What is the DEST OF NORTH CABELINA The State owes \$\frac{1}{2}\$ millions on bonds already issued. It will soon owe over 13\frac{1}{2}\$ millions on lisbilities already incurred. The ordinary expenses 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, or \$900,000 an-

Can this amount be equitably raised unde the Democratic system of taxation?

A. No. All kinds of property except household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., are already taxed as high as they can Slaves however are but lightly taxed. What! SLAVES LIGHTLY TAXED! How do you prove that?

A. Why by the Comptroller's last

\$203,000,000 of slave property paid only \$118,-330, while \$98.000,000 of land paid \$191,980,— While land paid 20 cts. on \$100 value, slaves paid 5% cts. While slaves paid one dollar, land paid three dollars and fifty cents. Q. Do I understand you to say nearly FOUR TIMES as much as slaves?

A. Yes, land worth \$1500 pays \$3. A Slave mechanic worth \$1500 would be taxed 80 cts. If the slave is over 50 years or under 12, HE WOULD PAY NOTHING. Q. Why does not the Legislature tax

tion of slaves under 12 years and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45. What is the number of slaves in

A. In 1850 there were 288,548; if they creased between 1850 and 1860 as they increased between 1840 and 1850 (17.38 per ct.) there must be now 338,548—at \$600 each worth \$203,000,-

What is the number and value of slave polls; i. e. those between 12 and 50.

A. The Comptroller's Report has the number 147,913, but omits those of Edgecombe; add on these and we have not less than 152,000—worth at least \$130,000,000. These one hundred and thirty millions pay only \$118,330, while \$98,000,-000 of land pays \$191,980. Q. What are the number and value of those

slaves which cannot be taxed at all by the Legis-There must be 186,000, worth say \$73,000, at all, even if the State should be involved in an expensive war.

Q. But why not raise the tax on slaves tween 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 white man. White men are obliged to leave their business to serve as jurors, as witnessess, to fight our battles and for other public dutles. The poll-tax is high enough already, perhaps too high. Q. But possibly slaves pay enough for COUNTY
TAXES to make up this inequality.
A. No. Land is taxed for county purposes—

so are white men. In Lenoir county, land valued at a little over 1,000,000 pays to County and State \$12,053.47, while slaves worth (say) \$4,000,000 pay only \$6,249.60. Land in Lenoir pays \$10.00 on the \$1,000, slaves \$1.72, for county purposes. A sed, no matter who is President, or what party is limits of the negro fellow worth \$1500 pays to the County and in power. That is the voice of North Carolina But look State \$2.52; land worth \$1500 pays \$18.00; over and the voice of the nation!

A. Yes; land gets overflowed, wears cut, is responsibility of the Democratic leaders. Q. But young slaves can't work, don't produce in the 11th resolution. Here it is: If land is not physicked with manure it soon dies.

1850, 5,453,975 acres of land improved and 15,- tution, State or National, and that we especially 543,008 acres unimproved; ret all unimproved land is taxed 20 cents on 100 value. Besides, little negroes increase more rapidly in value than any other

A. The value is in round numbers \$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 LAWD TAX WOULD BE of property in all sections of the State. DIMINISHED ONE-HALF and a slave of the average

value of \$600 would pay about 60 cents.
Q. Do the Constitution of OTHER SOUTH-STATES contain restrictions on taxing siaves ? ONLY TWO. In Tennessee none those between 12 and 50 can be taxed, but they must be taxed ad valorem. In Virginia, all slave property except slaves under 12 and over 50, most be taxed as high as \$300 worth of land and not

Q. Are there any other INEQUALITIES UNDER THE LAST REVENUE BILL? A. Yes; many. The following show some:

Slaves on \$100 value paid Taxable slaves Money at interest, stocks &c , paid 2 40 Goods bought, 15 00 Clothing, Watches, 10 00 Buggiss, Caryalls, &c., 10 00 Liquors bought out of the State bought in the State, Studs and Jacks, (say) 50 00 Mechanics &c., on their labor Mr. Holden, in the N. C. Standard of 20th

June, says it was NECESSARY FOR THE DEMOCRAT-IC PARTY TO PASS THIS VERY LAW. Q. What! machanics, overseers, &c. heavy tax on their wages? A. Yes; a mechanic making \$500 pays \$5 on his wages and 80 cents on his poll. A slave me-chanic working at the same bench, making \$500, would pay 80 cents only. If the slave is over 50

Q. I suppose, then, the white mechanic is free from all other taxes? A. You are mistaken. Every honest merchant will admit that he charges his tax to his customers. That tax must be paid whether the goods rot en his shelves or are burnt.

he pays nothing.

Q. Does that make the PRICE OF SUGAR, COF-PEE, SALT, CALICO, and OTHER NECESSARIES HIGH-A. Certainly. Sugar, for example, costing in N. York 6 to 8 cents, will be sold in Lenoir or

Green for 10 or 12 cents. Part of this high price Q. Has the Democratic party provided a REM-A. None at all. In their platform they say they deem it the DUTY of the Legislature, in

passing acts for raising revenue, so to adjust tax-ation as to bear as EQUALLY AS PRACTICABLE, within the limius of the Constitution, on the VARIous interests and classes of property in all sections of the State." Q. Does this Democratic platform go for taxing Hogs, DUCKS, CHICKENS, &c?

A. It does. Hogs are "classes of property," so are chickens; and the platform says it is the duty of the Legislature to "bear upon 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 pre-mature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust" to alter What BEMEDY does the CONSTITUTIONAL

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 discrim-

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

might be taxed for the exclusive privileges grant-

CARDS, BOWLING ALLEYS, DIRKS AND PISTOLS and

A. By no means. The tax on such things i in the nature of a police regulation for the sup-pression of VICE or for promoting the good order of the community. THE TAX IS A PENALTY. In Tennessee it is a crime to wear dirks, bowie kn. ves and pistols at all—we only impose a high tax. Would the tax on MONEY be lowered

A. No, if money is made to pay county TAXes, it would not be lowered. Does the Constitutional Union Platforn allow of discrimination? A. Yes, in favor of the NATIVE PRODUCTS to

the State and the INDUSTRIAL PURSUITS of

A. The Legislature may favor our own pro-ductions, and the industry of our people, by ex-empting some articles and by laying higher taxes on foreign products and luxuries, such as Champaign. French Brandles, &c. It may be very proper and necessary to tax more heavily articles 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 workmen.

Q. Have other Southern States adopted AD VALOREM in practice?

A. Yos, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Florida, Louisian and Texas. So have Arkansas and Missouri, though the Legislature of Arkansas ex-empts 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 Legislatures of all the States but North Carolina have power to tax all slaves.

> From the Washington Dispatch. HOW IT WORKS.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Editor of the Dispatch-SIR:-Pardon a little neing in your neutral columns. The enemies of Equal Taxation are becoming desperate. They man who owns only \$500 worth of land and no need to be seen, must be left. Why should be seen to be seen, must be left. Why should be seen to be seen, must be seen to be s said, is discouraged. He feels that he is beaten beyond all hope. Pool and Equal Taxation are setting the East, the Centre and the West, in a blaze. Ellis deserves to be beaten, and the Democratic leaders deserve it. They knew when they met in Convention at Kaleigh, that a majority of the Democrats in North Carolina were in favor of Equal Taxation -that they were in favor of taxing slaves, as well as every other species of property, according to value, equally and justly. Ellis was immovably opposed to ad valorem, and the Convention succumbed to him. I say he deserves to be beaten, and he will be. Gov. Ellis has divided and ruined the Democratic party in N. Carolina, as the frie.ids of Douglas in North, and the fire-esters of the South, bave ruined and divided the National Democracy; and they all deserve to be beaten. The people must now obliged to do, while his more favored neighbave equal and just taxation, no matter who is bor, who hires out 2 or 20 negro men at \$250 a-Governor, or what party is in the ascendant.—
The Black Republican party must be beaten and
the Constitution and the Union must be preserv-

The friends of Equal Taxation have no Q. Land pays seven times as much as slaves! but hope of securing it, but by the election of John the support the State government, but the then, slaves get sick and die; does land get sick Pool and the ad valorem candidates for the Legisattacked with drought, with worms and rust. - what they say in their platform at Raleigh. All Houses and turpentine trees and fences are burnt. they say in their platform at Raleigh. All they

anything; ought they to be taxed?

11. Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbin any of the sectional compromises of our Consti 11. Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbin deprecate the introduction at this time by the Oposition party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, Q. What is the value of land and slaves believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous combined, and what do they pay into the Treasu- and unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the rais ing of revenue, so to adjust taxation, as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the titution, upon the various interests and classes

Now what does that mean? Examine it closely and without prejudice. They are "opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of the Constitution." Mr. Pool and others have shown clearly, that if any sectional compromise exist in the Constitution, that Equal Taxation, be ing just and fair to every citizen, cannot disturb them. They have argued, that if any were en-tered into by the Convention of 1835, as Gov. Ellis and his friends allege, for the special benefit of the East, that it is a sufficient answer to prove, as the record shows, that the East repudiated the new Constitution at the time, by casting an overwhelming vote against its ratification. Again, it is clear and undeniable, that if the alleged compromises operate to fix an unequal and unjust bur-den upon the large majority of the people of the State, they ought to be expunged from the Con-stitution. The people thought so when they adopted free suffrage; that broke what is called

The platform of the Democratic leaders dep coates the proposition of Equal Taxation made by the Opposition, "believing it to be premature impolitic, dangerous and unjust." Mark that!
"Premature," of course, when the people have been groaning under a burden for several years, that must get beavier and heavier every year .-"P.emature," of course, to make haste to provide a remedy for that burden! What logic! "for whom? The Democratic leaders? No doubt of it. But I ask is it "premature" the people who have to bear the burden?

But it is "impolitic!" Exactly so. Policy, always with political demagogues, goes before honesty, quality and justice! Perhaps it was very "impolitie" for the Opposition to take up Equal Taxation first. But why did not the Democratic eaders do it when so many of the Democrate were in favor of it? Why, forsooth, because Equal Taxation-to tax slaves as property-is dangerous!" Worse and worse. To it "dangerous" to tax the slave property and all and to make property. It is, therefore, properly property equally, and according to value? "Dan-the chief subject of taxation. gerous" to the people to relieve their burdens, and to put every free citizen of the State on an equal to put every free citizen of the State on an equal er subject of taxation, is preposterous. It would footing? O! shocking, shocking! Perhaps they be in my view the most burdensome and unjust of mean it is "dangerous" to the institution? "Dan-all modes of taxation. If you tax the income of gerous" to the success of the party? It may destroy the talismanic power of the everlasting cry of nigger! nigger! What hypocrisy? Can it be "dangerous" to do justice to the free, laboring white men of the State, by taxing slave property

exactly as land and real estate are taxed? Again, the Democratic leaders say "it is un Still worse. Can they show it? I defy them. Every honest man in North Carolina will defy them to show that it is unjust in any sense, der any circumstances, to tax every man who owns 5, 10, 20, 100 or 500 negroes, according to schat he is worth, just precisely as you tax every other man who owns 1, 2, or 500 acres of land, or a house and lot, or any other property that will bring money—that constitutes his credit or his espital, according to what he is worth! That is all the friends of Equal Tuxation mean. Twist it and turn it and mistify it as you please, that is all that Mr. Pool ever meant or any other friend of Equal Taxation. Is that "unjust?" Let the

pocratic leaders show it if they can! I defy The democratic leaders say, that Equal Taxlina can never look to the Democratic leaders for makes a competency. About 70 in every 100 fail just and Equal Taxation! That is a settled point. In business; but how rare is it for a farmer to fail. We do them the justice to suppose that they never can advocate ad valorem in State Taxation because I will not charge them with wilfully advocating what they know to be "dangerous and

cratic party in the Union. From a great National conservative party, it has reduced it to two sectional, perhaps destructive parties in the coun-try, and negrodomiwill defeat Gov. Ellis and divide the Democratic party in North Carolins. He de-

serves it. Look again at the platform. They are willing nay they declare it to be the duty of the Legisla-ture to tax the various interests and classes of property in the State as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution. Now, what does that mean? Its entire language is hypocritical and deceptive. I will not say they designed it. It is the duty of the Legislature, &c. They have had the control of the Legislature for 12 years; why have they not done it? Why have they not taxed the various interests and classes of prop erty as equally practicable! Why use the word practicable! Why not tax as equally as possible! That is what the people want. But they will go no further than "the limits of the Constitution." Ah! they are law-abiding, Constitution-loving men—these leaders of the Democratic party But they will not go a step further. A very small alteration in the Constitution will enable them to 'ax slaves equally with other property. That is all the change the friends of Equal Taxation want; but they stoutly oppose it.

They have got it as they want it. How does
it work? Let us see. Turn to the revenue
bill. Notice some of its inequalities. It will be

\$1000 worth of land pays a tax of 1000 or 1,500 or a negro over 12 or under 50 worth that, pays 1000 of money loaned pay 1000 of dividend or profit pays 1000 of clerk hire, overseer's or any one's salary or fee, pays 1000 worth of goods purchased pays 1000 worth of clothing purchased pays 1000 worth of riding vehicles pays 1000 worth of watches pays

1000 worth of liquors bought out of

I have just noticed a few of these inequalities. The practical inequality of the present system, order to be seen, must be felt. Why should be compelled to pay \$1 tax on his land, while another, who owns no land, but has ten negroes worth \$6,000, say a man and his wife and eight children under 12, be required to pay only \$1.60 tax? Here is a man or a widow, who owns a house and lot valued at \$2,500 and no other property, except a little furniture; he or she is com-pelled to pay to the State. besides a heavy town and county tax, \$5.00 tax on the house and lot; while the next door neighbor, who, of choice, prefers to rent a house, owns four likely negro and three negro women under 50, and six children under 12, valued at \$10,000, is required to pay only \$5.60. There is a clerk or an overseer, who gets but \$500 salary, every cent of which it takes to support him and his family; now tell me is it piece, is only compelled to pay \$1.60 on \$500, the hire of two negro fellows? Is that just, is it equal? Is that as "equal as practicable within the

limits of the Constitution?" O shame! where

But look again. Under our present system not only is the real estate and much other proper highly to support the State government, but the I do not make the assertion on my own entire tax to pay the expenses of each County, the poor tax, the school tax, public buildings, patrol, Insane Asylum, Deaf and Dumb Asylum and jury tax, all comes out of the land or real estate and the polls. Why is this? Is it right? Now Equal Taration, as proposed by Mr. Pool, would change this burden and divide it more equally. And why should all the taxes collected upon interest, upon dividend and profit, salaries and fees, negro trading, liquor selling, &c., &c., go for the suport of the State, and none for the County, the poor, school fund, &c? In tome Counties the burden is enormous. Let the people look into it. I give only a

> IN REUFORT COUNTY. \$1000 worth of land (State and County tax) pays \$1000 worth of slaves (valuing all theslaves) pays about

ty purposes) is IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Or the poll tax on negroes (for State & Coun-

\$1000 worth of land or real estate, pays \$1000, or a taxable slave worth it, pays I regret that I have not the statistics of Hyde. Pitt and other Counties; but the above is enough to show the inequalities and injustice of our pres ent system. Many people, who have only a scan-ty subsistence, are thus ground to the dust by taxation, while many who are surfeited with wealth,

are favored by exemption.

The people, in this section, especially, have been told, that a man's property is not the most fit and proper subject of taxation, because there are great nequalities among men and women, in the managenient of property. Property, in some person's hands, pays much better than in others, and hence it is wrong, they say, and it would be unequal to a part of the compromise or contract, and of tax all property alike. I suppose those who advocate this view, think there is great force in the reasoning. "But upon the same principle a man's property ought to be exempted from taxation because he has been providentially afflicted with rheumatism or small pox or bilious fever, and, herefore, could not give his attention to it. If of Heaven, then they might, with propriety, perthe taxes of citizens were due to the Exchequer haps, expect some immunity on account of ciency in corporcal or mental ability, or on so ncy in corporcal or mental ability, or on account of affliction, but human governments having no power over such matters, cannot be expected to make exemptions for such cases. Every cent of property which a man owns, is the special subject property which a man owns, is the special subject of government protection, whether the owner has ability or health to manage it or not. Government is obliged to protect it, if it be a wise and good one, and hence, it has a just claim upon property to meet its expenses. Besides, as I have before said, property is the true basis of every man's credit. credit-it is the fulcrum upon which he rests his lever of industry and enterprise, to secure gain

The idea that income in this country is the propevery man, be it little or much, you would not only tax labor, but the bread and meat and fish of the poor. But if you only tax him, who has an income over and above what is necessary to the support of himself and family, then you would tax the surplus only. The theory is plausible, but if reduced to practice, would be singlularly amusing and ridiculous With our present credit system not more than one-fifth of our population have any real surplus. In that case, only one-fifth of the population would be taxed at all, and more than this, only about one tenth of those who make a surplus, could make oath, with any degree of certainty, as to the amount really made. About one man in a thou sand keeps a regular set of books and it is certain that no one else could give a

reasonable guess much less swear to the amount of his income. Such a tax would bear very severely on slaveholders and farmers. No class of then have a more certain income. It has been said, that nothing pays worse than farming. The truth is, nothing pays so well as farming, except slaves to hire.— Merchandize, which bears the heaviest burden of in business; but how rare is it for a farmer to fail.

It may be said, that it is chargeable to the extravagance of the merchants. I think not. As a body, they are a little ten close to be containing. The answer will be of importance to the people. This double game between Ellis and Craige smells of corruption. Let the people be on their guard.

The supposed reason who Company to be containing to the people be on their guard. body, they are a little too close to be extravagant; some say, too close to be honest. The truth is, it

of all property such as hogs, ducks, chickens, do.

A. No: this charge is brought to turn away the attention of the people from the two hundred millions worth of slave property. The Legislature can tax these things now if they want to, but they do not. They will never tax things so small in value that the expenses of collection will be more than the tax.

Q. But the Democrats say you intend to abolish or decrease the tax on the Chrous, on Exell.

A. That is not true. Such things are not taxed as property, but as prayllagues or laxes the Legislature will still have full power over these things. Just to all corrorations, as banks, the Legislature will still have full power over these things. Just to all corrorations, as banks, the Democratic such the people. If it is "dangerous and unjust" now, can it ever be otherwise? Certainly not. Then the only hope that the friends of the uncertainties of the business, the lack of proper training and talent, and the ruinous influence of the credit system.

Equal Taxation have of ever getting it in North Carolina, is to cote for JOHN POOL and the all used to another carolina, is to cote for JOHN POOL and the all used to another carolina, is to cote for JOHN POOL and the all used to end this point, which I conceive too at surd and the ruinous influence of the credit system.

But no en tax these things no mall in value that the expenses of collection will be ruined to the carolina, is to cote for JOHN POOL and the all used to end this point, which I conceive too all used to end this point, which I conceive too all use of the Legislature.

But no en tax these things are not to adjust taxation, as to bear as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, upon the shareholders, than upon any other citizens. They are which the of men whose income of course you must take into account the sections of the State." Exactly. Don't you see that the people ponder the foregoing, and I have the end of the credit system.

But no end the ruinus influence of the credit system.

of Equal Taxation is examined, the more thorof Equal Taxation is examined, the more thorough will be the conviction of the people, that the most equal, just and proper system of taxation as the first reliance of the State, is that every species of property in the State be taxed according to the value. Let the property of the people—lands, houses, slaves, money, and all personal estate, be taxed secording to the value, equally, exempting what is needful to promote the enterprise and industry of the people, and then let the residue of taxation be laid justly and equally upon monopolies, tranchises, amusements, and whatever else is necessary to the protection of the lives, morals and property of the public, and all will be well. VOX POPULI.

Beaufort County, July 7, 1860.

scenes at the scaffold :

THE EXECUTION OF HARDEN. Harden, the wife-poisoner, was executed, Belvidere, N. J., on Friday last. He made a confession, but it has not yet been given to the public. The following is an account of the last

Harden appeare I with arms closely pinioned t

his sides, and the fatal noose artistically coiled

about his neck, and walked by the side of the Sheriff up the steps of the gallows. Harden seemed as culm and composed as during his trial, and walked along with his head slightly bowed downward and his eyes directed straight before him.— He was dressed in the clothes he wore during his confinement—an old, shabby blue dress coat, a pair of black cloth pants and shoes of patent leather. The Rev. Mesers. Kirk, Day and Mat-thews, and their friends, accompanied him upon the scaffold. All knelt, the spectators removing their hats; and Harden dropping upon one knee, his face turned upwards, uttered in a low murmur an ejacultory prayer, beseathing God to for-10.00 give him and to be with him, and calling upon 10.00 Jesus Christ to save him in heaven; the silence which prevailed was sudden and painfully intense, and the condemend man's choked and hurried mur-murs could be indistinctly heard in the remotest corner of the yard. This prayer occupied but two or three moments, and then, rising, Harden stood facing the Sheriff upon the fatal drop, and the noose was uncoiled from his neck and attached to the iron book pendant from the rope connecting with the pulley. Standing in the centre of the drop he gave directions to the Sheriff, that upon a reconcerted signal the rope should be cut, and then turning half round, he shook hands with his weeping friends, and calling each one by name said, very distinctly, but in low tones, "Good bye." A black glazed cap was then drawn over is face, the handkerchief with which the signal was to be given was placed in his right hand, and the knot adjusted under his left car. Thus pinioned and masked, he stood perfectly erect, and without the slightest perceptible tremor, said, "Good bye" to the Sheriff, and added, "I thank you for the many kindnesses you have shown me, my friend." The Sheriff hen descended the steps of the scaffold and took his station by the pulley, and for a moment there was an agonizing pause. Harden stood unflinchingly erect, muttering, "God have mercy upon me! Lord Jesus save me in Heaven!" Then for an instant, and what an instant that must have been? he looked firmly and silently into the dark face of death, standing alone upon the shore of that wide ocean of eternity, beneath whose waves he was so soon to sink. The white bankerchief fluttered, like a wounded bird to the ground, the drop fell with a dull thud, the spectators recoiled, and closed their eyes as from the effect of a heavy blow, and the unfortunate man hung suspended

> For a moment he hung perfectly still, with limbs separated and extended, then drew himself up with a strong contraction of the muscles, his pinioned hands strove to reach the cord which was boking out his life, his limbs were slowly bent, and as slowly relaxed seven or eight times; his body swayed backwards and forwards, and without a moan or a single murmur, his spirit passed to God who gave it. As if his death had been telegraphed mysteriously to the crowd outside, the dead eilence was broken by loud cries of "He's gone"—"Good-bye, Harden," and these were the last sounds which broke the dreadful ringing in the sufferer's ears. Amid the most perfect stillness in the yard, strangely relieved against the mur-mure outside, the body hung perfectly still, the head drooped upon the shoulder, and almost touch-ing the spectators, the corpse, stiff and stark, swayed noislessly to and fro. The drop fell at precisely twenty-five minutes past two, and in three minutes all struggles ceased. Time could scarcely be accurately computed at a scene like this, when all hearts beat fast—all hands trembled. and all eyes were glazed with a sudden dimness but in about five minutes Doctors Sharp, Brackley, Mattison and Clarke-the physicians in atten dance-pronounced life extinct.

by the neck, in the clear sunlight, between earth

ANOTHER DOUBLE MURDER IN NEW YORK.

Another most horrible double murder was perestrated in New York on Monday morning, at the corner of the Eleventh avenue and Seventyfirst street. The murderer stole into the house of John Schumaker, a market-gardener, and with a bammer beat in the heads of Mrs. Schumaker and her infant boy, while they were asleep. The murderer then ransacked the house, and escaped with about \$200 in money and various small articles of little value. Francis Hoffman, a German, who was recently discharged from the employ of Mr. Schumaker, was suspected, and at about 11 o'clock was taken into custody. A portion of the money, a silver watch, a breastpin and some of the clothing which had been stolen were found in his possession. He was locked up for trial.

THE OVERLAND MAIL.

VAN BUREN, ARK., July 15 .- The California Overland mail to the 25th, has arrived. The Supreme Court of California, had decided adversely to the claims of Peter Smith to the land on which San Francisco is built, except his title o the beach and water lots, which was confirmed This decision is favorable to actual settlers, but destructive to land and town lot speculators. The official returns from Oregon give Shield Dem.) 70 majority.

CORRECTION.—In our report of the speech o Mr. Pool, at Morganton, there are a few correc tions to which our attention has been called by Mr. Pool, since he read the report, which we would here make, although they do not bear materially upon any part of the discussion, yet we make them in justice to Mr. Pool. However much Gov. Ellis has varied from the truth, in his charges against Mr. Pool, Mr. P. says he has no applied the term "falsehood" to Gov. Ellis.

Mr. Pool took charge of " Mr. Miller's bill i the Senate as its manager," engineered it through a second reading in that body—he did not draw it as was stated by us. This was the bill for the charter of the W. N. C. Railroad, and which, but for the exertions used by Mr. Pool in its half, would not have passed.

In the matter about Jordan, Ellis said be could got others to endorse what Jordan said. Mr. Pool said it was false from whatever source it came - Iredell Express.

GOV. ELLIS DECLINES THE CANVASS. - We are informed upon what we consider to be good authority, that Gov. Ellis has withdrawn from the canvass, and that the Hon. Burton Craige will take his place. Whether Craige will be the future candidate for Governor, we have not been inform-UNION PARTY propose?

A. They say the first thing to be done is to course, they never will be guilty of the crime of thing else. About one merchant in ten in this advocating it! If so, the people of North Caro-State, makes a bare support, and one in twenty Breckinridge? The answer will be of importance

The supposed reason why Gov. Ellis has with-drawn is, that Craige is the tailer, and as there will be an immense Poot to be waded through he apprehends total immersion, and to save his party from disgrace will endeavor to throw the the responsibility on his brother Craige, who, per-haps, can wade a little deeper.—Iredell Express.

Mr. Pool's Prospects .- We are in receipt of Ms. Poot's Prospects.—We are in receipt of letters from various portions of the State, giving most encouraging accounts of Mr. Pool's prospects, leaving no doubt upon our mind of the success of our candidate in August. But to make this doubly certain, let our friends all over the State not relax in their exertions, and on over the State not relax in their exertions, and on the day of election see to it that every voter who is for ad valorem attend the polls to cast his ballet for John Pool.—Iradell Express.

Crop Early Flat, Dutch-Red Top, Large Norfolk, Large Globe and Ruta Baga Turnip Seed, just received at the Drugstore of July 13th, 1860. WILL, IAMS & HAYWOOD.

ORIENTIAL WANDERINGS.

ARAB GRATITUDE .- THE LIGHT OF THE HAREM.

During a successful medical career of more tha

twenty years, in the course of which he has visited every quarter of the globe, it may well be supposed that Professor Holloway has been the recipient of many distinguished marks of honor and confidence. As the originator of a system of treatment which has swept over the world with a force and rapidity that in this enlightened age, are the prerogatives of Truth, his fame everywhere preceeds him. Even in traversing Arabia, some years ago, he found that his name and discoveries were well known to the Shieks of the various tribes, and deputations of Arabs met him at various points of his journey, soliciting the great "Hakim," (.heir name for physician) to visit their tents and administer to the sick. At every encampment he was received with most profound respect, which leepened into absolute reverence as the effect of his wonderful remedies was witnessed by these children of the wilderness. Some of his adven tures among them were quite of a romantic cast. One of their chiefs, a majestic old Bedouin, daughter had been for years affected with a scorbutic disease, was so carried away with rapture at her recovery under Professor Holloway's hands, that, in a burst of gratitude, he offered him half his flocks and herds, if he would remain with the

tribe and be his guest for life.

While visiting Constantinople, on his return nome, he had an audience of the Sultan, and was requested to prescribe for a favorite adalisque in the imperial harem, who had been pronounced incurable by the Turkish doctors. She was a Circassion slave of surpassing beauty, and realized in her form and face tae description of "Young Nourmahel" as described in Lalis Rookh. Her disease was dyspepsia aggravated, no doubt, by the enner, created by a sequestered and monotonous life.—Within a month, however, Professor Holloway's great medicines, with the aid of daily exercise in the gardens of the Seraglio, accomplished a complete cure, and he subsequently received an auto-graph letter from the Sultan, thanking him in the warmest terms, for restoring to health the "Light of his Harem." No seoner was the news of this cure noised through Constantinople, than the odgings of the "Great Frank Physician" were literally besieged by dyspeptic Pashas and billous Beys, and from the period of his departure to the present time, the demand upon his agents in Constantinople for the remedies that bear his name has continually increased .- Dr. Livingstone's

An Admission .- The Romney (Va.) Argus (dem.) reviewing the difficulties which beset the It either one of the democratic candidates have

half the strength in the opposite section that his friends confidently claim for him, the inevitable consequence must be, that Lincoln will carry every Northern, and Bell and Everett every Southern State. Should Lincoln carry the free States, he will receive 183 electoral votes, when 153 is all that is necessary to elect him.

Of the Democratic papers in Virginia, which have defined their positions so far as we are in-termed, 14 are for Breckinridge and Lane, and 8 are for Douglas and Johnson. In view of thes facts is there a sane man in Virgini, who can entertain the idea for a moment that Bell and Everett will not carry the State, b, an overwhelming majority? It is an admission that we are pained to make, but it is folly and madness, to Are manufacturing under their Patent The Zouave Cadets, of Chicago left that place

on the 3d instant, on their Eastern tour, intending to visit also Baltimore and Washington before their return home. They were at Detroit on the 5th, at Buffalo on the 6th, and at Rochester on the GEN. CULLOM ACQUITTED.

WASHINGTON, July 11 .- The Criminal Court -day acquitted Gen. Cullom, of Tennessee, late clerk of the House of Representatives, of the charge of embezzlement of Public money. "SOUTHERN HOUSE."

OHN R. LONDON. JOHN H. BRYAN, Jr Of Wilmington, N. C. Of Raleigh, N. C. LONDON & BRYAN Commission Merchants 32 INDIA STREET,

NOTICE -- WILL ATTENDAT THE and 21st of July, for the purpose of taking the list of Taxables in Raleigh Districts No. 1 and 2, for the year 1860. Mr. Geo. W. Norwood requested me to say that he will be happy to most with his fellow citizens at the same place, to collect the taxes due for 1859. As the occasion is an interesting one, "full attendance is

ROBERT W. SEAWELL, J. P. I will attend at the same time and place to collect the City Taxes. JAMES H. MURRAY, City Collector DOCTOR MARTINI'S

CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR

HAS HAD TEN YEARS TRIAL WHICH SHOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO CONVINCE EVERY SUFFERING WOMAN of the Great Value of the CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR! AND THAT IT IS WITHOUT EXCEPTION THE BEST MEDICINE BEFORE THE PUBLIC

FOR ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IRREGULARTIES Chronic or Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, Vertigo or Dizziness, Pains in the Kidneys, Pains in the small of the Back. Pains under the Shoulders, Lowness of Spirts, Languor and Nervousness Generally Difficult Menstruction, Suspended Menstruction, Or Cessation of the Menses,

And an almost endless variety of other disease dant or irregularities superinduced by colds, by over exertion, by a weak constitution, severe mental or physical labor. The simple remedy for all is to get at the primary cause of the disease: remove it, and you assist Nature to regulate. This can done by CATAMENIAL CORRECTOR,

Which has never failed to effect a cure when properly used, according to the directions, and a fair trial giver

It is prepared from the recipe, and under the per-sonal supervision of a most Skillful Physicial, who for a number of years confined its use to his private practice. For the few years that it has been before the public it has gained for itself a position that will soon by its rapid increase of popularity, place it at the head of all remedies heretofore offered for Women's disease. The more especially those above enumerated which Consumption.

For sale by most respectable Druggists throughouthe Union and Canadas. Price \$1.50 Per Bottle N. B.—When it happens that your Druggist has not the article, the money can be remitted direct to us, and if two or more bottles are ordered at one time, the

nedicine will be sent free of charge for transports Particular directions as to use &c., accompan Druggists can be supplied direct from our Laborato-BARNES & PARK, New York, F. C. WELLS & CO.,

New York, S. B. HANCE, Baltimore, Md. DYOTT'S, Philadelphia, Pa. J. WRIGHT & Co., New Orleans, La. JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio. H. H. HAYS, Portland, Me. Or to any respectable Wholesale Druggists in New York or Philadelphia. Circulars, with Trade Prices, &c., for the Corrector, and our other medicines, sent free to Wholesale Buyers.
No Medicine placed on commission. J. D. I. DE NYSE, General Agent for the United States and Canadas

40 Ann Street, New York.

CHISMAN'S YEAST POWDERS TRURNIP SEED .-- LANDRETH'S NEW

N. C. SIX PER CENT. STATE STOCKS. TREASURY DEPARTMENT, N. C., } July 10th, 1860.

CEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 10 o'clock, A. M., 10th
Aug. next, for the purchase of \$50,000 of Bonds of the
State of North Carolina, issued under "An Act for the
benefit of the Western North-Carolina Railroad Company," dated July 1st, 1860, and running thirty years.

The above bonds will have Compons for interesi at six per cent. per annum attached, payable 1st January

and July in each year.

The principal and interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York, unless Bank of the Republic, in the City of New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State.

Successful bidders upon being informed of the acceptance of their bids, can deposit the amount of their bids, including the accrued interst. to the credit of the undersigned, in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of North Carolina or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh.

Parties bidding will please address their letters endorsed "Proposals for N. C. Stocks" to the undersigned at Raleigh, N. C.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Gov-

The bids will se opened in the presence of the Gov

ernor, Secretary, and Comptroller of State, and the President of the Bank of the North-Carolina. july 11th-td.

S. DANCY, J. H. HYMAN, F. M. HYMAN, Of Tarboro, Of Scotland Neck, Of Warrenion N. C. N. C. N. C. DANCY, HYMAN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

124 Pearl Street, Vill open a Branch House in Norfolk, Va., on the 1s

of September, 1860, under the name of HYMAN, DANCY & CO.

ALLEGHANY SPRINGS, 1-2 MILES from SHAWSVILLE DEPOT, Montgomery County, Va. THE PROPRIET ORS having purchased this

Watering Place in October last, have thoroughly repaired and furnished it with entirely new furniture of the best class, and will open it for the ception of Visitors on the 15th day of June. Having increased accommodations, and made liberal arrangements for the comfort of their guests, they flatter themselves that but few (if any) Watering Places will afford the same attractions as this:

It is situated in the county of Mentgomery, 33 niles from Shawsville Depot, (Va. & Tenn. I R.) on the banks of the Roanoke River, and is surround ed by some of the mest beautiful and attractive scenery to be found among the Mountains o. Virginia. The Water has acquired such a reputation in the last few rears, that it is unnecessary to say anything in commendation of it. It is now considered a specific for the worst forms of Dyspepsia, and a remedy for all Cutaneous Diseases, disordered conditions of the Stomach, Bowels and Liver, and for prostration of the nervous system. We might append a number of certificates from Physicians and others acquainted with its merits, and to these might be added ad infinitum.

Passengers will be met at Shawaville by Four-Hors Omnibusses, to convey them over a new road to the Springs. Persons leaving Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, and Petersburg in the morning, arrive at the Springs the same day; those from the South will find the same conveyance on the arrival of each train.

BOOTH, COLHOUN & CO.

TIN FOIL & METALLIC CAP MANUFACTOR No. 38, Crosby Street, N. Y. JOHN J. CROOKE & CO.,

ROLLED TIN FOIL,

PLAIN, PRINTED OR EMBOSSED, Fine Cut and Cavendish Tobaccos, Cheese Spices. &c.

Thine Beaten Foil, all sizes, superior in brillency and METALLIC CAPS, INVALUABLE

for sealing Bottles, containing Wine, or other liquid: lars, &c., stamped with any name or design required

MUSIC PLATES, SOLDER, TYPE AND BRITANIA METALS.

5000 ACRES of Land all in one body, 12 miles from Albany, Geo., 2,000 acres cleared, and plenty of Water, and from 50 to 70 Negroes, and Stock of all kinds. I will sell the Land and Negroes, or the Land without the Negroes. The place willmake two beautifull Plantations. Splendid Corn and Cotton Lands. TERMS .- 1/2 cash and the balance in 5 and 10 years

so that I get the interest. There can be worked on the place one hundred hands. HAMLIN J. COOK. ALBANY, Georgia, June 17th, 1860.

june 24-3mpd. NOTICE T IS AN ESTABLISHED FACT THAT E. A. Whitaker, keeps the Largest Stock of Groceries and Liquors in the City of Raleigh.—

Persons would do weit to call and examine.

JUST RECEIVED. Chocolate. Currants, Oranges, Lemmo

CANVASSED HAMS, NORTH CARO-At E. A. WHITAKER'S.

E. A. WHITAKER'S

SMOKED BEFF, AND BOLOGNA SAU-

SHALL START NORTH ON MONDAY the 23rd, and will be pleased to attend to any busi-E. A. WHITAKER.

OAF AND CRUSHED SUGAR.

NOTICE...The Subscriber offers for sale he Summer Residence, containing 120 Summer Residence, containing 130 acres of mead ow Land, situated about 5 miles west of Raleigh, and half a mile south of the N. C. Railroad. A large, well finished Dwelling House, with the necessary out Houses, am ng them an Ice House, Barn and Stab.es; a fine assortment of Fruit Trees; and a well of pure wa-

ter, &c.

The above mentioned property is a very desirable location for a School, or Residence. Liberal terms offered to the purchaser. Persons wishing to purchase are referred to the Messrs. Tucker, of Raleigh, or to Henry

The above proporty will be sold at auction on the 3rd Monday in Augusts first day of Wake County

SARAH F. B. CARRAWAY. Elizabeth States, insert 3 month and forwar

bill to this Office.

TEXAS LAND, AND MONEY. TYEXAS COURT OF CLAIMS RE-ESTABLISH-EXAS COURT OF CLAIMS RE-ESTABLISH-ED.—All heirs of soldiers who served in the Tex ian war of Independence, and who have not received their land, must apply for the same before the 1st of June, 1861, or be forever barred. All persons having any character of claim whatever for LAND OR MONEY against Texas can now secure the same by properly prosecuting their rights. The undersigned has sees ral thousand names of persons entitled, and all other data pertaining to the Texas land business, and will attend promptly to any claim entrusted charge. Address

THOS. D. WILLIAMS. Attorney at Law, WACO, TEXAS.
REFERES to Judge Person, Judge Battle, Governo mar 25-6m. Swain, and others.

TOTICE -- TO WHOM IT MAY CONof Raleigh, I take this opportunity to inform the Public generally, that I am prepared to make contracts for public or private Buildings, in any part of the State, on the most favoable terms. I am "lso prepared to to furnish Granite in its rough state for Building or other purposes, or dressed to order in any shape required, at reasonable rates.

Orders for stone addressed to me through the Post Office, Box 249, or left in care of James Puttick, will meet with prompt attention. june 16-tf.

THOMAS COATES. CHISMAN'S YEAST POWDERS ARE PESCUD'S DRDGSTORE

EDUCATION

MEDICAL COLLEGE OF VIRGINIA. AT RICHMOND. session of 1860-'61.

THE ANNUAL COURSE OF LECTURES WILL commence on the first Monday in OCTOBER, and ontinue until the first of MABCH. CH. BELL GIBPON, M. D., Professor of Surgery

DAVID H. TUCKER, M. D., Protessor of The and Practice of Medicine.
BEVERLY R. WELLFORD, M. D., Profess Materia Medica and Therapeutics.

ARTHUR E. PETICOLAS, M. D., Professor of A.

. S. JOYNES, M. D., Professor of Institutes of Med IAMES H. CONWAY, M. D., Professor of Ob trics, &c.

JAMES B. McCAW, M. D., Professor of Chemistry,
MARION HOWARD, M. D., Demonstrator of Ana.

This institution offers to Southern Students every facility for the attainment of a complete Medical Ed. nestion. Through the liberality of the Legislature as its late session, in appropriating the sum of Thirty Thousand Dollars in aid of the College, these facilities Thousand Dollars in aid of the College, these facilities will now be much extended. Large and important additions are being made to the Museum; the Chemical Apparatus and other means employed to illustrate the Lectures in the several departments. The College building is undergoing repairs and desirable alterations, and a new Hospital in in course of erection, in immediate proximity to the College, which will great for each other than the college of the means of Chemical instruction. Ample facilities will be afforded for the prove

Ample facilities will be afforded for the prosecution of Practical Anatomy.

Instead of the single "Warren Prize" of One Hundred Dollars heretofore offered to members of the graduating class, two prizes of Fifty Dollars each annow offered, one for the best Essay on any Surgical subject, and the other for the best Essay on any subject pertaining to the Theory or Practice of Medicine.

FEES: Professors Tickets (each \$15.) \$10.

Matriculation.

Demonstrator of Austomy, For further information, or for a copy logue containing full particulars, address
L. S. JOYNES, M. D., Dean of the Faculty Richmond, July 5, 1860. july 11-

RALEIGH PEMALE SEMINARY. The next Term of this institution will begin the las Tuesday in July and continue 21 weeks. Rev. J. W. Tucker will have charge of the classes

Mental and Moral Philosophy, Evidences of Christian ry, Rhetoric and Logic.
T. H. Brame, Mathematics, Natural Sciences Miss A. J. Searle, Modern Languages and Pain miss F. T. Lewis, Music

Miss — , Primary Department. For further information apply to T. H. Brame, Pres lent of the Seminary. M. A. BLEDSOE, President A. M. GORMVN Sec'y. june 27-11t. WANTED -- A SITUATION AS TEACH.

ER either in an Academy, or private family by one who has had several years experience in teaching. Branches taught: English, Mathematics, Latin, Greek and French. Address, stating terms,

Mr. CLINTON, Rockingham County, Va. WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGIbegin its 20th year the 12th of July. Its advantages and terms are believed to be as favorable as those of any Institution in this part of the country.

JULIUS WILCOX. METHODIST PROTESTANT COLLEGE. Jamestown, Guilford Co., N. C. The 3rd Session of this College will commence July

For particulars apply to

11th, 1860. For Catalogues or Circulars, Address june 9-2m. THE WILSON SCHOOLS.

WILSON, N. C.

M. B. and Mrs. Richardson, aided
ton Assistant Teachers. 'Ine Fall Term commences on Thursday, the 19 For a Catalogue, address the Principal. june 30-1m D. S. RICHARDSON, Principal

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE WARRENTON, NORTH CAROLINA. The Fall Session will open on Wednesday, t lish Literature, instruction will be given in Late Greek, French and German Lauguages; Vocal and I

strumental Music, Painting, Drawing, &c.
Terms, for five months (Half in advance) board, cluding lights, &c., Washing and Fuel, English Tuition, \$12 60, \$13 00, \$17 50. Warrenton has been long and favorably known for its healthfulness, and its superior advantages for the well-qualified Teachers, and aford thorough instruction the solid and practical, as well as in the Ornament

Pupils boarding in the Coilege will be under the constant supervision of the President and Teachers, will receive that care and attention necessary to the E. E PARHAM, A. M. july 4-10. HILLSBOROUGH, N. C., MILITARY ACADEMY

FINHIS ACADEMY WILL BE CONDUCTED ON the plan of the Virginia and &, Carolina State COL. C. C. TEW, jan 29-1y MAS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurs, and Female Physician, j Soothing Syrup, which greatly facilitates the process of tee thing, by sell ening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ois and spasmodic action, and is Sure to Regulate the Bowers.

Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourself We have put up and sold this article for over ten year and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what w any other mediringle instance, when timely it failed, ina WINSLOW'S SOOTHING to effect a cure, used. Never did SYRUP. we know an is one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted

with its operations, and speak in terms of commenda-tion of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPU-TATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the presciption of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has

NEVER PAILING SUCCESS in THOUSANDS OF CASES It not only relieves the child from pain, but invit gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will a Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic

convulsion which, if not died, and in CHILDREN lieve it the BEST TEETHING. AND SUREST THE WORLD, REMEDYIN in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHOAIN any other cause. We would say to every mother who

has a child suffering from any of the foregoing com-plaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOW THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

Price only 25 cents per Bottle.

Ab 25-17. LUMBER --- LONG LEAR PINE THOSE WISHING NO. I LUNG LEAF PINE,

CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE. AT A LOW PRICE FOR CASH. T. H. SNOH. Laths supplied in any quantity at store F. H. S.