REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE HARPER'S FERRY RAID.

On the 15th instant, the Senate Select Committee on the Harper's Ferry raid made a report, signed by Senators Mason, Davis and Fitch.— They review at great length all the circumstances connected with that raid, and quote largely from the voluminous testimony. They speak of the insecurity of the peace and safety of some of the Southern States, in the existing condition of the public Northern mind. It may not, they say, become them to suggest a duty in those States to provide by proper legislation against the machinations within their borders destructive of the peace of their confederated Republics, but it did become them fully to expose the consequences resulting from the present issue there existing to the peace and integrity of the Union, which is necessarily involved in its continuance.

The report also traces the history of the large armament collected by John Brown at Harper's Ferry. The committee say there can be no doubt that Brown's plan was to commence a servile war on the borders of Virginia, which he expected to extend, and which he believed his means and resources were sufficient to extend through that State and throughout the entire South. It does not seem he entrusted even his intimate friends with his plans fully, even after their work of execution; nor have the committee been able clearly to trace a knowledge of them to any. The committee, after mature consideration, are not prepared to suggest any legislation which in their opinion would be adequate to prevent like occurrences in the future.

The report speaks of the constitutional duty to protect States from invasion, domestic insurrection, etc. Brown's raid was simply the act of lawless ruffianism, under the sanction of no public or political authority. So far as the safety of the public property is involved, the committee would earnestly recommend that such provision should be made by the Executive, or, if necessary, by law, to occupy, under an adequate military guard, the public armories and arsenals of the United States, in the same manner that the navy yards are now protected.

The minority of the committee (Senators Collamer and Doolittle) make a minority report.— They say there is no evidence that any other citizens except those who were with Brown, were accessory to any outbreak or invasion by contributions, threats or otherwise; nor any proof that any others had any knowledge of the conspiracy or its purposes in the year 1859. They say, too, there is no evidence to show there was a conspiracy to rescue Brown or his associates from the prison in Virginia.

Time and reflection have happily dissipated much of the alarm and suspicion, and shown that this was but an off-shoot from the existing outrages and lawlessness in Kansas, commenced and continued by an armed invasion of that territory, to control its people, the elections and the government, for the introduction and perpetuity of slavery in that territory, on the one hand, and resistance or defiance on the other. The committee say there is no fact calling for legislative action. They insist there is no such matter presented in the testimony, or in fact, as is more than intimated in the report, that even the abolitionists in the free States took a course covertly intended to produce a trespass on the rights of the laws and the peace of the slaveholding States, much less that any such course is countenanced by the body of the people in the free States.

The committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

J. PARKER JORDAN.

A letter from J. Parker Jordan, has been going the rounds of the Democratic papers, to the effect, that he J. Parker Jordan, was beaten for the Legislature by Mr. Pool, because he Jordan had, while in the Legislature given some Western votes. That J. Parker Jordan was beaten by Mr. Pool, is true, and this we understand is about all of the truth that the letter contains; and the same could be truthfully said of J. Parker Jordan, should he ever be a candidate again, no matter who should run against him. Now, the truth of this whole matter is simply this; a Mr. Albertson, was a member of the Legislature, and in his votes exhibited a commendable liberality towards the West. At the next election, Mr. Albertson was opposed by J. Parker Jordan, who found great fault with these Western votes of Mr. Albertson, and pledged himself, if elected, to vote against the West in every instance. Jordan was elected, and when the Legislature met, he Jordan, for some cause forgot all about his pledges, and voted every time for the West.— The reason assigned for this sudden change in the views of J. Parker Jordan, is that a Judgeship loomed up before him, and for the purpose of getting Western votes, he forgot all his pledges to the East, and did just what he had abused Albertson for doing. But nevertheless, J. Parker Jordan did not get a Judgeship, and it is shrewdly suspected that he never will.

At the next election, John Pool, ran in opposition to Jordan. Mr. Pool did not, as Jordan falsely charges, object to Jordan's votes, but he held him up to scorn and contempt, as a man who would violate all his pledges, sell himself and his principles, if thereby he could promote his selfish interests. Mr. Pool found no fault with Jordan's votes, it was the man himself— Mr. Pool beat Jordan, and so could any man at this day easily do.

Then the whole matter is simply this. Albertson favored the West—Jordan denounced Albertson for his liberality and beat him; and then, for a Judgeship, which he never got, and never will get, Jordan did the same thing for which he had denounced Albertson. For this act of treachery the people discarded Jordan and elected Mr. Pool. And now Jordan, despised and rejected by the people, is seeking to gratify his vengeance by spreading his vile slanders in the West, where he, Jordan, is not known, well knowing that in the East, where he is known, that he can bark all day, and the people will no more notice him about as much as did the Moon the little dog, which bayed it until his tail dropped off.

J. Parker Jordan had better take another tour and write back his own praises from every hotel at which he stops. J. Parker Jordan, if not very famous in the West, is perhaps a little more notorious than he thinks for.—*Greensboro' Patriot.*

That paper [the Fayetteville Observer] took the position, long since, that the tax was to be taken off of the land and put on the negroes.—*Raleigh Press.*

The Observer has never taken any such position, as the Raleigh Press well knows. The Observer has never heard that *any body* has taken any such position, and has no idea that any body ever did. The position of the Observer, as the Press understands very well, is that land and negroes shall be taxed *equally, according to their value.* That $1000 in negroes shall pay the same as $1000 in land, and not as now, only one third as much. Of course, this will increase the taxes derived from negro property, and reduce [but not take off] the tax on land.—*Fay. Obs.*

A Western paper says: "The editor of this paper wants to marry somebody.— Now don't mistake us; we are not advertising for a wife. We wish to marry two people; nor are we a Mormon. From looking over the new statutes, it appears that Justices of the Peace are allowed two dollars as a fee for solemnizing a marriage. We are in want of money, and wish to marry a couple for two dollars."

Gen. Dockery accepts the nomination for the State Senate, tendered by the Convention recently held at Floral College, North Carolina.

From the Raleigh Register.

WILL THE AD VALOREM SYSTEM OF TAXATION RELIEVE BILLIARD TABLES FROM TAXES?

The following extract is taken from a little campaign pamphlet, issued from the office of the Democratic Press, and sent out prefaced with a note from the Editors, stating that it embraces Gov. Ellis' views, which is in all probability the fact, as it may have been written by the Governor for all I know, as it once appeared in the editorial columns of that sheet, and it appears that he has been contributing editorial matter for it. But here is the extract:

"But the great injustice of this ad valorem system lies in the fact that all property would be taxed according to value. Luxuries and vices would be taxed as high, according to value, and no higher than necessaries. For instance; a public billiard table worth $500, is now taxed $125—while a private table is taxed $25. Yet a tract of land worth $500, is only taxed one dollar."

I would very much like to know who proposes to take this tax off of the public Billiard Tables? Don't any one, with an ounce of sense, see that under an ad valorem tax this great vice, which so much alarms the Governor, will be taxed still higher? Why, a Billiard Table worth $500, will have to pay a tax upon its value as property, and then the State will *license its public use*, charging for said *license* all that it pays now, or more if necessary? Who, but a Locofoco, ever thought of the State relinquishing its right to charge licensing—on billiard tables any more than it has on the retailers of liquor? It now taxes the liquor bought, and charges also for a license to retail it.

The opponents of equal taxation act as though they thought the people had no

COMMON SENSE.

OLD WHIGGERY TO THE RESCUE.

The St. Louis *News* pertinently remarks that it is a little remarkable that intensely as Southern Democrats have opposed the Douglas doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," not one of them individually, nor all them together, were able to overthrow it; and that they should, in the end, be indebted to Old Whiggery for whatever resistance has been made to its progress. All of them opened their batteries upon it, and exhausted their intellectual ammunition in efforts to silence the Little Giant's tremendous speech on Davis's resolutions, but without making the slightest impression on the well-protected rampart.

Davis, of Mississippi, blazed away at it for two days, but his shot and shell fell harmless to the ground, without effecting a breach. Hammond, Mason, Clay, and other Southern Democrats followed in a similar exhibition of helpless fury, and the case of the Southern Democracy was beginning to look hopeless, when old Whiggery came to the rescue in the persons of Toombs of Georgia, and Benjamin, of Louisiana, who inflicted on Douglas the only serious wounds he received in the contest.

The impetuous Georgian dashed into the Little Giant's outworks, and pretty nearly took them by storm, and Benjamin followed in a long legal bombardment that left serious chasms in the Illinois Senator's argument. The Southern Democrats acknowledge their indebtedness to the Old Whig Jewish lawyer of Louisiana, for doing what they could not do, by subscribing for a hundred thousand copies of his speech for circulation.—*Richmond Whig.*

A Mare's Nest.—The Raleigh Press has the following:

"*John Pool Trading for a Seat in the United States Senate.—Where is the Letter?*—It is currently rumored, we learn, upon undeniable authority, that a young man in Pasquotank county, who has been reading law under Mr. John Pool, and who now has charge of his office in Elizabeth City, wrote a certain letter to Mr. Frank Charles, of that county, who stood prominently before the Oppositionists for a nomination to a seat in the next Legislature, in which letter an effort was made to put the party screws to Mr. Charles by making him pledge, in advance of a nomination, that he would support Mr. Pool for the United States Senate in case he (the aforesaid Pool) was not elected Governor. It is said the letter reads thus:

"Sir—It is understood that you are spoken of as a candidate of the Opposition to represent this county in the next Legislature. Satisfactory answers from you to the following questions will ensure your unanimous nomination: 1st. Are you in favor of the promotion of John Pool?— 2d. In case of the defeat of John Pool for Governor, will you use every effort, both in caucus and out of it, if you are a member of the next Legislature, to secure his nomination for the Senate of the United States.

"This letter, we learn, was handed to Mr. Charles, but he replied that he would make no promises. Whereupon, the county convention met, and Mr. Pool's friends used every effort to defeat Mr. Charles' nomination, and they succeeded in doing so; they succeeded in *proscribing a man because he would not pledge himself to vote for John Pool for the United States Senate.*"

Did the "young man" have no name? If he had, why not append it to the so-called "letter"? The only reason that occurs to us for such a remarkable omission is the fact that signing a man's name to a letter which he never wrote SUBJECTS THE SIGNER TO INDICTMENT. It is perfectly plain that the letter is not genuine. If it were, why say, "*It is said* that the letter reads thus:"?— And why ask, "where is the letter?"

The object of the manufacture of this pretended letter shows itself in a subsequent paragraph, where the Press says:—

"The public will conclude at once that Mr. Pool and his friends have already despaired of his election, and efforts are being made to secure his election to the Senate in case the Opposition should get a majority in the next Legislature."

Now all we have to say in reply to the above, that two days ago, at Chapel Hill, Mr. Pool was entirely confident of his election as Governor, and that we did not see or hear a Whig whilst at that place (where there were many from different parts of the State,) who did not confidently believe that he will be elected—an opinion in which we concur.

The Press doubtless fears such a result, and therefore endeavors to produce an impression that Mr. Pool and his friends despair. It would be a very false and unfounded impression.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

EACH HALF WAY RIGHT.

In the course of the squabble between Governor Ellis and Frank I. Wilson, Esq., there have been elicited for public use the private opinions of some of the Wake Democracy as to their prospects this Summer. Mr. Wilson's opinion, as stated in the Comptroller's office, was that Gov. Ellis would be defeated, but that the Democracy would elect the Legislature by means of fanning ad valorem Democrats. Gov. Ellis's wagoner was of opinion that Ellis would go thro', but that the Whigs would have the Legislature. *Our* opinion is, that the Whigs will have both Governor and Legislature. The warnings which abound lately in Democratic organs, indicate that our opinion is gaining strength, even in their minds. The Standard and the Journal have had urgent appeals to the party, but the case gets more desperate day by day, and a Goldsborough paper says, "We give the Democratic party warning, that there is not a day to be lost, from this to the day of election". Exactly so, but the party will lose that day certain.—*Fay. Obs.*

IS NOT THE CAUSE OF THE SOUTH JUST?

The Hon. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, in his late speech in the United States Senate, thus states the cause of the South:

* * * I am not disposed to ask this Congress to go into speculative legislation. I am not one of those who would willingly see this Congress enact a code to be applied to all Territories and for all time to come. I only ask that cases, as they arise, may be met according to the exigency. I ask that when personal and property rights in the Territories are not by existing laws and governmental machinery adequately protected, then that Congress shall intervene and provide such means as will secure in each case, as far as may be, an adequate remedy.— I ask no slave code, nor horse code, nor machine code. I ask that the territorial legislature be made to understand beforehand that the Congress of the United States does not concede to them the power to interfere with the rights of persons or property guaranteed by the Constitution, and that it will apply the remedy if the territorial legislature should so far forget its duty—so far transcend its power—as to commit that violation of right * * I can speak for myself—and I have no right to speak for others—when I say that if I belong to a party organized on the basis of making war on any section or interest in the United States, if I know myself, I would instantly quit it. We have made no war against you. We have asked no discrimination in our favor. We claim but to have the Constitution fairly and equally administered. To consent to less than this, would be to sink in the scale of manhood; would be to make our posterity so degrading that they would curse this generation for robbing them of the rights their revolutionary fathers bequeathed them. * * * * * * *

In commenting upon the extract above, the Bradford (Vt.) Telegraph, a sound and able Democratic journal, asks:

"What is there unreasonable in this position? The Territories are common property of the States, and any inhabitant has a right to emigrate thither, carrying with him his property of whatever nature it may be. He holds those rights under the Constitution, and he has a claim to be protected in the enjoyment of these rights. Very few will dissent from these positions."

The Concord (N. H.) Democratic *Standard*, referring to the above extract from the speech of Mr. Davis, says:

"And we repeat, what is there unreasonable in the position of the South, as stated by Senator Davis? Can it be truthfully denied, that the South have an equal right with other sections of the Union, to go into Territories with such property as they possess under the State laws, and to be protected in the enjoyment of that property, even if it be property in slave labor. We cannot understand how a proposition so palpably just and equitable can be denied; but it is denied, not only by the Black Republicans, but by the timid abolitionized Democracy of the North. The South should insist upon their just claim to equality in the Territories, even if it drives that class of politicians from the Democratic party. It will then have got rid of a rotten, overgrown tumor, which is fast poisoning and corrupting the whole mass of the party."

SCRAP FROM THE ANCIENT REVENUE SYSTEM OF THE STATE.

It may not be amiss in these times, distinguished for deep research into the modes adopted by our forefathers for the purpose of raising revenue, to invite public attention to an act of Assembly immediately succeeding our revolutionary struggle. It seems to have been wholly overlooked in the learned financial essay which, sometime since, emanated from the Executive Committee of the Democratic party.

We allude to the act of 1782, chapter 7, entitled, "*An act for ascertaining what property in this State shall be deemed taxable property, the method of assessing the same, and collecting public taxes.*" Iredell's Revisal, page 429.

By sections 1st, 4th and 5th, it is enacted:

"That lots and lands, with their improvements, slaves under the age of sixty years," &c., "shall be held and deemed taxable property."

"All slaves under seven years of age, and all who are between the ages of fifty and sixty, shall be rated at twenty pounds each. All slaves seven years old and under sixteen, and between the ages of forty and fifty, shall be rated at forty pounds each. And all slaves, sixteen years and under forty, shall be rated at eighty pounds."— "Provided, that slaves disabled by bodily infirmities, or void of reason, their incapacity to be judged and certified by the County Court, shall not be deemed taxable property."

Here is a pure ad valorem tax on slaves as property, rated with land and other property, assessed by the Legislature in the very mode now used by one or more of the Southern States.

As our Legislature sits every other year, it is obvious that by multiplying the classes of slaves according to age, it is very easy for that body to assign to each class an average valuation of practical equality.

In connection with this we find, as far back as the days of the "Regulation," the "inhabitants of Orange and Rowan counties" petitioning Gov. Tryon, "the council and gentlemen of the House of Assembly," among other things, "to pass an act to tax every one in proportion to his estate."—*Raleigh Register.*

Seward and Douglas.—Hon. Robert G. Scott, formerly of Virginia, but now an Alabama delegate to the Baltimore and Richmond Conventions, as he was to that at Charleston, made a speech at Richmond a few days ago, part of which is thus reported:—

"In reviewing the course of Senator Douglas, Mr. Scott endeavored to show that he was a Republican in disguise, and that he trampled alike on protection and the decisions of the Supreme Court. At this point some one inquired if the speaker would not prefer Seward to Douglas? Mr. Scott instantly replied that he would—that Mr. Seward was a statesman, a plain, honest, outspoken man, who meant what he said, and said what he meant, and therefore was infinitely to be preferred to Douglas, who equivocated, mystified and deceived. This response was cheered by the house."

DUNCAN K. McRAE.

This gentleman, we see, has been nominated by the Democracy of Craven as a candidate for the House of Commons. We shall expect to see him introduce a resolution instructing our Senators in Congress to bring forward and vote for a Bill for the distribution of the public lands, or the proceeds of their sales. Mr. McRae was very able on this subject two years ago.—*Register.*

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 26, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR
JOHN POOL,
OF PASQUOTANK.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

For the Senate,
Dr. J. G. RAMSAY.
For the Commons,
F. E. SHOBER, Esq.,
H. C. JONES, Jr.

LOOK UPON

THIS PICTURE,

WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion towards the burdens of State:

Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.—*Thirteenth Resolution of the Opposition platform.*

AND ON THIS.

Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the several compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition Party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation, as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.—*Eleventh Resolution of the Democratic platform.*

☞ Bear it in mind that the anti-Ad Valorem Party propose in their Platform to tax every thing in the State, except Slaves, according to Value.

"There can be no doubt of the practicability and justice of the AD VALOREM system."—*Raleigh Standard, Feb 2nd. 1859.*

☞ Let it be remembered that the Raleigh Standard thinks that the plan of making anti-AD VALOREM Democratic Candidates for the Legislature in all the Counties, would be "DISASTROUS" to the Democratic Party.

APPOINTMENTS.

The candidates for Governor, Messrs. Pool and Ellis, will speak at the following times and places, the speaking to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Brownsville, Yancy,	Wednesday, 27th June.
Marshall, Madison,	Friday, 29th "
Asheville, Buncombe,	Saturday, 30th "
Waynesville, Haywood,	Monday, 2d July.
Webster, Jackson,	Tuesday, 3d "
Franklin, Macon,	Wednesday, 4th "
Hendersonville, Henderson,	Monday, 9th "
Columbus, Polk,	Tuesday, 10th "
Rutherfordton, Rutherford,	Wednesday, 11th "

THE BATTLE COMMENCED.

Old Rowan was famous, in past years, for her political battles. She bids fair, this year, to sustain her ancient renown in the persons of the candidates now before the people for the Senate and the Commons. The battle opened on Saturday last, at 1 o'clock, in the Court-house, and lasted until nearly sun down. We took pretty full notes of the speeches, and if time and space would permit, we would attempt to give a sketch of each. But were we to do so, it could possess little of interest to the general reader, in as much as the arguments are the same which are used by the candidates for Governor, whose speeches have been repeatedly reported in all the papers.

They led off in the following order,—Ramsay, Fisher, Ham Jones, jr., Fleming, Shober, and Hall. Our candidates, Ramsay, Shober and Jones, gave great satisfaction and encouragement to their friends. They are all able to defend the principles, measures and reputation of their party with force. Dr. Ramsay has the advantage of experience, tact and great familiarity with the history of public matters, and handles his subjects with skill; presenting truths in a manner at once striking and irresistible.

In his reply to Mr. Fisher, (replies were insisted on by Mr. F.) he gained a signal triumph. Mr. Fisher had said, "A union of the South is what I am for." And in reply to this, Dr. Ramsay made a most eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union of the whole country; North, South, East and West. It was greeted with tremendous applause. His whole reply was masterly and effective.

Mr. Shober displayed an ability and power which even his friends were not aware he possessed. The Democratic party will find out, we are delighted to say, that he ain't quite "*as green as a gourd.*" Mr. Shober brought down the House repeatedly, and elicited thunders and shouts of applause. He took Mr. Fleming off in fine style, and set him down; the wrong road man in the democratic crowd. And the best of it was, Mr. Fleming made a speech of a character altogether unexpected. It was a sort of history of the Opposition party, going back to the old whig party, the culverts, distribution, and up to ad valorem. He said but little on the subject of equal taxation, but dwelt mostly on national politics.—Mr. Shober raked him well. Even old sober democrats could not resist his keen satire and cutting wit, but indulged the heartiest sort of laughs.

Ham. Jones, Jr., also acquitted himself with great credit. He is a young gentleman of high attainments and fine talents, and blessed with excellent common sense. He is thoroughly "posted" on all points, and has speaking abilities far beyond most men of his age. His effort on this occasion was decidedly good, and contributed to inspire his political friends with the assurance that we have nothing to fear so far as he is concerned. He was frequently cheered, and warmly greeted after the speaking.

Upon the whole, we feel authorised to send greeting to our friends throughout the State the cheering assurance that all is well in old Rowan. We are aware that, with Gov. Ellis' influence and personal popularity, and the disposition of some voters to "vote for your County-man" to overcome, not much is expected of this County. We do not desire to raise their expectations unduly; but we will venture to say the sky is bright and brightening, and we earnestly anticipate a better result than we are at present willing to pledge. We are in good health and spirits brethren, and feel elated and warm hearted. Our noble team of candidates, inspired by the cheering tones of our National BELL, and the more renowned fame of EVERETT, with POOL in the lead, fear not the result.

THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The National Democratic Convention which met at Charleston, quarrelled for eight or ten days and broke up without a nomination. They adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th of June. That Convention, also quarrelled, and its members had four or five fist fights, and finally broke up on the 23d without agreeing on a candidate. A part of the delegates seceded and met in Richmond Virginia, leaving the regular Convention at Baltimore. The regular Convention comprising most of the Northern, Eastern and Western States with a partial representation from the South, nominated Douglas for President and Fitzpatrick of Alabama for Vice President. The seceders, it is reported, have nominated Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Lane of Oregon. In honor of this ticket, a portion of the democracy here, fired a salute of big guns yesterday morning between 1 and 2 o'clock.

The Great *National* democratic party therefore, is rejoicing over TWO SETS OF CANDIDATES, just as if that increased their chances of success. They would doubtless have rejoiced more, if the Convention had harmonised on ONE Ticket.

But it has been suggested that the salute fired here was in *memory* of the *national* democratic party—now departed—now defunct. The honors of war are fittingly paid to it.

But it has also been suggested that this is to be the beginning of a *Disunion Movement* of more important proportions than any that has preceded it, and that we are to have two parties in the South, one crying out for a "Union of the South" for the sake of the South; and the other calling for "a union of all parts, *for the sake of the Union!*"

There are now *four* tickets in the field—the Black Republicans have one, the Squatter Sovereign democrats one, and the anti-squatter sovereign democrats one; and last, but not least, the National Union men one. This last is composed of BELL and EVERETT, two of the Nation's most gifted and most honored sons—pure and high minded, scorning the sectionalism of the others, and standing firmly by the Constitutional rights of the whole country. Choose ye between them!

The best argument we have yet seen against an *ad valorem* system of taxation, is in the Democratic Press of the 21st, to wit:

"Now we contend that AD VALOREM will relieve every negro in North Carolina from road duties just so soon as that species of property is taxed according to value, and the reason is most obvious; it is this;—if one man's lands are taxed according to their value, and another man's negroes are taxed according to value, it would be the greatest hardship to the owner to require his negroes to work the roads, for the plain and simple reason, that, as his neighbor's land, which is only taxed according to its value, cannot perform its corresponding public duty, it would be a heaping of burdens upon the slaveholder, who having to pay tax according to the value of his negroes would still be obliged to pay an additional tax of five or six dollars each, per annum. Then, we regard the proposition as just and fair, that, if *ad valorem* be adopted, by which every species of property is taxed according to value, a necessary consequence will be the freeing of negroes from road duties. This will throw the whole burden of working the roads upon the white men of the State, or else the people must be taxed to keep up the highways. To do this what will it cost the State?"

Now this, at first sight, seems plausible, but let us examine it for a moment. The common public roads are kept up not by *taxation*, but by a law which requires those who *used* them to keep them in repair. They are used by every body, and as negroes are persons as well as property, they are also used by them for their masters. Slaveholders by reason of their more extensive business, travel the roads more than non-slaveholders, whose business operations are not so large. Now can it be possible that any one supposes it would be fair and equal to require the poor non-slaveholders of the country to keep up the public roads for these negroes and their masters on the ground that negroes were taxed *ad valorem?*— Surely not, and yet this is the best argument we have seen against *ad valorem*.

How would the case stand, if the Democratic Press be correct? Let us apply figures: Ten negroes, of all sorts, at $800 each, would make the *aggregate* sum of $8,000. Under an *ad valorem* tax which levied 10 cents on the $100 value, these ten negroes would pay into the State Treasury just $8. But out of that number of negroes, there are only two who are required to work the public roads. In the same neighborhood, there are two non-slaveholding families of five members, the head of each, taxable as a poll, and paying 80 cents apiece, putting into the State Treasury $1,60 a year. Now, for the difference between the $8 paid by the two negro road hands, and the $1,60 paid by the two poor white men, the *Democratic Press* thinks the white men should do all the road work! The *Press* estimates that every road hand works upon the roads an average of five days in the year; and he values each day's work at one dollar. According to that, those two poor white men would do ten days work, in a *year*, for themselves, worth $10; but if an *ad valorem* tax releases the 2 negroes and throws upon the white men the labor formerly done by them, then the white men would have to perform 20 days work on the roads, worth $20! Thus we see the *Democratic Press* gravely contends that for the additional sum of $1.40 raised by *ad valorem* off of these two negro hands, they should be released from road work, and the poor white men should do $14,60 extra public work to atone for it!

These democratic editors have a wonderful notion of *equality*, truly. They would actually *release* the negro from road work, and make the poor white men do it all, *rather than have an ad valorem* system of taxation.

But if the *Democratic Press* is so careful of doing justice to the negro, surely it can't be so hard on white men as not only to require them to do all the road work, but also to serve on juries, muster, help build school houses, lay off dowers, patrol, and the like. Surely the democratic Press won't insist on the *poor* white men performing these and such like public duties. It certainly ought *not*. It ought to make the *negroes* perform these duties. The poor white men surely ought to be released from some of these burdens in consideration of the $14.60 worth of extra work done by them, while the negroes were paying into the State Treasury $6.40 more than they paid! Perhaps the *Democratic Press* intends that the negroes shall do the *patroling* and the *mustering*? If so, that will be a slight advance in the direction of equalizing the burdens on negroes and poor white men.

If this releasing negroes from road work because they pay a tax according to their value don't "take the rag off the bush," then we don't know what would!

Now we desire to have the reader to distinctly understand that no *friend* of *ad valorem* ever spoke of releasing negroes from working the roads. The *Democratic Press*, from which we have copied the above extract, is Gov. Ellis' *Organ*; and it is fair to conclude that Gov. Ellis thinks that if negroes are to be taxed according to their value, they ought to be released from road work, and the poor white men of the Country be required to do it all.

Gov. Ellis' Card.—The last *Banner* contains a long Card from Gov. Ellis, in which he attempts to explain away his horse-leech speech at Gatesville. He says his remarks were not intended to apply to the West, but to the politicians who raised the demand for a change of the Constitution in order to subject negroes to *ad valorem tax*. If Gov. Ellis had protested *against* the accuracy of the report of his Gatesville speech when it first appeared in the Murfreesboro' papers, and had then published his Card now given by the Banner, it would have been accepted by the people as a true account of what he did say on that occasion. But he failed to do so. He corrected, two weeks after its publication, *one* error in the report of that speech as given by his party paper, the *Citizen*, but said not one word against the version of the horse-leech part of it. Indeed, it is believed that the Governor saw the *manuscript* copy of the Citizen's report if he did not himself assist in preparing it. But whether he did or not, he failed to correct it in so far as it relates to that portion of his speech until he had got through with his canvassing in the East. Thus it is plain that he desired the benefit of his horse leech speech in the *East*, and now wants the benefit of a denial of it in the *West*.

We think the Governor is too late, and that he will find that this sort of a double shuffle will lose him friends, both in the East and the West. We will refer to this again.

We have a question to put to our neighbor of the *Banner*. Did you, or did you not, encourage and assist Mr. Bledsoe in the last Legislature, in preparing the facts which constituted the ground work of his arguments in favor of ad valorem; and were you not then warmly in favor of equal taxation?—*Salisbury Watchman.*

Certainly, sir, we will answer your *two* questions. To the first we answer we *did not*. Your second question is indefinite. If you mean to ask were we in favor of what you or your party term "equal taxation" we reply no, never, and never expect to be, so long as we are capable of judging between right and wrong, between justice and injustice. But as regards *equal taxation, truly, we always were* and are now in favor of it. Are you answered?

And now as one good turn deserves another, perhaps you will answer us "a question." Did you or did you not, in a conversation with us, at our room, last January, when we were telling you of the article we had prepared on the "Address of the Wake County Working Men's Association," and were giving you our views of its mischievous and dangerous tendency—did you or did you not join in with us in our views and fully agree with us? And if so, are you of the same opinion yet? And again, was there not a third person present who heard what passed between us?—*Banner.*

Yes—We assented to some one or two propositions stated by you; we assented to that which declares that negroes are already pretty heavily taxed by the tax upon the products of their labor. Almost every body else in this part of the State, in January last, regarded the Working Men's Association with doubts, and many with suspicion. As an editor we had ignored it. Upon a *more* thorough examination of all the questions involved in the proposed Constitutional change, we have modified our views. We can't now see any justice or equality in exempting 180,000 slaves from taxation, whilst every foot of land, (whether productive or not,) is made to pay a tax.

ELLIS IN THE RAIL ROADS.

"It is charged in the most reckless manner that the Governor is interested in contracts now on hand, and was so in others completed. This is false from beginning to end. Ellis *has never had*, and has not *now*, a particle of interest in contracts or works on any of these roads."—*Salisbury Banner.*

This is in direct conflict with the information of our merchants, who had extensive dealing with the firm of Ellis & Co., contractors on the Western Road. They seem to entertain not a shadow of a doubt that J. W. Ellis was *interested* in a contract. The contract was taken in the name of Anderson Ellis; but J. W., the Governor, was recognized here as his associate and copartner; and many business transactions with them, sustain this idea.

We do not see that it has any material bearing in the contest between him and Mr. Pool; but as a matter of fact, there are numbers here who confidently assert that he was *interested* in a contract.

If the secret history of the Car Factory, in Salisbury, could be spread out, it would most likely reveal wheels within wheels, and make some folks gasp for breath. Can't Mr. some one get hold of it and spread it?—some one who is in a position to find out things not accessible to the public, but which would make the public *stare!*

Dividend of Capital.—The old Bank of the State will pay 25 per cent. of its capital to the stockholders on the first Monday in July.

Bell and Everett in Alabama.—The Huntsville Independent says that Bell and Everett are making great gains among the Democrats of Alabama—and all the old Whigs are coming back.

4th JULY.

At a meeting of citizens at the Courthouse on Saturday evening last, to make arrangements to celebrate the 4th July, a committee of arrangements was appointed, which at a subsequent meeting, agreed upon the following:

"At a meeting of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the approaching 4th July, Dr. J. W. Hall was selected as Chief Marshall; Wm. M. Barker, Wm. C. Lord, J. M. Coffin, A. D. Wilkinson, Assistant Marshalls; J. H. Enniss reader of the Declaration of Independence; W. L. Saunders, Orator; Dr. M. Whitehead, reader of Washington's Farewell Address.

The following programme has been adopted by the Chief Marshall:

1st. 13 Guns at Sunrise and Ringing of the Bells.
2nd. Procession will form in front of Bank of North Carolina at 10 o'clock in the following order:

Chief Marshall.
Music.
Rowan Rifle Guard.
Rowan Artillery.
Independent O. O. Fellows.
A. Y. Masons.
Sons of Temperance.
Salisbury Fire Company.
Sunday Schools.
Citizens and Strangers.
In. Police and Commissioners of Town.
Readers.
Orator and Chaplain.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

Procession will move at 10 o'clock to Fulton street along Fulton to Bank street, along Bank street to Main street, and along Main street to the Court House.

EXERCISES AT THE COURT HOUSE.

Prayer by Chaplain, Rev. T. G. Haughton.
One gun will announce reading Declaration of Independence by J. H. Enniss.
Oration by W. L. Saunders.
Washington's Farewell Address by Dr. M. Whitehead.
32 guns at noon (National salute.)
13 guns at sun down.
Fire works at night under the direction of Dr. W. H. Wyatt.

J. W. HALL,
Chief Marshall.

Pool in Orange, Alamance, &c.—We spent nearly two days very pleasantly in Hillsboro' week before last and took occasion to enquire, now and then, if Pool and *ad valorem* had any friends in Orange and Alamance. We tell our friends that Pool and *ad valorem* is in every breeze that floats through those counties. As for old Guilford, she will thunder this year as she never thundered before. But we tell Guilford, that Iredell is also preparing fulminating materials. We, here in Rowan, are diligently fixing up the best baby waker in our power; and by the help of our daughter, little Davie, hope to do something respectable.

John Bell.—The Democracy have discovered that John Bell once voted in Congress to receive and refer abolition petitions.

Say nothing about it, gentlemen; T. L. Clingman, the owner of the North Carolina Democracy, cast just such a vote about fifteen years ago. [*Cor. Ruth. Eng.*

Yes, good men, keep silence, Judge Saunders, whom the North Carolina Democracy have stood by lo! these many years, not only voted, we think, *to receive*, but actually *presented* abolition petitions while in the House of Representatives.

☞ We see it announced that the publication of a vigorous campaign paper in Washington, under the auspices of the National Union Committee, has been agreed upon. The first number will be issued in a few days, and a large edition will be circulated in every section of the country, with the object of giving general publicity to the enterprise. The title of the paper will be the "Union Guard."

The season of the year for visiting the watering places is at hand, and we hear of companies passing up the Western Extension, daily. The North Carolina White Sulphur Springs are beginning to attract crowds, and we doubt not they will equal the public expectation, in all the requirements of such a resort.

Last Saturday was a very cool day—almost *cold*. Fires were necessary to comfort. We hear of more hail storms.

THE FIRST NEW WHEAT.

The first new wheat brought to this market was bought by Messrs. J. Y. Bayes, & Co., at $1.27½.—*Charlotte Bulletin.*

Remarkable Escape.—On Wednesday last, near Hillsboro', N. C., a mule belonging to Dr. Pride Jones, was killed by lightning. A boy had taken two of them to a branch in the rear of the dwelling to water, and was about to return when a flash of lightning prostrated both mules, killing instantly the one on which he was seated. The boy, seated on the mule killed, felt a severe shock, but was not in the slightest degree injured.

BELL IN TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Patriot gives the following cheering account of the enthusiastic feeling in Tennessee in behalf John Bell for the Presidency:

"The native State and life-long home of John Bell is rallying to his support with the utmost ardor and enthusiasm.— The masses are moving in all directions, and popular meetings are being held in many of the counties, which indicate that the people are aroused to the dangers that menace the country, and are rising up to take its cause and defence in their own hands. Never before so early in a Presidential canvass, have we seen so much interest manifested by any party as in the present. Great issues are opened up and the public heart is moved to come to the rescue of the country from the assaults of its enemies. The people are at length convinced that it is time to gird up their loins and go forth to fight in earnest.— So long as a country is at peace and its citizens are prosperous, they may differ as to measures of policy, but when its cherished institutions are assailed, and the pillars of its constitution are sought to be overthrown, and when its borders swarm with its secret foes, the people will fly to its rescue and its salvation without respect to party. That time is well nigh come, and the patriotic people of every name are beginning to see that any delay is dangerous, and are preparing to rally to the standard of the constitution and the Union. Tennessee sends greeting to her sister States of the Confederacy, North and South, and invites them to join hands with her in defence of the Republic."

Lorenzo Dow once said of a grasping farmer, that if he had the whole world enclosed in a single field, he would not be content without a patch of ground on the outside for potatoes.

Burlingame sleeps with Sumner's great toe in his hand to save the Senator from personal harm.