him that he would have to pay a tax hered to and religiously observed, so long as the on his only horse, that ploughed his corn and Constitution exists. But it is not quite so clear that when "taxation is becoming burdensome" under any particular Constitutional arrangement, therefore, that Constitution should not be so changed by consent as to render taxation less "burdenscme." tionate adviser, and pushing his tongue in his It would seem that if not good logic, at least good sense would dictate, that such a state of things and some mules, too. I suppose they wont be ought to be changed, and the sooner the better; taxed will they ?" The loving gentlemen and if the Constitution a quarter of a contury old admitted that they would, and went his way. stands in the way of making taxation less "burdensome," that ought to be changed, to suit the exirences of the much changed age in which we live. It might be, (and is,) that this Constitutional provision, almost exempting slaves from taxation, was not very burdensome when it was made. And it may also be, and certainly is true, now ig the year of our Lord 1860, that the taxes have become very burdensome on those of our fellow-citizens who have no Slaves, because of the very light tax allowed by the Constitution of 1835 to be laid on Slaves. The average value of Slaves. cut, get a ball in his midriff, be starved to at that date, was some \$300. The average now is nearly, or quite, three times as great. The public Tax then annually was some 70,000 dollars. It is now nearly 700,000-and within the next 10 years when we come to pay off the principal of our debt of ten millions or so, of which we now are paying only the interest, and partly on borrowed money at that. Heaven only knows how YERY "burdenome" the taxes on other taxable subjects will become, if Slaves cannot be taxed, except by the poll as white mon are taxed. It becomes a very interesting question, worthy the solution of all the parture, but not being able to do that, we great Governors, and little embryo Governors, and little great men generally, who pick up the crumbs that fall perchance from the table, a question rather "burdensome" to the imagination of great men, (let alone little ones,) what else you can tax enough to raise the enormous sum. Lord help the tin-cups and jugs. The interesting " cow and pigs' too, (spelt with a C for fear of offending cultivated tastes) and little comforts" so pathetically and with such truth to nature and the loving heart of man. portrayed by the Historical Committee; our very ducks so distinguished for innocent "and barm less" twaddle, our sleepy Shanghais, so grateful for corn, so confiding-Chanticler himself, the gallant Turk, crowing lazily as if he were half drunk and did not care a dried-apple for John Brown's raid tional Union party was sheld in Baltimore on and feared no raid from the tax-collector (fata Thursday week, to appoint delegates to security !) all! all! will ye tax them all-every one? Why, it will break the heart of our Exceldistinguished speakers were present, among whom | lent Governor if these "little domesticities" are to be invaded by cruel, bloody Taxgathers, who write: in their note books, with red pencils, and scare our wives and our little ones. The general softness, and period cal love of His Excellency for poor folks, is marvellous, and only equalled by the

> pined away and died, and was buried; and all because he loved poor people to distraction. Heaven belp every thing and every body, taxable, if this Constitution is to be forever so "strictly adhered to, and religiously observed," that it cannot be changed, nor even improved, by its own makers, the people. But this is the argument of the Historical Committee, It bath this extent. There is no time, when reform can be made. We have no hope given us for the future, any more than relief for the present. The Committee have for their motto, " Esto perpetual" Let ours be, " Nous changerons tout cela," and let God speed the right JUSTICE.

Constitutional reform, as expressed in his late Ac-

centance Address. His heart is already good as

broken, so much does it love poor folks, and so

much has the fear of their oppression preyed upon it.

It is well for the life of his Excellency, that this

intense love for the people is only periodical, and

spasmedical; if it were to be continuous, or even of

frequent occurrence, the grave would soon cover all

that remained of a Governor of a great State, who

THE K. G. C.'s.

The Norfolk Argus contains a letter from Gen. George Bickley, the " President of the American Legion, K G. C.'s," to Col. V. D. Groner, of the Virginia Regiment of the Order in that city, in which it is stated that the Convention called to meet in Raleigh, N. C., on the 7th of May, is to lect a permanent Commander-in-Chief, Gen. B. having determined to resign that post. In a cirular letter, accompanying the one mentioned, it s stated that among other places in which the roops of the Order are "openly drilled, are Richs nond, Norfolk, Petersburg and Lynchburg. The There is a Division of about 3,500 men in Texas

and Arkansas, under the charge of General Green a regiment of about 1,200 men in Maryland, in charge of Col. R. C. Tyler. There is a regiment of about 1,000 men, in charge of Col. V. D. Groner, a regiment in North Carolina of about 600 men, in care of Maj. R. C. Tillery ; two regiments forming in Georgia, one in charge of Col. R. A. Crawford, and the other at present unrepresented; full regiment of 1,000 at Memphis, Tenn., commanded by Col. H. C. Young; s regiment in detached companies, in other parts of Tennessee, for which no appointments have been made; a regiment of 1,000 men in Mississippi, commanded by Col. W. D. Robins, and another forming in the State, for which no commission has been issued two regiments are forming in Alabama-the first commanded by a prominent citizen and an old oldier, and the second by Col. N. J. Scott: there is a regiment forming in Kantucky, the commander of which has not been fixed upon, but will be tendered to Col. Ed. Marshall; there is a regiment in New Orleans of 1,000 men, the Colonel of which has resigned, and another forming for which no appoirtments have been made; and also a regiment in Northwestern Louisiana, in charge of Col. M. M. Black. These regiments, now numbering about 16,000 men, constitute the military department of the K. G. C.

CONFEDERATION OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN Associations.-This body, which assembled in New Orleans on the 11th inst., was organized by elect ing R. C. Gilchrist, of Charleston, temporary pre sident, John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia, secrethe mode and greatly superior size and strength of tary. Rev. Dr. Walker delivered the address of his adversary. This note his second, upon the re- welcome. Addresses were also made by Jas H

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION .- We learn that the then wrote a note asking Mr. Potter to appoint a time and place for a street rencontre, but the latter was arrested before it could be delivered to the 9th of May next.

WASHINGTON, April 16 .- Senate .- Mr. Wilson introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the African slave trade.

On motion of Mr. Mason, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire whether further legislation is necessary to arrest John Brown, Jr., and Frank Sanborn, who refuse to appear and

estify before the Senate Committee. Mr. Hale submitted a resolution (which lies over) for a recess from Wednesday next, until the 22d of

On motion of Mr. Slidell the Houmes land bill was made the special order of the day for the first Mr. Latham, of California, made a speech

favor of the rights of the South Mr. Bigler's Patent Office bill was resumed and discussed until adjournment. from Friday until the 1st of May-tabled by 43

against the agitation of the slavery question, and

majority.

Mr. Elliott introduced a bill to prohibit American vessels from engaging in the Coolie trade-reforred to the Committee on Commerce. The Senate joint resolution appropriating \$50,-

000 to defray the expenses of the Japanese Embassy in America was passed. A bill was passed appropriating \$400,000 to put service on the post routes provided for in June,

Consideration of the President's protest against the action of the House, was postponed until the Mr. Benham introduced a resolution to adjourn

over a week for the Charleston Convention, but ostensibly to allow time to restore the chairs and No action was had, but it is believed the majority is in favor of adjournment.

WASHINGTON, April 17 .- Senate .- The Chair resented a message from the President, relative claims of foreign governments on American citizens for military duty.

Mr. Gwin introduced a bill-providing for taking rivate property for public uses, after allowing a st compensation therefor. Referred. Mr. Hale's resolution for a recess was debated and rejected-ayes 20, nays 31. Mr. Johnston reported a substitute for the

Homestead bill and explained its provisions. A message was received from the President retoing the bill for the relief of Arthur Edwards and his associates.

House .- Mr. Bonham's resolution for a reess until the 1st of May was rejected by 44 The Deficiency bill was debated, but no action

WASHINGTON, April 18 .- Senate - Mr. Kennedy introduced a bill for the transportation of mails and Government supplies by railroad to the Messrs. Sumper and Collamer presented aboli-

ion petitions, and moved their reference to the Judiciary Committee. Mr. Mason moved to lay them on the table. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for instructions to Minister McLane when appointed Minister to The Homestead bill was resumed. Mr. Gwin's

amendment legalizing public lands in California

and Oregon for mining purposes, was discussed at great length, without any action on it. Adjourned. House .- The Deficiency bill was passed. The Military Academy bill was taken up as re-

turned from the Senate, with its amendments authorizing the employment of the Texas regiment of rangers. It was fully debated.

The whole Locofneo Press are denouncing in the strongest and most violent terms the Covode Investivating Committee, charging the Black Republican members of it with various corruptions, and frauds, all of which may be true, and they may be the "dirtiest of all the dogs in Congress," so far as I know But, Mr. Editor, what does all that have to do

with the corruptions of this Democratic adminis-

tration? That is no excuse for the corrupting influences that have controlled the Printing for the departments of the government under Mr. Buchanan's administration. And if every member of the Committee should be corrupt, can that fact disprove the sworn testimony of Cornelius Wendel, a good and true Demoerat, and one too who was a short time since, in high favor with the President and all his Cabinet so much so as to be the owner of the organ of the party, the Washington Union? If they wish to experate the administration from any com plicity in these most outrageous disclosures, com non sense it seems, would, say, that they must firs discredit the testimony of the witness before the committee, and not endeavour to triffs with the good sense of the people, by holding up the com-mittee as a scare crow. It is the WITNESS, gentlemen, that proves the charge, not the Committee A CITIZEN. Such is the view taken by

THE CLAY STATUE AT NEW ORLEANS .- The demonstration at New Orleans on the 12th intant, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Clay statue, is said to have been the most imposing affair ever witnessed in that city. The proession, military and civic, was four miles long. W. H. Hunt, was the orator of the day. The Knight Templars turned out in large numbers. all mounted on white horses.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

NEW YORK, April 18 .-- The Arago from Southampton on the 4th insts., arrived to-day. The America, Austrialssian, City of Baltimore and Vanderbilt bad arrived out. Warrants had been issued against Savers and Heenan to keep the peace for a year. A conference of the great powers is probable.

A revolutionary movement in Spain had commenced. Gen. Ortiga, with 3,000 men, had proclaimed Don Carlos King. Austria protests against the annexation of

COMMERCIAL. LIVERPOOL, April 4,-Cotton dull, with little

inquiry. Prices weak with a slight decline in some cases. Breadsluffs .- Flour dull but firm. 27s.; Ohio 271@29s. Wheat quiet and steadyred 10(a 10s. 3d., white 10s. 9d.@12s. 3d. Corn quict—yellow 321@34s.; white 35@37s.

Naval Stores.—Kosin steady; Turpestine dull. Consols 94 (@ 941.

FIRE IN HARNETT COUNTY .- A very destruclive fire raged at Barbecue on Friday and Saturday ast. The greatest sufferers are John Murchison Dun. McCormick, Esqrs., and widow Small. Mr. Murchison's loss by fire is about \$1000; Mr. Mc-Cormick lost about 20,000 boxes, and widow Small had 300 pannels of fence burned. The Messrs, N. & A. Cameron also suffered much by the fire .-Fayetteville Carolinian.

A MAN OF POPULARITY .- Count Cayour is a very popular man. He has been elected to the Milan, Bologna, and Florence. This makes an array of names such as rarely is brought together in any occurrence of any age. He is, therefore, a Sardinian representative, a Lombard representative, a Roman representative, and a Tus-

pack, taking their cue from the opening cry of the nain dog in the chase, are endeavoring to frighten the poor men, and the men with little means, fro the support of the principle of equal taxation, by telling them that under this system every thing they have, will have to be taxed -their tin-cups pewter spoons, broken pots, hens and chickens, rigs and ducks, every thing will have to be taxed then; whereas, now they are tax free. Now, every man with a grain of sense, above the long-eared tribe to which these Solons belong, know this is sheer clap-trap—the vilest demagoguism that has ever disgraced any party. And they are presuming teo much upon the supposed ignorance, and gullibility of the common people—the hard-fisted yeomanry of the State—the laboring, patriotic, fighting men of the country, when they suppose them to be so easily duped as to be led astray from the fair, just, and equal policy involved in the is-sue tefore the people, by this little, low, dirty appeal to their selfish interests. We are actuated by no such little selfishness. We ask no discrimination in our favor. We claim the right, and the hig privilege, of contributing our mile to the support of the government under which we live, according to our possessions, as much as we demand that the more affluent shall pay in proportion to what they possess. This is our p'atform-all we claimnothing more, nothing less.

The poor men will not have any exemptions in their favor. They are free citizens, and want to be placed on the fullest equality with ever other citizen, in political responsibility, requirement and duty. They are not pauper voters, and will not be made so by exempting them from defraying their fair and equitable expenses of that government which confers on them the right of suffrage. "W ask no favors, and shrink from no responsibility. We claim to be the equals of the wealthiest and the proudest, at the tax gathener's collection, as well as the ballot-box. And we spurn as an insult to our patriotism and common sense, this little at tempt to scare off poor men from ad valorem equali ty, by telling us that what little plunder we own will have to be taxed; as though we did not know it as well as they-and as though we were so low and groveling, that the tax of a few cents on what little we possess, would drive us from the support of a principle which every sense of justice and right commends to the approval of our judgment But they reckon with out their host, Mr. Editor and we will show them in August next, that we are impelled by higher, nobler, more patriotic motives than they seem to be capable of appreciating. But as I have before stated, we want no discrim

inations in the tax lists, or the amount of property on which taxes are to be paid. We are willing and anxious, and claim the right to pay an ad valorem tax, upon our tin cups, pewter spoons, broken pots, chickens and eggs, and whatever else we possess. If we own \$50, or \$100 worth of plunder, we want to pay a fair ad valorem tax upon that amount of plunder. We are for ad valorem from A to Z. We scorn the abject position of being pauper voters. If the more affluent pay their five, ten, twenty or fifty dollars, on the val uation of their property, we claim the right to pay our ten, twenty, or fifty cents on the valuation what we own, be it little, or much. We hund back with scorn and contempt the insinuation that we are for " arraying the poor against the rich, that we are after getting the negroes taxed high so that poor men, or non-slaveholders, may have their taxes lessened thereby. It is false, that we are at enmity with slaveholders-that it is a hostilit against this species of property that has given rise to this movement in favor of equality in taxation We repeat it, it is foully false, that we are, in any manner, at war with this species of property. I is essential to the prosperity and most of the in dustrial pursuits of the State, and we will support and protect it against insurrection at home, and invasion from abroad. But we want the slave taxed according to value, as we want our horse of hog taxed, according to value. Nothing more, nothing less. And we will be satisfied with noth ing more and nothing less. If this be treason, lot Democratic demagogues make the most of it. Some of the anti-ad valoremites have called

he "TIN CUP PARTY." We accept the name. Let us run it up to the mast-head of our good ship-let it be the battle cry that shall ring along our ranks-let it be sounded from Cherokee t Currituck, that we are the "TINCUP PARTY! who are in favor of having our tin cups, broke pots, and every thing else we have, taxed, as well as our negroes, bank stock, and any thing else we, or any body else, may own. And let any man who opposes this fair and equal way of all men contributing to the support of government in propor tion to his means, let him come out and meet us in a fair fight upon the issue, and we will cheerfully abide the decision of the sovereign people.

TIN CUP.

From the Elizabeth City State.

WHICH IS TRUE?

Mr. Pool wants a | Mr. Pool desires Convention to make Convention for more one amendment to the purposes than one.—N. Constitution.—N. C. C. Standard of April Slandard of April 11th. 11th.

ELECTED. -Dr. Edward Warren, of Edenton, Editor of the Medical Journal of N. C., has been elected to fill the vacancy in the faculty of the University of Md , occasioned by the death of Dr. Frick, and has accepted.

While we congratulate the University upon so fortunate a selection, and the Doctor upon so comimentary a position, we cannot but regret the eparture from smong us of one so endeared to the people of North Carolina as a man, and so enteemed as a Physician, as Edward Warren. We wish the Doctor abundant success and fresh honors in his new position .- Elizabeth City State.

MARRIED. At Greenwood, the residence of the bride's fath-

r, on Saturday evening the 31st ulz, by John P. McLean, WILLIAM GILES, one of the magistrates of Onmberland county, and a young and gallant widower, of sixty years, to Miss REBEC. CA WHITEHEAD, aged twenty years, daughter of Ephraim Whitehead, Esq., all of Cumberland county, N. C.

OBITUARY. DIED, at his residence, in Halifax county, on the morning of the 2d inst., JAMES D. PERKINS, Esq.

aged about fifty-six years, leaving a wite and six children to mourn his loss. James D. Perkins was no ordinary man. Posessed of a clear head, and a sound heart, he was pre-eminently useful, honored and respected in all the relations of life. As a husband and father he was kind, attentive and affectionate; as a neighbor ever ready and willing to discharge all the duties and obligations which attach to a citizen. He was particularly the friend of the poor and negdy, and never turned them off from his house

He served his County in the lower branch of cur State Legislature for two successive terms, and during his public service, evinced a patriotism that knew no abstement, a virtue unvielding, and a purity of purpose that was beyond question, e pousing every measure the adoption of which might redound to the interest of his County and

without affording them adequate relief if they were

in suffering circumstances.

For a number of years he served as Magistrate. and in this capacity was most useful, displaying at Italian Parliament by the cities of Turin, Genoa, all times in his decisions and judgments, a mind clear, and a beart pure.

As a citizen in all the relations of life he will be greatly missed-and his place in the social and prlitical circles, was seldom equatled and rarely sur passed. But he is gone! No more will he greet his dear wife and children—no more will the inusie of their voice delight his mind, and soothe his Hog Cholera. - We are informed that about declining years. And we trust his immortal spirit

Charlotte Democrat. * * Standard and Biblical Recorder please copy.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION

ASTHMA CURED. Dr. H. JAMES, DISCOVERED, WHILE Dr. H. JAMES, DISCOVERED, WHILE the East Indies, a certain cure for Consumption, shims, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and General Delity. The remedy was discovered by him when his ally child, a daughter was given up to die. His child as cured, and is now alive and well. Destrous of benjating his fellow mortals, he will send to those who is hit, the recipe containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of oir names with stamp for return postage. There is at a single symptom of Consumption that it does not once take hold of and dissipate. Night awasts, possences, irritation of the nerves, failure of memory, flicult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sore

ficult expectoration, sharp pains in the lungs, sor roat, chilly sensations, nausea at the stomach, intion of the bowels, wasting away of the muscles.

Address O. P. BROWN & CO.,

32 and 34 John St.,

A Family Necessity.

The following statement speaks for itself:—(Ec. net.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught d scalded my hands and person very severely-one nd almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable was an awful sight. . . The Mustang Linont appeared to extract the pain almost immediate-It healed rapidly and left no scar of account.

CHARLES FOSTER,

470 Broad Street, Philadelphia."

It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of clling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheums-m. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. usble horse. It cures Galds, Sprains, Ringbone, avin and Founders. Because of Imitations.

Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe.

BARNES & PARKS, Proprietors, New York G. S. BADGER HARRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Henderson, N. C.,
Will attend the Courts of Granville, Warren and

R. McAULAY & BRO'S., SELECT N. C., will commence the duties of the Summer-sion, on the 2nd Monday in July next, The course instruction is thorough, and comprehensive; pre-ing boys to take a high rank in College, or in the we duties of life. Due attention given to health-physical exercise, and sound moral training. For terms, Address the Principal, J. B. McAULAY,

LUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN CA-

ERSONS desirous to purchase a home in the most healthy section of Western North Carolina are now

red a rare opportunity.
The undersigned offers for sale SEVERAL TRACTS OF VB—one of 1,000 acres, one of 951, one of 635, of 509, one of 354, one of 72, and one of 43, s,—which may be treated for in private. These ds are on the road between Lincolnton and Newton, are said to be good Tobacco lands. There is a

road already running to Newton and one in course construction to Lincolnton. Upon the first named Tract there is a large and domable Dwelling, with a good Kitchen, Negro Cabins, all pecessary out building nufacture of Iron, situated on an unfailing stream ore a fine location for a Merchants Mill may be ine bottom land, over 100 acres of which is in a

The tract containing 951 acres embraces a Saw Mill I other improvements. On the remaining tracts are some improvements, and mere or less bottom

All of the above land is included in one common endary, and it will be sold either in a body or subided into sections to suit purchasers. Lying as this i does, on the line of the public road between wton and Lincolnton, about 8 miles from the latter 7 from the former, with abundant Rail Road acimodations already built and being construct so lands will be easy of access and convenient to se seeking the best markets for their produce.

A few miles from the above specified lands there are
other tracts which are offered for sale—one about

body or separated to suit purchasers. The subscribers having determined to remove to the thwest, offer this valuable property to those who b to purchase, as they have resolved to sell. Persons who may desire to inspect the lands and in-vements, will find proper guides on the premises will afferd them all needed accommodations.

all and see the property at as early a period as po-

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. RY GOODS MERCHANTS, ould notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, new and beautiful patterns, the Wamsutta Prints. ALSO THE AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Coun-for perfection of execution and design in full Mad-Colors. Ours Prints are cheaper than any in mart, and meeting with extensive sale.

Orders promptly attended to feb 1—wly. JOHN MAUNDER'S

Marble Works. RALEIGH, N. C. Monuments, Tombs, Headstones. Marble Mantels and Furniture. WORK FURNISBED, AND PUT UP. Designs furnished for Monuments if required. ked and Warranted.

MEDICAL SOCIETY. THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF North Carolina, will hold its eleventh annual eting in the fown of Washington, Beaufort County, 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th Wednesday in April.

I am authorized to state that there will be a Steam at leaving Newbern at 7 o'clock, A. M., Wednesin time for the meeting. Those who may take s route must be at Goldsboro' on Tuesday, the 24th, d take the train to Newbern next morning.

The same arrangements, respecting return tickets il be observed by the different Rail Roads Com will. GEO. THOMAS, M. D., Sec'y. mar 28—td. March 23d, 1860.

BRADENBAUGH & POPE. DEALERS IN METALS ND MANUFACTURERS OF COPPER. No. 75 Smith's Wharf, BALTIMORE. MD.

ANUFACTURE AT THE GUNPOWDER COP-PER WORKS, and keep in Store Copper Sheets, razier's and Sheathing.) Rods, Rivets, Nails, &r.— salers in Pig Iron, Sheet, Rod and Hoop Iron, rought Iron Tubes—Plain and Galvanised—for is, Water, or Steam, Malleable Iron Fittings. Lead, pc and Sheet Lead. Gas Fitters' Tools; Hooks, Ce-ent, &c. Copper Ingots, Tin, Lead, Spelter, Foun-yr's Facings, Fire Bricks, &c., &c. b 15—2mw.

HIS DESIRABLE AND MUCH ADMIRED boro, N. C., is now offered for sale, on accommodating terms. The land is well adapted to the culture of Coru, Whest, Oats, and Tobacco. There is also on the premises, a fine Orchard of carefully selected fruits. Nowhere in North Carolina can there be found a more pleasant summer retreat than this. The sceneryls surpassingly beautiful; with one of the fivest landscape views

For particulars address M. J. Ramsey, Pittsboro, or Dr. J. W. Page, Ralcigh. February 19th, 1860.

DAINTS .-- WE HAVE A LARGE SUPwe are selling very low. These having painting to do had better get our prices before they buy.

W. C. F.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.