From the Salisbury Bannet. ADDRESS OF THE "WAKE OUNTY WORKING MEN'S ASSOCIATION."

We have read the Address of the Wake Coun-ty Working Men's Association to the people of North Carolina with a mixed feeling of surprise and disappointment—but greatly more of the lat-ter than the former. With all due respect to its authors, we must say that it is neither a full its authors, we must say that it is neither a full nor a fair statement of the questions discussed; and it evinces, as we think, but a shallow view into the great science of political economy. It is rather of the special pleading order, calculated more to entrap the unwary in the web of sophistry, than to lead to correst conclusions by the true light of reason.

We have said it is neither a full nor a fair statement of the questions involved, and we propose to prove it.

In the Address as we find it in the Standard, (we have not yet received a copy of the pamph-(we have not yet received a copy of the pamph-let,) the following case is put: "The overseer, with 20 hands under him, making for his employer 100 bags of cotton, worth \$5,000, if receiving \$600, paid \$6, and the employer, for that which produced him \$5,000, paid \$10.' -Now this state-ment of the case is neither full nor fair, and what is more, without intending to he offensive, it is not true. It is not full, because it omits the important fact that the employer has *lands* as well as slaves employed in making the 100 bags of cot-ton, and upon which he pays a tax ;--it is not fair, because the gross income of the employer is given, while that of the overseer is nett;-it is not true, because the employer in fact pays more than \$10 tax upon the negroes alone, besides a tax on the land with which he makes this 100 bags of cot-

Now we will undertake to give a statement of the case, which we submit to the judgment of all practical men as the true one.

We assert, then, as a fact that nine out of ten of the plantations in North Carolina, upon which 100 bags of cotton can be raised, will sell in market for \$10,000. Besides this, mules, horses, hogs, cattle, farming tools, are all required to carry on the operations of farming, and they all cost money. Mules and horses must be fed, negroes must be fed and clothed; doctors, blacksmiths, carpenters, plow makers and menders must all be paid too out of this \$5,000. A tax is paid both upon the land and the poll, to the county as well as the State, and rather more to the former than the latter-for it is as necessary to support the county as the State government. The case simply and truly stated is as follows :

20 negroes pay a poll tax to the State of The same negroes pay an average county tax

\$10,000 worth of landspays a State tax of 20 The same land pays an average county tax of 25

Total

Sixty-seven dollars, then, is the tax which the employer must pay upon the property with which the 100 bags of cotton are made ; and it must paid, too, out of this income of \$5,000, just as the overseer pays \$6 out of his income of \$600. But this is not the only deduction to which this \$5,000 insome is to be subjected. We make another estimate for the authors of the Address.

The expenses of the farm must be deducted, and these we estimate as follows, again appealing to the judgment of practical men to sustain

Total receipts by employer from cotton \$5,000 crop, \$ 600 He pays overseer's wages,

Feeding and clothing 20 hands, at 1,400 \$70 each,

Wear and tear of mules, horses, wag-500 ons, &c., &c.,

responsible to the public. On this account we de-fend them. They are not perfect, it is true, such laws rarely are—but perhaps they are the best that could be formed under the circumstances. They do not, however, contain the glaring defects char-ged by the "Working Men's" Address. There is another feature of this Address against which we enter our solemn protest. Its tenden-ev we make no allusion to motives—is unques-

y-we make no allusion to motives-is unque onably to divide the community into classes, and to excite one against the other. To speak plain-ly, it is very much in the nature of a bill of indictnent against slavholders and slave property We submit, most earnestly, whether this is the time to excite dissensions of this character ? And why this outery against the inequality of taxes borne by slaveholders? What great grievance is this that oppresses the working Men of the Wake

County Society? The Address says, "The individual interest of every tax payer" requires a modification of our revenue laws. It so, why enter into exclusive associations to effect it? If all have an interest in these reforms, let all join to effect them. Let not the "Working Man" seperate himself from others and cry out against the

slaveholder. We ask again, what grievance oppresses the Working Men" of the Wake Association How much taxes do each and all of them pay The extent of the grievance can only be measure by the amount of taxes paid. We challenge these gentlemen to produce a list of their members, with the amount of taxes raid by each: Let the public see it, as in this way only can they see the extent of the grievance complained of. Willfthe list be forthcoming?

We mean no disrespect to any member of the Association, but in our opinion they have issued a most dangerous Address, and therefore we have spoken plainly, as it is our duty to do.

Since the foregoing was written, we have come across the following articles from the editorial columns of the National Era, a rank abolition sheet issued in Washington City, and the Hartford (Conn.) Evening Press, also a Wool-dyed abolition print. These articles prove the correctness of our conclusion as to the dangerous tendency of the Address, and of the "Wake county Working Men's Association." We of course disclaim any intention of implicating the authors of the Address or the members of the Association, in anything like the "irrepressible conflict." We copy the articles to show that what we regard as having a dangerous tendency to divide the community into hostile classes, is seized upon and exulted over by the deadliest enemies of African slavery and the

South, as an evidence of the "irrepressible conflict" between " freedom and slavery :"

[From the National Era.] THE IRREPRESIBLE CONFLICT IN NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard of a recent date contains a long address to the people of the State by the "Wake County Workingmen" Association," which cannot fail to be regarded as an illustration of the "irrepressible conflict' which ever exists between freedom and slavery. The object of the association is to bring about an equalization of taxation in the State, so that slave property may be compelled to pay its equal portion of the public burdens. The constitution of the State, as it was remodelled in 1835, provides that slaves between the ages of twelve and fifty years shall be subject to a poll or capitation tax, equal to that paid by white men ; and that those over fifty and under twelve shall be exempt from taxes.

According to the address of the association, this leaves 187.913 slaves, worth \$112,567,800, untaxed. The 150,925 who are subject to taxation are valued at \$139,000,000, and the tax paid on this highly productive slave property is only \$75,462, while real estate, worth \$97,842,481 pays 146,150. Here,

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS--FIRST SESSION. WASHINGTON, Jan. 12.

SENATE. Mr. Davis introduced a bill for the better o nization of the army. Many Executive communications were refer

Mr. Pugh concluded his speech in reply to Mr. verson.

Messrs. Douglas, Davis, Clay and Green contined to debate on the soundress of Douglas Demo-

Mr. Douglas said his views relative to slavery were of 12 years' standing, and were the senti-ments of three-fourths of the Democracy. If they were excluded from the party, it would not have enough left to elect a candidate for President. His views had undergone no change yet, and he had been eleven times made chairman of the Territorial committee.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Sherman asked Mr. Houston if certain remarks by letter were intended to be personally or politically offensive. The response was satisfactory to the interrogator.

Mr. Sherman said he would steadily refuse to make any explanation relative to his endorsement of the Helper book while Clarke's resolution is nending.

Mr. Clarke said he did not intend his resolution as a personal reflection, but would not withdraw

An effort was here made to induce Clarke to withdraw his resolution'and substitute the following which had been prepared by the representatives of all parties except Republicans :

Whereas, the agitation of the slavery question is productive of no good but of evil to the whole country, and its discussion ought to be discontinued by all parties : Therefore,

Resolved, That no man who has recommended and still insists upon, and does not disavow, the doctrines expressed in the extracts read from Hel-pers book, and who is not opposed to the further agitation of the slavery question, is fit to be Speak-

Mr. Clarke was surprised that his friends should have prepared this resolution without consulting him, and refused to withdraw his previous resolu-Mr. Haskin asked a question of Mr. McRae,

which elicited from Mr. Clarke, cf New York, the words, " It is none of my colleague's business

Mr. Haskin still on the floor, spoke in a loud tone, saying he wanted to show in what position his colleague had stood. His colleague claimed to be an an'i-Lecompton democrat, but had been circus riding.

There were loud and repeated cries of Order take your seat !

As the disorder was increasing, a member ner vously called for the Sargeant-at-arms.

Many members rose to their feet and some rose to the main aisle, near which Mr. Haskin was standing. Mr. Keitt's voice was heard, amid the calls for order and the noise of the Clerk's hammer, saying, ' whenever there are personal grievances they

should be settled out of the House !' Cries of Order ! Order ! Mr. Harris, (Md.) who was near the side of Mr. Haskin, claimed his right to the floor at the Clerk's

band. The excitement constantly increased until every one seemed to be apprehensive of porsonal collisions.

Mr. Keitt advanced to the main aisle ontinucing to talk, as did Mr. Cobb, (Ala.) and others. A number of members were speaking at the same time, the Clerk in the meantime smartly

order was secured.

The resolution also denounces that part of the Declaration of Independence which holds these truths to be self-evident: That all men are creat-ed equal, and endowed by their Creator with cer-tain inalienable rights, among which are life, lib-erty, and the pursuit of happiness, etc., and that when any form of government becomes destruc-tive of any of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it. The word abolish is embodied in the memorable declaration for which your (turning to Mr. Smith) and my fathers ought through storm and darkness that seven vears' war.

Mr. Smith replied that he trusted the House un erstood that the member from Ohio endorsed the Helper book. Mr. Bingham .--- I ask the gentleman whether

he repudiates these sentiments? Mr. Smith.—That is not the question. Mr. Bingham.—It is not, hey? Mr. Smith.—I wish the House and country to

seat till I get through."

In conclusion, the Editor of the News must exunderstand that he endorses the Helper book ; and press his astonishment that an evidently intellifor this he deserved the detestation and scorn of ent "Native" should think it necessary to make every man who forms a part of the American Union. [Applause] The gentleman refers to the sentiments of distinguished revolutionary such insinuations about the Address being supplied underhaud to the Era, when he knows that it was extensively distributed through the mail men ; many of them I endorse ; others are false besides having been copied from the Standard in-to several local journals of the State. A man conin philosophy and false in fact. But where I make a bargain I stand by it. The gen/leman however makes a bargain and then spurns it. If vinced of the goodness of his cause, would despise uch a mode of warefare. If ad valorem is what Thomas Jefferson entertained certain notions on "Native" represents it, then all the abolition jourthe question of slavery, what had that to do with nals in the Union cannot injure it. But if it is a the Federal Constitution ?

movement favorable to free soflers, as we contend Did not the convention which framed the conit is, then the people of North Carolina will not stitution adjust that question? be induced to adopt it, even if some Southern Mr. Bingham .- "No, the word slavery was ex-States have. We repeat our declaration, at the punged from the document."

proper time we will do our duty in opposition to it, Mr. Smith pointed to the clauses in the constitution relating to slavery, and the rendition of

CONFESSION OF A MURDERER IN NEW fugitive slaves, and asked the gentleman from YORK. Ohio why he did not respond in a somewhat pe-

remptory tone. Mr. Bingham.—"I want the gentleman to know On the morning of the 27th of November last, a sailer, named James Quinn, was shot dead on am not his slave." board of the schooner John M. Clayton, lying at Mr. Smith .- "If you were I would make you the foot of Twenty-ninth street, East River. Be-fore breathing his last deceased stated that the had

behave better than you do now. You would get what you need." [Laughter.] Mr Bingham -- Will you let me answer in been murdered by a man named Thomas Downing, who came on board the vessel in the night my own way; or will you direc. me what to say ?" time for the rurpose of stealing. Downing was Mr. Smith .- "I will direct you to take your arrested the day after Quinn's death, and committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand

oct 15

Mr. Bigham .- I regret to find the gentleman Jury. On Saturday evening a boatman named so ill-mannered. Lawrence Ten Eyck made his appearance at the Mr. McKnight, of Pennsylvania, said to Mr. Twenty-first street ward station-house and said

Smith he had not read the Helper book, nor should that he was the person who shot the deceased, and not Downing. - He came to the station-house, he he do so until ten years hence, to see what occasioned the present tempest in a tea-pot. said, for the purpose off delivering himself up, Mr. Smith thought it the gentleman's duty to and gave the officer in command a detailed stateread the book, to enlighten himself. ment of the occurrence on board the John C. Clay-Several gentlemen-Messrs Davidson, Taylor ton, on the night of the murder. Ten Eyck said and Bouligny-made some explanations as to that he went on board the schooner in the evenwhy they had voted for Mr. Maynard. ing. Quinn was making a fire in the cabin at the time, and asked him what he wanted. He re-Mr. Stevens played off a joke. He said gravely that he had been misepresented in a certain newsmained but a few moments, when Quinn told him raper, and sent it up to be read. The clerk was he must go ashore, and threatened to shoot him if he about to read it, when he discovered that it was did not comply with his request. Deceased had a printed in German. The laughter was general, of

ourse, and here the matter ended. Mr. Conklin called attention to a telegraphic dispatch sent from this city, in which it was said that he had passed a note to Mr. Barksdale. He wished simply to say that the statement was without foundation in fact.

Mr. Barksdale corroborated this statement. Mr. Vallandigham remarked that he had been the "second" of Mr. Conklin in passing over to M. Barksdale a bit of court-plaster in an envelope. This was all that passed between them, and gave rise, no doubt, to the report referred to [Laughter.]

Mr. Hatton, of Tennessee, made a speech to show that the democrats and southern oppositionists together could not elect a speaker, and pointed to the fact that the two, by uniting on Gilmer, could ance Company have declared a divider.d on the secure the support of other gentlemen, and thus rapping with the gavel, while the hisses from the could succeed in electing him. Mr. Barksdale, in the course of the debate, asked Mr. Hatton why he would not join the democratic party, in resisting the aggressions of the republicans, instead of continuing his guerilla warisupply of fare ? Mr. Hatton replied that in his canvass he said

NORTH CAROLINA SIX PER CENT [From the Warrenton News.] ADVALOREM TAXATION.

An anonymous writer in the Standard favors the News with a lecture, in which he endeavors to be severe and sarcastic; but as he has not exceed-ed the bounds of fair discussion, he is entitled to an answer to his questions relative to the connection between the News and the Era. 1st. We do not exchange with the Era, or any other Abolition sheet. 2d. The Editor of the News does not know how the Era became possessed of the Working Men's Address, nor had he any connection, directy or indirectly, either here or in Washington, in forwarding it to that paper. He leaves such miserable intriguing, as that. to the members of ofice-hunting cliques, and political wire-workers. 3d. He first saw the article in the Catawba Joural. and copied it, and while doing so a friend hand-

ed him the New York Evening Post, containing a reprint of the Era's remarks. Carolina. jan 11-td.

IN

Petersburg, Va.

duced Prices-such as Carpeting, Rugs, Flannels, Dress Goods, Silk Robes, Linen, Sheeting, Towels, Table Covers, Oil Cloth, &c., &c. M. M. DAVIS, NICHOLAS CLARK,

JOHN C. DRAKE.



STANDARD SCALES! dapted to every branch of business, where a correct

determined not to say anything about the matter. and durable scale is required. Latterly, however, the affair preved upon his mind Scales for Railroads, Scales for Miners and Coal Dealers, to such an extent that he could not sleep at night. He therefore concluded to make a clean breast of Warehouse and Transportation Scales, Portable and Pormant Scales for Stores, the matter, and rescue an innocent man from Scales for Grain and Flour Dealers, ignominy and imprisonment. Counter Scales of all descriptions, EXTRAORDINARY INSURANCED DIVIDEND .-The Lexington (Mo.) Fire and Marine Insur-Va., by Agents for Fairban jan 4-3m TOWN PROI **IREDELL BROTHERS** NOUR NICE DW RE NOW IN RECEIPT OF THEIR NEW adjoining the Mi I do. adjoining Mrs 1 do. 1 do. do. Afra do. J. I Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Paints, Oits, Dye-Stuffs, Varnishes, All in good condition Brushes, Perfumery, Soaps, Fancy Articles, &c., January, 1840. dec 10-tf To which they would call attention. The medicines were selected solely with regard to NOTICE--T CERN.---H their purity, and will, at all times, be compounded by a competent Apothecasy. Physicians' orders will be casefully and promotly City of Raleigh. I t the Public generally, tracts for public or filled at a smail advance on wholesale prices They keep constantly on hand every article to be found in a of the State, on th first class Drugstore. am also prepared Soaps of all qualities. rough state or dress Orders Addressed to Silver Soap for cleansing Silver Ware, Glass, Paint, &c.-an excellent article just out. Rimmel's Celebrated English Soaps for Box 249, will meet w jan 7-3m. Standard cop Perfumery-a superior assortment-Toilet Bottles, Powder Boxes, Porte PULLI Monnaes, &c. UCTIONEERS Pomades, Hair Dyes and Invigorators ODD-H great variety. Brushes of all kinds and qualities. Franklin Str Castor Oil without taste or smell. PORTERS ALV Wines and Liquors of the purest brands for D. K. WEISIGER,) medicinal purposes. Clerk. Ale and Porter of the best quality. Cigars, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco f the finest kinds. DANC Merschaum Pipes and Cigar Tubes, war-IREDELL BROTHERS, GROCERS & COM ranted genuine. Druggists, Raleigh, N. C. 124 PE THE ONLY ARTICLE JOHN S. DANCY, FRAN. M. HYMMAN, UNRIVALLED IN MARKET, W. ROBE WITH IMMENSE FAMIL HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND. The reason why, is that by Nature's own process it Faye estores the natural color permanently after the hair (One door abo becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandraff, R itching and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up Keeps constantly Family Groceries, gars, &c. may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it fro falling off; О. Н. makes it soft, glossy, healthy and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray, and judge for yourselves: NEW YORK, Jan. 8, 1858. fall or become gray; then reader, read the following LEATHER, SHOI NER MESSRS Ø J. WOOD & CO .- Gentlemen :- Hav-FRENCI ing heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up 13th Street, bet my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in com mon with a great many persons, had against all man-ner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I com-menced using your article, to test it for myself. The result has been so very satisfactory that I am is now in receipt of Goods appertaining he attention of all in VERY very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for or to punctual custon Richmond, Feb. 26 the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who having my prejudice without my reasons HILLSB MILITAE THIS ACADEMY the plan of the Military Institutions of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day. My hair is now its natural color and much improved perintendent. in sppesrance every way, being glossier and thicker and much more healthy locking. jan 29-1y I am yours respectfully, HENRY JENKINS. LUMBER ----Cor. Columbia and Carroll sts , Brooklyn. LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858. NO. 1 LO Prof. Woon-Dear Sir : Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair CAN BE SUPPLIK has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused AT A LOW I suppose from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks and I find that I have a fine head of hair now Five Waggon growing, after having used all other remedies known, The highest cash pri to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now feb 23-w&swly. extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to SMYTH. use your remedy. You can publish this if you think proper. GROCERS AND (Yours, &c, S. W. MIDDLETON. PHILADEL^{*}HIA, Sept. 9, 1859. Prof. Wood-Dear Eir: Your Hair Restorative is 94 and 9 PETI oving itself beneficial to me The front and also

For sale at New York prices, delivered in Petersburg, Va., by GILLIAM & DUNLOP, age of their friends. Petersburg, Va.

count to arrange for the settlement of the same. The style of the firm will be continued for the pur pose of closing the business. Petersburg, January 2d, 1860.

letter.

BRO. & Co., Petersburg.

December 31, 1859.

which he has formed.

December 31st, 1859.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE. THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Co-partnership under the style of PhE. BLES, PLUMMER & CO., for the purpose of conducting a General Commission and Grocery Business, at the old stand of Probles & White No. 22 Old street, and respectfully solicit the patron-age of their friends. LEMUEL PEEBLES.

TATRAORDINARY AUCTION SALE

of Canal and Water Power at the T of Weldon, North Carolina. In conformity with

of weiden North Carolins. In conformity with mission granted by recent acts of the Legislatur Virginis and North Carolina, the Roanoke Navig Company will on the 12th day of April, 1860. I Town of Weldon, proceed to sell by auction, Canal and Water Power, at and near the said To

Weldon, in the State of North Carolina. The erty consists of one Canal about eight miles to

ning at the heed of the great falls of the it

Locks, Aquenucts, and Dives, and every other thing thereto appertaining. This property is deemed of ran value, and presents a field of capital and enterprise without a superior in the Southern country. There is

a fall of over eighty feet, and the volume of water in

the river is the same as passes over the falls of Jame River. Weldon is the focus of four railroads, con

necting it with Richmond, with Norfolk, with Rateigh

and with Wilmington. It is the centre of an exceed

and with winnington. It is the centre of an excess-ingly productive country. An abundance of cotton is grown in the neighborhood to supply the demands of extensive cotton manufactories. The lower Roancks region is proverbial for its production of corn, and the upper for its wheat, with which Weldon is connected

by railroad and river navigation. Purchasers are in.

vited to examine this property, and Mr. Bass, residing near Weldon, will show it to all who desire to see it.

six months and one-third in twelve moaths, with in.

mer The sale will be conducted by

Terms of sale will be one-third cash, one-third in

Who will, at any time, furnish all necessary informa-

tion in regard to the property, either in person or by

NOTICE .-- MR. HENRY LPLUMMER, JE, has this day withdrawn from the firms of N. M. MARTIN, SON & Co., Richmond, and N. M. MARTIN,

TENRY L. PLUMMER, JR., OFFERS

his sincere thanks for the liberal support extend-

ed to the firms, from which he now withdraws, and takes the opportunity to solicit the further encourage-ment of his friends in the new business connexion

DISSOLUTION

THE FIRM OF PEEBLES & WHITE IS

this day dissolved by mutual consent. We de-

sire to close up the business promptly, and, to this

end, request those indebted to us by bond or open ac-

W. H. CLARKE,

W. H. WESSON,

WM. PANNILL, Auctioneer.

Proxy State of Virgina

For the Stockholden

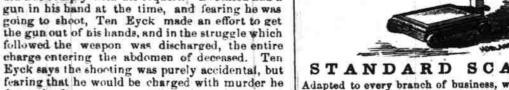
Petersburg, Va.,

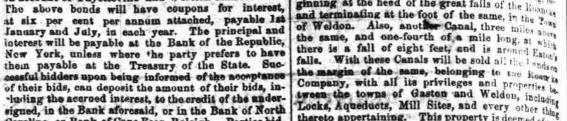
jan 4-waswidsci

LEMUEL PEFBLES.

THOMAS WHITE.

and will exhibit a map of the same.





ls will be received at this office un-

interest will be payable at the Bank of the Republic, New York, unless where the party prefers to have them payable at the Treasury of the State. Suc-cessful bidders upon being informed of the neorptance of their bids, can deposit the amount of their bids, in-luding the accroed interest, to the credit of the under-signed, in the Bank aforesaid, or in the Bank of North Carolina, or Bank of Cape Fear, Raleigh. Parties bid-ding will please address their letters endorsed "Pro-posals for North Carolina Stocks" to the anderion. posals for North Carolina Stocks," to the undersigned, Raleigh, N. C. The bids will be opened in the presence of the Governor, Secretary and Comptroller of the State, and the President of the Bank of North

STATE STOCKS.

Status of \$100,000 of North Carolina State Bonds,

lated January I, 1860, and running thirty years, issue on account of Fayetteville and Western Rail Road .-

The above bonds will have coupons for interest

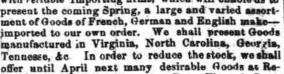
TREASURT DEPARTMENT OF N. C., January 7th, 1860.

D. W. COURTS. PUBLIC TREASUER.

M. M. DAVIS & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, YCAMORE, CORNER OF BANK STREET,

DESPRCTFULLY SOLICIT AN EXAMINA-TION of their extensive Stock of Mtaple and Fancy Dry Goods, purchased for Cask of the Man-ufacturers, Importers, and at Large Auction Sales... One of the firm resides in New York for the sole pur-Proxy State of North Carolina. pose of buying goods on the most advantageous cash terms. We receive Goods semi and tri-weekly though-out the year. Independent of the purchase of American fabrics, we have entered into arrangements sith reliable Importing firms, which will enable us to



M. M. DAVIS & CO.

jan 14-



All of which are warranted in every particular .-

Nett profit,

Two-and-a-balf per cent. on the above nett income of the employer, gives \$62.50-just \$4.50 less than the tax he has paid. The tables are completely turned by this computation. The overseer pays one per cent. on his nett income, while the employer pays more than two-and-ahalf per cent. on bis. Where, then, is the justice of this outcry against the slaveholder in behalf of the overseer 1

- 2.500

We doubt not our readers would excuse us from going farther to expose the fallacies of this Address; but as we have said it evinces but little knowledge of the science of political economy, we feel bound to make good the assertion by proof. We propose, too, to show that slave property in North Carolina pays directly and indirectly at least four-fifths of all the public taxes, county and State. And if this be true, then the very basis upon which the Address rests crumbles under itts purpose being to show that slave propercy does not payits due proportionof the taxes.

In speaking of the merchant's tax, the Address "This \$37,881 is paid, not by the merchants themselves, but, as every one knows, by the consumers." True, every word of it; and we shall hold the authors of the Addrsss to this admission, and turn their own battery upon them.

In the first place we would ask, who are these consumers that pay the merchant's tax of \$37,-881? Who buys more than the slaveholders, their wives and sons and daughters? Ask the merchant, and he will tell you that slaveholders purchase at least four-fifths in value of all the goods be sells, and consequently pays four-fifths of he merchant's tax. Shou'd any one doubt this, we challenge him to go to any merchant in any town in North-Carolina, and he will find our allegation to be true. Let him make the experiment at all events.

Again, in speaking of certain taxes paid under the tax law of 1856-'7, the Address says:

÷	\$1,000 in goods purchased paid	\$ 3.33
	1,000 in clothing,	10.00
	1,000 in liquors,	55.00
×	1,000 worth of carriages paid	10.00
	1,000 worth of pianos,	7.50

Now who, we ask, paid these taxes ?-"the consumers," " as every one knows," says the Address. True again : and who are the consumers of these articles? Who buys carriages, pianos, liquors, goods, &c.? We venture to assert that there are not 20 pleasure carriages in the State but what are owned by slaveholders-that there are not 100 pianos owned by other than slaveholders. Of these articles they are virtually the exclusive buyers and consumers, and of course the exclusive payers of taxes upon their sale-for the consumer pays, the tax, says the Address. It is true beyond question, that but for the custom of slaveholders, ninetenths of the merchants in the State would be compelled to shut up shop. Thus it is that the slaveholders paydirectly and indirectly at least four-fifths of all the public taxes. And here is the secret in our political economy which the authors of this address seem not to have discovered : Labor is the great basis of all other interests, and in North Carolina slave labor is almost the only productive labor we have-that is, labor that actually creates wealth from the products of the soil.

Let us look a little more minutely into this subject. Edgecombe county, with slave labor, pro-duces 20,000 bags of cotton annually, worth, at the estimated price put upon cotton by the Address, one million of dollars. Now. if Edgecombe yields one million from slave labor, we think it will be considered a moderate estimate to say that all the other counties in the State yield twenty-nine milions more-thirty in all. Now, will any one pretend that free labor, exclusively, in North Carolina, sends into market as much as two milions of dollars worth of produce ? It certainly falls short of this amount.

If these be facts, all may see whence are derived the resources of the State-whence comes the money that purchases the pianos, carriages, liquors, clothing, silks, velvets, and the thousand other costly articles sold by our merchants and tradespeople, and whence comes the money, too, that pays our mechanics and manufacturers-including the identical operations when the second s the identical overseer who gets his \$600 out of the products of slave labor. Yes, the product of lave labor pays the income of most of our "Working Men," and pays them the money, too, with

then, is a striking instance of partiality to slavery. floor and galleries, and cries of "order ! from all One-half the slaves, worth fifty to seventy-five sides of the House, added to the general tumult, millions, at least, and estimated by the address at Cries of "take your seats!" hissing and the Clerk's one hundred and twelve millions, goes untaxed al-together; while the remaining half of the slaves rapping were frequently repeated. Soon the Sergeant-at-Arms advanced, displayare taxed only half as much as the land. There ing his mace of office, and commanding the peace. are other still greater inequalities ; as, for instance. Quiet waspartially restored. \$31,980.000, money loaned, pays \$76 774 taxes, or Mr Harris (Md) claimed the floor. more than \$248,567,800 worth of slave property Mr. Morris (Pa.) objected to all proceedings till Here the discrimination in favor of slavery is in a

seven-fold ratio. The Clerk requested the gentlement to take The Workingmen's Association demand their seats, with which invitation they complied. hange in the constitution, so that property of all Mr. Davidson (La.) wished to say that, when he kinds may be taxed upon the ad valorem principle next came to the House he would bring his doubleor according to value. The present arrangement barrel shot gun with him. (Laughter.) which entirely exempts young slaves from taxes, Mr. Harris (Md.) was astonished at his friend would seem to have been designed to encourage from Louisiana. It seemed the gentleman was the rearing of slaves for market? or, at any rate, disposed to make game of the House. [Laughter.] such is its effect. On the other hand, espital vested The very best evidence that gentlemen could give in manufacturing and merchandise is taxed enorof their own self-respect and dignified demeanor mousty. A thousand dollars' worth of land pays was to organize the body, and show that these \$1.50 A negro worth that amount, or even twelve temporary excitements can be quieted as rapidly or fifteen hundred dollars, only pays 50 cents : while as they arise, and can never again be renewed on a thousand dollars invested in manufacturing, is this foor. [Applause.] They should conduct themselves as dignified representatives of a dignitaxed ten dollars ! Is it surprising that a State which adheres to this policy is more remarkable fied people. [Renewed applause.] for the number of slaves it rears for market than for the amount of its manufactures ?

[From the Hartford (Conn.) Evening Press.]

CANNOT KEEP OUT OF IT.

cratic journals characterise as an incendiary doc-

ument. It has the same general effect as Helper's Impending Crisis, (a book addressed to the non-

slaveholding whites of the South by a native of

North Carolina, and extensively advertised by the

New York Herald and Hartford Times ;) it come

from non-slaveholders and will lead them to inves-

tigate more fully the influence of the system upon

The object of the Association is to bring about

lave property may be compelled to pay its equal

[Here follows the statistical portion of the above

The Press then concludes as follows :] The Standaard, which publishes the Address,

the leading democratic paper of the State * * * * The Greensboroug Petrict publishes

where there are fewer slaves, strongly supports it,

and the opposition State convention will probably

take ground for a change of the constitution. And

the irrepressible conflict goes on.

pendent ticket.

ortable way.

heir interests.

ortion of the public burdens.

Mr. Clemens (Va)-Will the gentleman give way? Mr. Harris-I will not. Mr. Harris then This is an important movement in North Carlina-important as well for the character and asked a question of Mr. Hickman, who replied influence of the men engaged in it, as for its obthat he was willing to dispose of all the pending ject. Its movers are not obscure "visionaries," but propositions without debate, or he was willing rominent and leading members of both political to withdraw his proposition, if the gentlemen parties ; and although the Address disclaims party thought an organization could thereby be adurposes, it is not improbable that a new organivanced. ation of parties will grow out of it. The Stand-Mr. Harris asked whether Mr. Stevens, of and is the leading democratic paper in the State and the editor * * * * favors the move-Penna., would withdraw his pending point of orment ; while the State Senator from Wake, a dem-Mr. Stevens replied that he was willing to vote ocrat, is a prime mover in the enterprise, and proon it instantly, and on all the pending propositions, bably the author of the Address. It finds favor without further debate. in the western part of the State with all parties, Mr. Winslow moved that the House proceed to and is published with approbation by the Greensvote for Speaker. borough Patriot the leading Opposition organ in Mr. Clark (Mo.) exclaimed -Never, till the that section. The Patriot says that it is satis-

fied, from the signs of the times, that the Opposition House votes on my resolution. Mr. Harris (Md) remarked that he would State Convention will take ground for a change hereafter present the substitute agreed on by the in the constitution, so as to engraft the ad valorem

ommittee for Mr. Clarke's resolution. principleof taxation upon it at the peril of the Mr. Clemens, as a member of the Virginia Delwestern members seceding, and running an indeegation, said he hoped he would never again witness such a scene as that of to-day, whether in public or private life. He was standing four feet rom Mr. Haskin, and when the latter addressed his colleague, Mr Clark, who had said it was none While the administration papers of the South are endeavoring to put down all discussion of the of of his business, he saw Mr. Haskin put his hand in his breast, and therefrom fell a revolver. slavery question by discussing one side of it con-stantly and to the exclusion of everything else, There were immediately loud cries for order Mr. Harris (Md.) said that he did not yield the

and to calm the agitation by getting furiously agfloor to Mr. Clemens. itated themselves, they occasionally find the ugly Mr. Haskin proceeded to say that the falling of

subject disturbing them at home in a most uncomthe vistol was accidental ; therefore when it was said that he either drew, or attempted to draw a The Raleigh (N. C.) Standerd of a recent date. pistol, they state what is not within the pale of ontains a long address to the people of the State truth. He would never use a pistol unless he was by the "Wake County Workingmen's Associaunjustly assailed. ion" which we should expect to hear the demo-After some humorous remarks from Mr. Ethe-

ridge and others, the House adjourned. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.

The Senate is not in session to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Smith, of Virginia, said there were two propositions in the resolutions offered by Mr. Clark, of Missiouri. First, that the doctrines of the Helper book are insurrectionary and hostile to in equalization of taxation in the State, so that the peace of the country. Was not this true, to lave property may be compelled to pay its equal the very letter? He asked the question. The next proposition was that no member of this House who endorsed or recommended the doctrines and sentiments therein affirmed, is not fit to be article from the Era, appropriated without credit. the Speaker of this House Was not this also true to the letter ? He wanted an answer. Mr. Bingham said he wished only to say to the

gentlemen, to the House, and to the country, that * * * The Greensboroug Pctrict publishes when the gentleman from Virginia denounces it with approbation; the western part of the State, that book without limitation as an incendiary production, he denounces the last will and testament of Washington, which is contained in that book. The resolution denounces the unanimous declarations of the convention of Virginia in 1786.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT FROM WEARING HOOPED year. The resolution denounces all the truthful instructing the Congress at Philadelphia in that SKIRTS. —On Friday last, a girl, aged about 15 years, and daughter of Mr. L. K. Barr, residing nia, namely: "You may yoke your slave to la-

that he had declared that the man who took high er ground than he did he had not yet seen, and that if one such could be found, he was willing to surrender to him an open track.

Mr. Barksdale asked if the gentleman had yet oted for Speaker, for any member other than ne belonging to the American party ? Mr. Hatton replied that the time had not ye

been when his vote would have elected a demcrat ; but the time was when the democrats, who claim, par excellence, to be the defenders of the rights of the South, could have elected a Southern nan in the person of Mr. Gilmer.

Mr. Barksdale replied that Mr. Gilmer was ac-ceptable to a portion of black republicans, and that he would never vote for him.

Mr. Pennington made a speech to show that the discussion was of no practical utility, and in conclusion offered a resolution for the adoption of the plurality rule.

This was met with stern opposition from the democratic side. After further proceedings, the House adjourned till Monday.

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The New York correspondent of the Mobile Register makes the following revelation. Speaking of the Herald, he says :

The Herald has some very extraordinary mer ngaged upon it. The principal editorial writer is the celebrated Doctor Jones, who is the real thor of the "impending Crisis of the South," Helper. That book was compiled by Doctor ones in the Herald office, from facts and statenents that have been attested by Mr. Bennett .-Helper may have assisted the Doctor. As a roof of this let me call your attention to the fact that nothing of any consequence was said about the book until a few days before the meeting of Congress ; then the Herald opened upon it, republish- the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and ing extracts and abusing it editorially, day after day, until members of Congress engage 1 in the discussion, and the fortune of Dr. Jones, Helper and Benedick, the publisher, is secured. Bennett is a very shrewd man, cunning as a fox and deep as one of his own Scotch glens. If any deviltry is to be concocted he can do it and beat Satan ten points in the game.

A MODEL CRIER.

An old paper, turned up in general cleaning up, contains the following :

In a beautiful town of North Carolina, an old court-crier, who had grown gray in the cause and deaf as a beetle, was in the habit of calling the names of witnesses (which he generally managed to get wrong) from the second story window of the for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restors court house, in such a stentorian voice as to be live a trial till they have further proof, and the best heard with distinctness a square or more. On proof being occular demonstration, I write you this one occasion, in the course of a very serious and letter, which you may show to any such, and also disomewhat important suit, the presence of a witness rect them to me for further proof, who am in and out named Arabella Hanks, was needed. The crier, like a parrot, sat modding on his perch, when he was aroused from his slumber by an order from the Court to call the witness. Looking anxiously at the Judge, with his hand behind his ear, in order to catch the sound correctly, he said:

" What, your honor?" "Call Arabelta Hanks," said the Judge.

Still in doubt, the poor crier arose from his seat, ad said again, with a much puzzled look : " What, your honor ?"

"Call Arabella Hanks, crier, and delay the busiess of the court no longer," said the Judge much rovoked.

The old crier, thereupon, with a countenance indicating both doubt and desperation, proceed-ed to the window, and in his loudest voice called out:

" Yaller Belly Shanks! Yaller Belly Shanks! Yaller Belly Shanks ! come into court."

It is needless to say that the seriousness of the court room was convulsively dispelled, and quiet was restored only to be again disturbed by the laughter caused by the crier, who, in answer the back part of my head almost lost its coveringtles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head sughter caused by the crier, who, in answer to the Court as to whether the witness answered, aid: "No, your honor; I don't believe there is such is the court is the court of the benefit whatever, I think from my own personal recommendation, I can to the Court as to whether the witness answered, sail:

person in the county, for I have lived here forty induce

business of 1859 of 50 per cent, and returned 50 per cent. of premiums to customers.

All of which are warranted in every particular.— For sale at New York prices, delivered in Petersburg, Va., by GILLIAM & DUNLO ⁹ ,	No. 22 Old street, and respectfully solicit the patron- age of their friends. LEMUEL PEEBLWS, Late of the firm of Peebles & White.
Petersburg, Va. Agents for Fairbanks & Co., New York. jan 4-3m	HPNRY L. PLUMMEP, JR., Late of the firm of N. M. Martin, Bro. & Co. JNO. J. THOMPSON.
TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE !	Petersburg, January 2d, 1860.
FOUR NICE DWELLING AND OUT-HOUSES, adjoining the Missionary Chapel. 1 do. adjoining Mrs. L. P. Cotten.	A CARDIn retiring from the firm of PERLES & WHITE, I desire to express my sincere thanks to my friends and the public generally for their liberal support, and to solicit a continuation to the firm of
1 do. do. African Church. 1 do. do. J. H. Kirkham. All in good condition. Possession given the 1st day	Peebles, Plummer & Co., who are in every way worthy of their patronage. THOMAS WHITE.
dec 10-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.	Petersburg, January 2d, 1860. jan 7-if.
NOTICE	DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. THE concern of "J & C. PANNILL" was dissolved ad on 31st Dec., 1859, by mutual consent, Gaa PANNILL retiring. The books and accounts of the con- cern have been tansferred to Jos. PANNILL, who will continue the Commission business as per annexed notice, J. PANNILL, C. PANNILL, RICHMOND, Jan. 3d, 1860. LIMITED PARTNESHIP. 4
PULLIAM & BETTS,	HE subscribers, Joseph Panuill, a resident
AUCTIONEERS FOR SALE OF NEGROES ODD-FELLOWS' HALL, Franklin Street, Richmond, Va. PORTERS ALWAYS AT EACH DEPOT. D. K. WEISIGER, ALBERT C. PULLIAM	of the city of Richmond, and Thomas Bruce, a resident of the coun'y o: Halifax, State of Virginia, have this day formed a "Limited Partneship," under the style and firm of "J. Pannill," for the purpose of conducting a "Commission business" in the city of Richmond, Virginia, to continue until the first day of Janusry, (1864) A. D., one thousand eight
Clerk. J W. H BETTS. my 25-1y.	hundred and sixty-four. Joseph Pannill is "GES- ERAL PARTNER." Thomas Bruce is "SPECIAL PARTNER," and as such has this day contributed to
DANCY & HYMAN, GROCERS & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,	the capital stock of the firm, the sum of ten thousand dollars (\$10.000.) Witness our hand and seals this 3d day of January, 1°60.
124 PEARL STREET, JOHN S. DANCY,) NEW YORK.	J. PANNILL. (Seal.) THOMAS BRUCE, (Seal.)
PRAN. M. HYNNAN, BY 25 -wdswtf.	COPT.
W. ROBERT ANDREWS, FAMILY GROCER, Fayetteville Street,	CITY OF RICHWOND, STATE OF VIRGINIA, To wit: I, R. M. BURTON, a Justice of the Peace in the City of Richmond, do hereby certify that Joseph Pannill, the "general partner" named in the writing heretofore annexed, bearing date January 3d, 1860, this day
(One door above Atexander Creech's.) RALEIGH, N. C., K-eps constantly on hand a select assortment of Family Groevries, Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Ci-	made oath before me that the sum stated in the said writing as contributed by the "special partner" has been actually paid in by him in cash. Given under my hand this 3d day of January, 1860.
gars, &c. jan 14-	jan 7-10t. R. M. BURTON, J. P.
O. H. CHALKLEY, DEALER IN	JOSEPH PANNILL, of Richmond, "General Partner." THOMAS BRUCE. of Halifax, "Special Partner."
LEATHER, SHOE TRIMMINGS, OIL, TAN- NERS-TOOLS, &C.,	"General Partner." "Special Partner." JOS. PANNILL,
FRENCH CALF-SKINS, 13th Street, between Main and Carey,	COMMISSION MERCHANT, SHOCKOE WAREHOUSE BUILDING,
RIUHMOND, VA., Is now in receipt of a large and excellent stock of	Richmond, Va. Strict personal attention given to sale of To- bacco, Wheat, Corn, Flour and Agricul-
Goods appertaining to his business, to which is invited the attention of all in want, as they will be sold VERY. LOW FOR CASH,	tural Products generally. Orders for fertilize's, groceries, &c., carefully and promptly executed. jan 7-10t.
or to punctual customers. Richmond, Feb. 26, 1859. mar 5-w&swly	CHRISTMAS COMES BUT ONCE A YEAR!
MILISBOROUGH, N. C., MILITABY ACADEMY. THIS ACADEMY WILL BE CONDUCTED ON	BUT WHEN IT DOES COME, THE SUBSCRI- BER is always prepared for it. He has just laid in a large of STOCK OF GOUDS in his line, embrac- ing in part the following :
the plan of the Virginia and S. Carolina State Military Institutions. For a circular, address the su-	Toys, of all descriptions
jan 29-1y COL. C. C. TEW, Hillsborough, C. N	Fire-works, of all kinds. Fresh Baked Cakes, of all kinds.
LUMBERLONG LEAF PINE!	Brandy Peaches, Apples, Figs, Raisins, and, indeed, almost everything that can be called for
THOSE WISHING NO. 1 LONG LEAF PINE, CAN BE SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST ROTICE,	in the way of Fancy Goods, Confectionaries, &c. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR THE LITTLE ONES!
AT A LOW PRICE FOR CASH.	in great variety and of much beanty. Come one! Come all!
T. H. SNOW. Five Waggons and Teams wonted to han! The highest each price paid. feb 23-w&swly.	Both Great and Small, At FRANKLIN'S call, and if you cannot be suited with his stock you need not try elsewhere, that's all.
SMYTH, STONE & BANKS,	J. B. FRANKLIN, Agent.
GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 94 and 96 Sycamore Street,	GOODS AT WHOLESALE
PETELSBURG, VA.	Sugar Lard, "
PARTICULAR PFCSONAL ATTENTION PAID TO SALES OF	Crackers, " Coffee by the sack,
COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT, FLOUR, &C. THOMAS SMYTH. H. J. STONE B. R. BANKS. mar 5-w&sw ly	Lard by the heg,
AT OTICE PROPOSALS WILL BE RE.	Butter ** Soda **
CEIVED by the undersigned, until Febuary let.,	Tobacco by the box, et dec 3 E. A. WHITAKERS.

