From the Iredell Express.

DISCUSSION at MORGANTON

BURKE COUNTY AROUSED!

JOHN POOL TRIUMPHANT!!

We attended the discussion of the candidates for Governor—John Pool and John W. Ellis—which took place between them at Morganton on Saturday, 23d instant, and took copious notes of the speeches that were made by both gentlemen.

Gov. Ellis opened the debate, and the following is about the substance of his remarks: He came as a nominee of the Democratic party, and thanked the people of Burke for the vote which they gave him at the last election. He had endeavored to discharge his official duties to the satisfaction of the public, and congratulated the people of the West upon the completion of their works of internal improvement at an early day, that would prove so beneficial to the labor and industry of the West. He said that a new question, surprising in its nature, had been presented by the Opposition party before the people of the State for public favor, which was overlooked since 1782, and now in his opinion only brought forward for political purposes; and that if adopted it would be only brought forward for the purposes; and that if adopted it would be only calculated to oppress the interests of the country. That it would array one class against another class, and break down the compromise which was entered into in 1835, between the East and West. Gov. Ellis advanced an argument to show that the East was taxed heavily already for the benefit of the West, *without having anything in return* for it, and that it would be very unjust to impose a heavier burden on the East by taxing their slaves, over fifty and under twelve years of age, or taxing slaves between those ages more than the present rate—50 cent on the poll. He charged the Ad Valorem party with a design to tax every species of property, notwithstanding their platform makes a "*discrimination in favor of native products of the State and industrial pursuits of her citizens.*" He said that it was palpable if this were not done, one section or the other would be disatisfied. He endeavored to frighten the people that were present by saying it would cost a large sum to send round and assess in Burke county, and that it would be an inquisition which the people would not like. He then went into the most ridiculous calculation of billiard tables and threshing machines, pleasure horses and razors, liquors, pianos and wheel-barrows, interest on money, lawyers, doctors and clerks' fees, ladies watches, &c.

Gov. Ellis said that slaves one pay nearly one fourth of all the taxes; and an ad valorem would raise no more. He asserted the strange and absurd theory that, to encourage the industry of a county, *all kinds* of property should not be placed upon an equality with regard to taxation. Gov. Ellis made no allusion to the platform upon which *he* is running, but endeavored to find much fault with his competitor's. He recurred to his Gatesville speech, and endeavored to palliate the metaphor of the "Horse-Leech" by saying, he applied it only to the Opposition leaders in the West. But no one can believe that Gov. Ellis did not design to compare *all* the West to a Horse Leech," ever crying Give! Give!! More!!! More!!!!" He had aided the W. N. C. Railroad and endeavored to get the stock taken, but did not *do much*. The Governor ought to have stated *how much*, and the *time* when he did aid the Road; but he did no such thing; and no one has a recollection of such aid. Mr. Pool drew the bill for the charter—worked hard with the Eastern members to get it through a second passage in the Senate—and but for Mr. Pool's exertions in its behalf the bill would have been lost! Gov. Ellis repeated he thought it VERY UNCHARITABLE IN THE WEST TO INSIST FOR EQUAL TAXATION!!! He said the restriction in the Constitution exempting slaves from taxes, would operate as a check upon all men, against extravagant appropriations for internal Improvements. We here put the question, Is there any sentence required plainer to show that *Gov. Ellis has no friendship* for the Railroads now building in the State or that hereafter shall be projected?

And the only conclusion which we could deduce from the remarks of Gov Ellis upon the subject of Railroads was, that *if they can be built, without money, then construct them.*

Gov. Ellis's speech, as may be supposed, and, indeed, was the fact, was made up of false issues—unblushing misstatements of Mr. Pool, throughout—and dodging of pertinent questions pressed upon him by his competitor. We will recur to our notes next issue—we have not room for more now.

Mr. Pool's Reply.

Mr. Pool said: I am pleased to see so many of my fellow-citizens of the county of Burke assembled to hear me, and I desire to express my thanks to the ladies for their attendance—and while doing so, I feel authorized to return to them the thanks of my competitor also, for I know he thinks them, although he forgot to say so before taking his seat. The discussion of the subject of taxation is one in which the people of this State seem to take great interest, and I take great pleasure in expressing my views upon it before the people. There is a proposition to change the Constitution of the State, and this change should not be made without the full understanding and consent of the people. The constitution defines and limits the legislative power. When it forbids the Legislature to do anything, it cannot be done, even though the people may desire it. The only way to carry out their wishes, is to change the Constitution. At present the Constitution forbids the Legislature to tax slaves under 12 years of age, or over 50 years at all, and when it comes to taxing those between those ages, compels the Legislature to place the same tax on the head of the poorest white poll that is placed on the most valuable negro, owned by the wealthiest man. The poor white man's head is thus a shield between the taxation, power and slave property. I insist that it is the poor white man's head, therefore much my competitor may object to my referring to the wealthy man's head too. For the wealthy man's head would be no shield. The Legislature would not hesitate to tax the rich man's head, but when the poor man's head is in the way, it is obliged to hesitate and forbear. It is asked, why is this worse now than in 1835, and where lies the necessity for a change? I will answer. In 1835, the whole tax of the State was only about $75,000 a year. Then slave property could be made to pay its proportion by paying about 15 cents on the poll, and that could be borne, and slaves were made to pay their full proportion. But now we have to raise between $600,000 and $700,000 a year, and the value of slaves has greatly increased—and in order to make them pay their proportion now, by a capitation tax, a tax would have to be placed upon the heads of poor white men beyond their ability to bear, a tax that would be tyrannical and oppressive. And as the prospective debt of the State becomes actual debt, and the interests has to be met, the difficulty will become greater and greater. The last Legislature had to raise near $700,000, or the credit of the State must be ruined and her honor forfeited.—They put 20 cts. on the $100 valuation of land; 24 cents on money at interest, and on slave property 50 cents on the poll, which is only 6¼ cents on $100 value. But they knew that 80 cents was all the poor white poll would bear, and they could not place it higher on negroes without putting it also on the poor white man. His head was in the way, and they did not dare to oppress him. His head was the shield that protected $150,000,000 of slaves from more than 6¼ cents on the $100, while land had to bear 20 cents, and the money of widows and orphans at interest 24 cents on the $100. The Legislature was forced into this inequality by the constitutional provision interposing the poor white man's head. I propose to take his head out of the way, so that, slave property may be made to pay taxes equal with other property. It is necessary that this should be done to enable the State to sustain its credit, and to equalize taxes upon different kinds of property. It was not necessary in 1835—but is now—and will continue to be more and more so. I hope never to see the State in the same dilemma it was during the last Legislature. After taxing polls all they would bear, land 20 cents and money 24 cents, there was still a deficiency. They taxed Lawyers, Doctors, Mechanics and School masters, and officers, and clerks in stores, and overseers $1 on every $100, of their receipts from their hard earning—and still there was a deficiency. They then taxed sugar and coffee and calico and everything that is purchased from a store, 50 cents on $100 value, and many other unjust and unequal provisions were put in the revenue bill, which made it the most iniquitous measure that ever was passed. But the Legislature was forced to it because they could not reach $150,000,000 of slave property, and make it pay its fair proportion. This difficulty ought to be removed so that the Legislature may protect the credit of the State without doing such injustice to the citizens—and I leave the proposition now before the people. Every wise Legislator and Statesman will look to present wants and necessities of a State in passing and proposing laws for its government.

But let the people understand the proposition distinctly. My competitor has read the words of our platform correctly; but you must have noticed that he sat down without ever reading his own. There was a good reason for this omission. His speech was a much stronger one against his own platform than against ours, and it was well that he did not read it before this assembly. But he has not represented our platform correctly. He says: it is contended here that we purpose to tax only the negro.—Certainly no honest man in Burke or anywhere else has ever made such a proposition. If my competitor has ever heard any man take that position, let him name the man, and the time and place, and I will prove that his man had been drinking some of the foreign liquor of which he speaks so loudly. All property is now subject to taxation, except slave property. The change will make slave property stand on the same footing with all other property. And it will require the Legislature to tax slaves and land and money at interest, and all the leading subjects of capital according to value—but leave it to the discretion of the Legislature to discriminate in favor of native products and industrial pursuits, by exempting things connected with honest industry from taxation. But many objections are raised, and based mainly on misrepresentation. My competitor says, the discrimination in favor of native products was meant only to allow the taxing articles brought from abroad higher than those produced in the State"—and not noticing the part in reference to industrial pursuits, proceeded to say that we would compel the taxing of everything. He says to discriminate means to tax. No dictionary gives that definition. It means to make a difference. The best way to make a difference in favor of labor is to exempt from taxation those things necessary to carry it on—The best discrimination in favor of the carpenter, or farmer would be to exempt their tools, and implements, and the necessaries of life from taxation; and the Legislature would have a discretion to say how far this exemption should go. But admit, for argument, that discrimination does mean to tax some. Apply it. Tax all those articles in Burke county which the Legislature desires to exempt, one cent.—That answers my competitor's hair-splitting definition, and amounts still to an exemption—for one cent divided among the people of Burke would be sufficient to satisfy my competitor's definition of discrimination—Yet it is upon this that all the capital is attempted to be made against equal taxation as proposed by our platform. He says the East understands that everything is to be taxed. He is mistaken. The East understands no such thing. No paper, nor any man in the East, of our party has taken such a position. They all repudiate the tax cup slander. But Mr. Turner's motion to the convention is referred to as proof that we mean to tax the cups. The proposition was to change the constitution and to insert in it a great principle of equality and justice. Mr. Turner moved to insert a provision that tea cups should not be taxed. To exempt them from a constitutional provision, how could it have looked in the constitution? Yet, because the convention refused to propose to insert a constitutional prohibition of tea cups, my competitor says, it is just positive that we meant to force the Legislature to tax them! And this is the whole argument. And my competitor says the tax on merchants of 50 cents on the $100 cause, is paid by the purchaser, and so, in all so, on the goods. The Democratic Legislature passed this law. Tea cups are purchased from the stores, and are therefore now under a Democratic tax of 50 cents on the $100 value. So my competitor and his party already tax tea cups 50 cents on the $100, while they tax slaves but 6¼ cents on the $100. If tea cups were taxed as *chattels*, my competitor admits it would be only 10 cents on the $100. So if we are for taxing them at all, it's only 10 cents, and that will save 40 cents on the $100 on tea cups. But they intend this whole matter to mislead the people from the true issue.

But he says much will be lost by the tax on silver plate, gold watches, pianos, &c., if taxed no higher than land, &c. But my competitor says our platform means by discriminating in favor of native products to "tax articles brought from abroad higher than those made in the State." Now, silver plate, and watches, and pianos, &c., are made *out* of the State, and if his construction of the platform is correct his argument fails—for they might be taxed higher than land, &c. But he says we would lose on Bank stock, billiard tables, circuses, lawyers and doctors, &c. Is there any man here who does not know that because we tax property according to value, that is no reason why we should fail to tax *Exclusive Privileges and Licences?* We do not permit every man to Bank, or sell Liquor by retail, or keep a billiard table, or practice law or medicine. If one man is allowed a privilege, which is refused to others, he ought to pay for it; and because we tax his property according to value, is no reason why he should not pay for it; and my competitor must know this. Yet he continues to put forth the argument for the want of something better to say. He speaks of playing cards, pistols and bowie knives—they are not taxed now. The men who sell cards are taxed for selling them and rightly, and those who wear unlawful weapons are taxed for wearing them. This is all right, and has nothing to do with taxing property according to value.

But my competitor makes much noise about foreign liquor, and says *ad valorem* would tax that no higher than land, &c.—But remember my competitor's construction of our platform. He says, it means "to tax articles brought from abroad higher than those in the State." Foreign liquor is brought from abroad, then how does he say we must put the same tax on that as on land, &c., which is not "brought from abroad." He blows two ways on this question.

The government protects every man in the enjoyment of his property and every man should pay in proportion to the protection he receives, for the support of government. My competitor objects to this fair scheme. He would strike from the American Banner Florida, which taxes little negroes from the cradle to the grave—Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, and Texas. All slaves of all ages are taxed upon their value in those States. My competitor says that little negroes yield nothing to their owners—although they increase in value $75 each year. But how much land has the farmer which yields him nothing! upon which he pays taxes,—swamps old-fields, gallies—that never will increase in value, as the little negro.

I am charged by my competitor for never having voted for any Railroads in the West. *The charge is FALSE!* I voted for every Railroad chatter in the West. I drew the second bill for the Western N. C. Railroad, *which was by my competitor's door*, and every exertion to secure its passage through a second reading in the Senate. I HAVE NEVER VOTED AGAINST ANY WESTERN IMPROVEMENT *or Appropriation for one* I AM IN FAVOR OF RUNNING THE WESTERN N. C. RAILROAD TO THE TENNESSEE LINE IN THE EARLIEST PRACTICABLE TIME.

My competitor never voted a cent for any improvement in his life!—and he is the stingiest man in the world! He voted even to strike out $2,500 from the Buncombe Turnpike, after it had been given.

I voted against aid to the Coalfields Road because I had previously voted for $300,000 for the River Improvement, and I was unwilling to draw so largely upon the public money for a rival line, which I then believed would destroy the success of the first enterprise, before it had time for development. I voted to tax Railroad Stock, and think I did right,—the money to build most all the Railroads in the State was taken from the pocket of the people, and it is just that this stock should be taxed for the support of government.

I have proclaimed it in the East, and I proclaim it here to-day—the East has expended $2 for Railroads, where the West has expended $1. Of the 864 miles of Railroad in the State, 480 miles are East of Raleigh, and only 294 miles West of Raleigh. The East has more than twice as much Railroad as the West. My competitor has talked for the East *and voted all the time AGAINST the West!* and such missionaries as he sent down to the East, would stop all father Appropriations entirely for the West.

The Constitution should be amended so as to remove the tax from the head of the poor man—this cannot be done otherwise. Slaves ought to be taxed upon their value—and that cannot be done before an amendment shall have been made in the Constitution.—My competitor is opposed to making a change in the Constitution; and he is opposed to taxing slave property upon its value. I take no position here that I did not occupy in the East, which all my speeches will show; but my competitor has changed his tactics, and now blows two ways.

Mr. Pool referred to the letter of the notorious J. Parker Jordan, and denounced Jordan, for what most present knew him to be, an unprincipled man and infamous LIAR. Gov. Ellis said Jordan was a gentleman. Mr. Pool asked, "Do you endorse Jordan as a gentleman?" (Hesitating) "I do, sir." Mr. P. said, "If you endorse those principles, I say that he (Jordan) has *lied* and any one that endorses them.

Mr. Pool concluded his remarks by saying that if elected he would be the Governor of the State, and not of a section—knowing nothing but the whole State. He would use no deception for the purpose of obtaining the vote of any man and derived the suffrages of the people only upon the belief that his claims were founded upon the immutable principles of Justice and Truth. He appeared before them as a man coming from the extreme East, but one who could comprehend the whole State, and to add to her glory, whether he was elected her Chief Magistrate or not, would ever be his high ambition and chief pleasure.

The conclusion of Mr. Pool's speech, after he had finished the details of the debate, was a display of as lofty and patriotic eloquence as we have ever heard drop from the lips of the most distinguished orators in the Union; and his speech left no doubt upon the minds of any present, of whatever political faith, that Mr. Pool, for intellect and sound judgment is one of the foremost men in the State. With such a man occupying the Executive Chair, North Carolina will move steadily onward to the summit of her glory—the sun of her prosperity will shine forth in meridian splendor, and her amiable daughters love their hills and valleys more than yet they have done and cease from wandering as strangers seeking homes in foreign lands.

Mr Pool held his auditors spell-bound for the two hours that his speech occupied, and undoubtedly, he made a fine impression, as he does everywhere, when he addresses his fellow-citizens upon the all-important subject of Equal Taxation and the paramount necessity for completing the Railroads now progressing Westwardly at an early day.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, July 3, 1860.

☞ E. R. Wakefield, Esq., of Lenoir, has consented to act, and is our authorized agent. He will receive orders for the Whig, blanks or advertisements, and receipt for the same. Any persons subscribing who pay to him within three months will receive the Whig for two dollars.

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN POOL, ESQ.

OF PASQUOTANK.

LOOK UPON

THIS PICTURE.	AND ON THIS.
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 are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, since that we especially appreciate the importance of the Union at this time by the Opposition Party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of trans-Atlantic importance, affecting the horse upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjustified, 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 equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.—*11 Resolution of Democratic Platform.*
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 entire products of our State and the industrial pursuits of our citizens.—*Twelfth Resolution of the Opposition platform.*	

☞ Remember that JOHN W. ELLIS compares the West to a "HORSE LEECH," whose eternal cry is "Give! Give!!" and the East to a house that permits the West to take all the eggs she lays.

☞ Remember that JOHN W. ELLIS is in favor of raising the Poll Tax on Slaves, when he knows full well that by doing so the taxes WHITE Polls will be correspondingly increased.

☞ "*That our Revenue System is a very bad one, must be admitted by every Senator who has given it the slightest investigation.*"—Extract from Senator Bloxson's Speech.

Ad Valorem Candidates.

We are authorized to announce Col. R. W. ALEXANDER, as a candidate to represent Mecklenburg county in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

We are authorized to announce JOSEPH R. GILLESPIE, Esq., as a candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next Legislature.—He is in favor of Pool and Equal Taxation.

☞ We are authorized to announce Capt. MOSES PITTS, as a candidate to represent Cabarrus county, in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly.

List of Appointments.

The candidates for Governor will address their fellow citizens at the following times and places:

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 "

☞ We are authorized to state that S. J. Berryhill has withdrawn from the canvass as a candidate for Sheriff.

An Incendiary Among Us.

On Monday afternoon about 4 o'clock, an alarm of fire was given, which originated in an attempt by some one to fire No. 2 on Granite row, lately fitted up for a Shoe Store. A piece of water-proof fuse was ignited and placed among a parcel of shavings, and a chunk of fire was also placed under the counter and covered over with straw. This is certainly the boldest attempt to fire a place that we have ever known.—In broad day light and in a situation where persons are continually passing, for an attempt of this kind to be made, shows that we have a reckless and lawless set among us, which our town authorities, by every means in their power, ought to endeavor to have ferreted out. There is no telling what amount of damage our town would have suffered had the fire got a foothold. How thankful we ought to be to God for warding off such a disaster.

Where is the Democratic Party?

And echo answers where! Why split up and we were going to say disbanded, but we will stop, and say that it busted and then formed into two separate Conventions, and each have put forth a ticket for the support of their friends. Judge Douglass and Mr. Fitzpatrick were nominated by the regular Democratic Convention; Mr. Fitzpatrick declined and Gov. Johnson, of Geo. was appointed by the Executive Committee in his stead; and the secession, or *bogus* Convention, headed by the Hon. W. L. Yancy, of Alabama, nominated Breckenridge and Lane, as their candidates for President and Vice President.

It is singular how soon men change their position. When their was a prospect that Douglas was in the ascendant some men were ready to support him, if nominated, yet, as soon as an opportunity offers, or without waiting to see what the feelings of of the people were on the subject, they tip him the cold shoulder.

In Petersburg, at a meeting held to endorse the seceders, the Hon. W. L. Yancy is represented as making a real Southern Speech. What does that mean? This gentleman has been charged with being in favor of a dissolution of the Union—of favoring a revolution of the cotton growing States. This he takes every opportunity now to deny, supposing, we have no doubt, that the people have forgotten a letter he wrote to Mr. Slaughter, from which we take the following extract, or perhaps he thinks that the Southern States are ready for being placed in the category he refers to.—Read the extract.

"But if we could do as our fathers did—organize "committees of safety" all over the cotton States (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement)—we shall see the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and at the PROPER MOMENT *by one organized concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a REVOLUTION.*"

The union men should bear in mind that nearly every disunionist in the country fall immediately into the support of Breckenridge and Lane. Why is this? Can any satisfactory reason be given than that they expect to accomplish the object nearest their heart, of running this ticket at the South of precipitating a revolution in the cotton States. Let the Southern people reflect before they give their adhesion to this party. Let them read the extract above and ponder the meaning well. Mr. Yancy now denies being a disunionist. What did he mean by that extract? Let some of his friends answer.

Four years ago, when the Democratic party was united, the cry from the Southern portion to the Whigs was, come over and help us, as that is the only way to save the Union, as the South ought to be united in sentiment. Many were seduced to go over, but the Union is not yet saved. To prove that they will not practice what they preach, the party is now divided and it is a fact that cannot be denied, neither section of the party stand any chance of electing their man, yet instead of now offering to join the opposition party and elect Bell and Everett, acceptable candidates, both North and South, not a word is said about a united South now. Is the Union not in as much danger now as four years ago? Certainly, But, in the language of Mr. Calhoun the "victory would not inure to them."

Of the Douglas wing of the Democratic party we have only to say, that we are opposed to them too, squatter sovereignty and all; yet we are glad to see that the friends of Judge Douglas are not to be bluffed off by the secessionists, even with the Hon. W. L. Yancy at their head, who the Columbia *Carolinian* considers the "leading spirit in this whole movement." It will be seen by the following resolutions, adopted by the Douglas National Committee at Washington, that they intend to fully organize for the approaching Presidential contest, viz:

Resolved, The crisis demanding that the organization of the democratic party shall be preserved intact against open as well as secret enemies of the constitution and the Union, it is therefore recommended to the General State Committees that they take measures to secure the adoption of an electoral ticket in their respective States, pledged to the unequivocal support of the nominees of the National Democratic Convention, Stephen A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson.

Resolved, That if any State Committee shall omit to take the proper steps for securing such an electoral ticket, then the member of this committee in that State is hereby authorized, either in conjunction with members of the State Committee, or by his own act to take such action as he may deem necessary and proper for that purpose.

Jordan's Letter

Attention is called to the discussion at Morganton. It will be seen that reference is made, by Mr. Pool, to Jordan's letter, in which he gives, in a very decided manner, his opinion of Jordan's character. Gov. Ellis, it will also be seen, said he was a gentleman and endorsed him as such. We have before us a letter from a respectable gentleman living in the town of Hertford, who gives us some information in relation to Jordan's character, from which we will give a few items. He says, in the first place, that he is an infamous liar and an unparalleled coward. Being a lawyer, he has disgraced his profession by extorting a note from a man when drunk; of collecting his client's money and never paying it over; of canvassing his cases out of doors and talking with men to ascertain their opinions and thus stock the Jury; he is also guilty of obtaining business by unprofessional means. He got up a subscription at Hertford to present to himself a silver pitcher for *his distinguished political services* in and out of the State—other people subscribed about *four* dollars and he paid *one hundred* dollars himself—bought the pitcher and had it presented to himself—while at the North he wrote home letters that he was the guest of Gov. Seymore and J. Gordon Bennet, and had parties given to him by them, when it was known that they were in Europe, and when he came home he exhibited during a whole Court, a pair of China vases, which he stated was a present from Gov. Ellis which was afterwards known to have been bought in Edenton, Gov. Ellis never having seen or heard of them. What say the people to this? Does these facts comport with the character of a gentleman? If they do, we do not know what makes a gentleman. If Gov. Ellis was not really acquainted with Jordan's character, he is to be pitied; but if he was acquainted with him, and then vouched for him as a gentleman, he deserves the contempt of all decent men.

A Proposition—with two Faces.

We learn from the *Register*, that a democratic meeting was held at Raleigh, on the 25th ult., which was presided over by Hon. D. M. Barringer. In his remarks on taking the chair, he told the audience that although things *did look squally* for the Democratic party, yet he had a plan which could get them out of the kinks, to wit: Let each Democrat vote for the same electoral ticket, but write on the ticket the name of the candidate he might prefer, Douglas or Breckenridge, and then when the votes were counted out, the electors would vote for the man designated by the majority of the voters.—We wonder if the Hon. Gentleman obtained this Janus faced plan while on his mission to *Republican* Spain.

Capt. Walker of this county, happened to be at Raleigh, and delivered a speech. The *Register* says the Captain caught greedily at the proposition. If this is so, Capt Walker must have changed after he left Raleigh, for it found no favor with the secession meeting which was held last week, although the Captain referred to it.

This proposition is one of the most outrageous that could be made by any party—a real double faced scheme—Douglass being in favor of squatter sovereignty and Breckinridge opposed. We find the Standard favoring this project because in 1824 the People's Ticket was run and was to favor either Jackson or Adams. Now, if our memory serves us right the "People's Ticket" was got up to prevent Mr. Adams or Crawford from getting the vote of the State.

Ad Valorem and Billiard Tables.

The opponents of ad valorem seem to be considerably exercised by the fear that Billiard Tables and spirituous liquors will only be taxed according to their value.—It seems to us that any one with half an eye could see into this. But as none are "so blind as those who will not see," it is like throwing pearls before swine to tell those that under the ad valorem system they will have to pay a double tax—and such will be the case. In the first place, a billiard table if it is worth $500, will pay 50 cents tax, then for the privilege of using it publicly, it will be taxed again, say $125, as it pays now. So in relation to liquor, it will pay an ad valorem tax according to value and a tax for a license to retail. If this was not the case, we should feel disposed to charge against our party the disposition to *encourage* rum instead of trying to *suppress it*. We look upon this argument as only an ad captandum one, which is calculated to deceive.

The Standard in a Quandary.

The Editor of the Standard, who was a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, has come home completely non plus ed, so much so, that he is not prepared to "indicate a choice between the two tickets." We wait, he says, "the action of the Democratic party of the State."

We feel for the Editor for he says he feels gloomy—ay, sad, and calls out "God save the country!" So say we, and we believe God is at this time doing a good work by breaking up the corrupt party which has had control of the government so long that corruption is sicking out, and will bring into power the only National Party that is now in existence, headed by Bell and Everett. Not notwithstanding it still cries out "*Let us elect our State ticket*, no matter what ticket we support for President."

Another Democratic Conventon.

The Salisbury *Banner* has thrown out a suggestion that it will be necessary to call another Democratic State Convention, and Thursday, July 19th, is suggested as the proper time. The Greensboro Patriot thinks that Gov. Ellis will decline and Mr. Holden be nominated.

Arrival of the Great Eastern.

The steamer Great Eastern arrived at New York on the 29th and was in her dock by five minutes past 5, amidst the greatest excitement. She was out 10 days and 22 hours from Needless to the bar. She had on board 42 passengers. The steamer sailed 3,220 miles without stopping her engines. Every thing worked admirably. Greatest speed was 14½ knots. One day made 333 miles.

More Rail Road Iron.

Yesterday some seven car loads of iron was received in town, for the Wilmington and Rutherford road. Four miles of the road was finished on Wednesday last.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

Mr. Editor:—Your correspondent X must be a sort of ubiquitous individual, or else how could he have penned an article that was so in time, proclaiming that the *Bulletin* would have the position and the Democrat would have to play second fiddle to it. Do tell. Mr. Editor cant you just let me know who your correspondent is.—He is certainly some punkin and I would like to treat him to a gallon of ice cream this hot weather. The wind is certainly taken out of the sails of the Democrat completely, and the editors will find their level.

AUNT NANCY.

Wonder if the "Democrat" is not *known* by *its* fruit about this time—he seems to have read Douglas—"Right side up with care." But Alas! White man mighty uncertin. Ring that "Bell." X.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

DEMOCRATIC MANAGEMENT OF RAIL ROADS.

SCENE—*Western N. C. Rail Road from Salisbury to Hickory Tavern.*

Enter whig with a little girl 8 years old—fare $2 75.

Enter Democrat with two little girls 8 and 10 years old—*fare just nothing at all.*

The whig had taken stock to the amount of $2,500. The democrat $500 worth.—12 months ago, on the 4th of July, large train of cars from Charlotte to Concord—*regular fare both ways charged.* On the same occasion trains from Salisbury to Concord with *one fare* only charged.

Probably this is Democratic ad valorem and a fair sample of the ideas which Gov. Ellis and his satellites have of Equal Taxes—and shows that favoritism, incompetency and mismanagement follows in the *wake* of the Democracy, let them be placed in whatever situation they may be.

Jonathan Worth will please take a note.

SAM.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

Scene in the Baltimore Democratic Convention.

MARSHAL HYNDERS DELIVERS HIMSELF.

When partial order had been *restored*, after the giving way of the floor, the Marshal expressed the hope that the Convention would not become alarmed—that it was not the platform which had gone down, but simply a plank of it.

A Voice—Which plank?

A Delegate responded the nigger plank!

Another Delegate responded that this break was only the forerunner of the grand break that would soon follow in the Convention itself.

The seats of the Pennsylvania and New York delegations were also tumbled into the chasm thus created in the floor, when

Mr. John Cochran, of New York, remarked, "Pennsylvania and New York go down together."

One of the pages also remarked that when he heard the crash, he thought it was the seceders coming up through the floor into the Convention, as they would not admit them to the regular way.

IN AN MORE CASE UPON THE FIRST SECESSION.

During the delay of repairing the flooring, the Keystone Band of Philadelphia also took their station in the gallery, and none more tried the power of music, but the effect thereof can be discerned from the succeeding proceedings of the unharmonious Convention.

The music had no effect. The handmaids were untameable—they were of the Hyena Species. X.

We have no file Leaders—we are not boasting about for popularity or patronage.—"*Western Democrat*" *June 5.*

The "Counsellor" was at the Baltimore Pow-wow "beating around." Does know whether he stated the grounds of Douglas' Constitutional Union Availability or not to the convention. Any how the convention nominated him, (Douglas I mean.) Mr. McRae says in his Raleigh speech that Douglas received 211½ electoral votes, more than two thirds of the Electoral College, while the seceders, or disunionists, only gave Breckinridge and Lane 105 votes. The Counsellor having "no file leaders" and never "beats about" for "popularity or patronage" taken in connection with the fact that he has *changed front* and joined the *Secession Party* shows that he must be the head and front of the concern—stand aside Yancey—the "Counsellor" has no file leaders. The fog in and about the Convention had some effect, perhaps—the "Bell" X.

Such men, therefore, who belong to the Yancey school, need no one to read them out of the Party. The tree is known by its fruit. But Mr. Douglas stands upon different ground, and so far from reading him out of the party, we have never read him any where only where we have found him by his own acts, right upon the question of slavery and in favor of a Constitutional Union.—"*Western Democrat*" *June 5.*

If this is true why have you deserted Douglas and taken up Breckenridge with Yancey, the disunionist at the head. X.

There is Wm. L. Yancey—a man who wants to precipitate the cotton States into a Revolution, and thus dissolve the Union. We condemn his course and disapprove of his schemes now as we did last summer when he made a fiery speech in Charlotte.—"*Western Democrat*" *of June 5.*

Where is the "Democrat" now? Check by jowl with Yancey. Too aforesaid Wm. L. Disunion schemes. Fiery speech in Charlotte. Eh! Oh! what a beauty I did grow, toll that "Bell." X.

The New York Herald says:—"There is not one of the exposures made before the Covode Committee, which is at all to be compared in gravity with the facts contained in Postmaster General Holt's letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, on the recent Post Office delinquents. Here we have a state of things deposed to which, we will venture to say, does not find a parallel under any administrative system in the world. For the period of five years, according to Mr. Holt's statement, these delinquencies have been carried on, without the Department being in the least aware of them."

ANOTHER GUN SPIKED.—Hon. L. O'B. Branch cannot support the Breckenridge ticket. In his late "letter to his constituents," as well as in 1856, he takes ground against "intervention." The Breckenridge is an "intervention" ticket, and our worthy friend, "Father Larry," must write a "post toral" declining to go it.

The following is taken from the report of the proceedings of the Connecticut Legislature: "But to tax geese and bachelors' taken up. Mr. Harrison was opposed to the provision taxing bachelors. There was a tax already laid upon a goose, and any man who had lived twenty-five years without being married could be taxed under that section. The bill was postponed."

REPORTED OFFER OF BRIGHAM YOUNG TO SELL OUT.—The St. Louis Democrat learns that Capt. Simpson passed through that city on Saturday, *en route* for Washington, with dispatches from Utah, containing propositions from Brigham Young to sell the Mormon property at Salt Lake to the United States, the Saints to remove to some point on the Pacific coast, either in the British Possessions or the United States.