Again: The tax on interest received, amounted to $76,774. This sum is paid on about $31,900,000 of money loaned. Thus it is seen that our system requires $31,989,000 loaned, or other wise bearing interest, to pay a larger amount of taxes into the Treasury than $248,567,800 worthy of slave property. Is there any cause why $1,000 in money at interest, *restricted by our law to its productiveness to $60 per annum* should be made to day $2 40 for the protection it enjoys, while $1,000 in slave property, unrestricted in its production, paid 50 cents, and $1,000 in land paid $1 50? Under our Bill of Rights, no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive or separate emoluments or privileges from their neighbors, except *for good and just* reasons. Why cannot this just, fundamental principle be extended in its application likewise to property, another important elements constituting a State?

Again: The profits of capital invested in steam vessels, in stocks of any kind, in shares of any incorporated or trading company, whether in or out of the State, bonds of another State, and bank dividends, paid, in 1858, $11,643. This tax was collected on about $200,000 of profits. In 1850, according to the last Census, there was in North Carolina more than $9,000,000 of annual production arising from manufactures, mining and mechanic arts, at a profit of 34 *per cent*, or over $3,000,000. We have no data from which to estimate the increase of this annual production since that time, though we know it has been considerable.—Why our legislators excepted this very considerable amount of profit from paying taxes we cannot tell. If the profit on the annual production of capital invested in various ways is to be taxed, and it surely ought, why not tax those of productive investments?

Again: Under our peculiar system, and it is, without precedent, peculiar in many respects, there was paid into the State Treasury the sum of $12,379 by a portion of the labor and industry of our citizens.—This tax on the energy, enterprise and brains of the community, which should receive in its development the fostering care and protection of our law makers so far as possible, amounts to one sixth of the sum paid, as we have shown, by $248,567,800 worth of one species of property. We are reminded that this distinctive feature in our revenue is so unjustly oppressive, so utterly subversive of every reasonable and established principle of political economy, and so equally at war with the best interests of our State, that it requires no illustration in detail to convince you that a reform at least in this respect is imperatively demanded.—Still, that you may more forcibly comprehend its unjustness and inequality, let us for a moment look to its operation. Every citizen except ministers of the Gospel and our Judges, (and why exempt the latter, when all other State officers are taxed?) whose annual income from their labor is over $300, paid, as a tax, 1 *per cent*, on their respective receipts. The clerk, the doctor, the mechanic, the lawyer, the overseer, your county officers, every one, though by untiring industry and stinting economy they may be barely able to support their families, paid into the Treasury of the State $1.0 upon every $100 received. The foreman in the workshop, if in the receipt of $100 as wages, paid besides his poll tax, $5 to the sheriff; while his neighbor, owning ten slave mechanics at work in the same shop at yearly wages of $225.0 or more, paid to the Sheriff only $5 and his poll tax. 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. The employees of our different Railroad companies each pay 1 *per cent*, on their receipts, if they amount to $500; the individual stockholders, though they may receive 6 or 7 *per cent*, on their investment, amounting in the aggregate to a large sum, pay, with few exceptions, nothing. The clerk, in the receipt of $700 *per annum*, paid $7 to the State; his employer, with $100,000 of State bonds in his safe, yielding him $6,000 *per annum*, paid nothing. These illustrations might be indefinitely multiplied. In 1834, our Executive, in his message to the General Assembly, reviewing our revenue system, remarks thus upon the inequality then existing:—"The poll tax on the day laborer and the capitalist is precisely the same; and it sometimes happens that the latter, like the former, is subject to no other species of contribution. In the one case it is an onerous imposition; in the other, a tax a thousand fold greater might occasion no sensible inconvenience." If in 1834 a reason existed for complaining against the inequality of the system, how much more have we to complain of now, when the poll tax, though much increased, is but a drop in the bucket, compared to that assessed on our labor.

Again: The amount paid by merchants and others engaged in selling goods, wares and merchandise, was $37,881. This sum was levied on $11,365,000 of purchases; in making no difference under our system whether the same was ever sold, or ever returned to the purchasing dealer any profit or not. This amount is more than half of that paid by 331,567,800 worth of slaves, and nearly half as much as was paid by $31,989,000 of money at interest. This $37,881 is paid, not by the merchants themselves, but, as every one knows, by the consumers—a large portion of whom are those very men who pay 1 per cent. of their wages into the State Treasury. Of this merchants' tax, dealers in ready made clothing paid 1 *per cent*. on their purchases—$10 for every $1,000 worth of goods bought. *Further*, $409,000 (in round numbers) employed in the *purchase*—(not sale of liquors, paid $20,448 tax, or 5 *per cent* on the amount bought. *Further still*, $384,000 employed in buying and selling slaves; paid $1 279; and $893,000 employed in other trade, paid $1,786. Upon what principle of adjustment these various rates were agreed to we are unable to ascertain. If some were intended to operate in the nature of sumptuary laws, we are of the humble opinion that our legislators did not give that time and attention to the consideration of the subject, demanded by its importance and its ultimate effects.

Again: $1,952,400 worth of carriages, buggies and other vehicles, most of which are as necessary at this day to the comfort and convenience of our citizens, especially those out of our own towns, as their sugar and coffee are, paid $12,524 or 1 *per cent* on their assessed value, and a greater sum than was paid on $11,766,710 of town property. *Further*, 2,150 pianos, certainly as much an article of luxury as the buggy of the farmer which conveys his wife to church, paid $3,225, or ½ or 1 *per cent*. on the cost, estimating that cost at $200 each.

These palpable and unreasonable inconsistencies and unjust discriminations might be multiplied, until every source from which our revenue is derived would, in the illustration, be exhausted. The limits of this address and your patience forbid any further details. To more fully substantiate the justness of our complaint, we will repeat the rates as above exemplified. Under the tax bill of 1856–7—

$1,000 worth of land paid	$1	50
1,000 " slaves paid		50
1,000 of dividend and profit paid	2	40
1,000 in money loaned paid	2	40
1,000 in labor and industry "	10	00
1,000 in goods purchased "	3	33
1,000 in clothing " "	10	00
1,000 in liquors " "	55	00
1,000 of capital in buying slaves, paid	3	35
1,000 " other trade, paid	2	00
1,000 worth of buggies, carriages, &c., paid	10	00
1,000 worth of pianos paid	7	50

"Such are some of the inequalities of our existing revenue system. We ask you, can it be defended? Can any consideration, except self-interest, urge a solitary argument in favor of its continuance? To every tax payer in the State we address ourselves, and appeal to them for an answer after mature deliberation. It is the system that we wage against, and for the reform of which we ask your earnest co-operation. Commencing in 1724, it has continued to the present time essentially the same, with but few of its defects remedied. In 1835, its distinctive feature was, without reason, and without its being demanded by public sentiment, incorporated in our Constitution.—Other Acts of the General Assembly can, at every session, "be touched by the plastic hand of reformation," whilst our "acts to increase the revenue of the State," must remain unchanged in principle—cannot be perfected either by the experience of our statesmen, or altered to suit the exigencies of the Treasury. Can it be for a moment supposed that time has disclosed no defects in our financial system? Is it believed that an experience of seventy years has added *nothing* to our wisdom in this respect, in relation to one of the most necessary and important functions of Government? The system might have been admirably suited to the times, and for the limited purposes for which it was adopted; yet no one could believe the immense changes that were to take place, and have taken place, since its adoption. Common sence will tell us that a system for the collection of $50,000 (the revenue in 1754) will not answer for raising $653,000 in 1859; and it is worse than folly to think its framers ever intended it should.

Mr Brogden's last Report discloses another fact well worthy of the consideration and attention of every land and slave owner in the State. It is, that the amount of revenue raised for County purposes, assessed exclusively upon land and polls, exceeded the sum paid to the State, from *all sources*, by the Sheriffs. In 1859, the County taxes amounted to 523,417. The State taxes, collected by the Sheriffs, amounted to 502,011. Are land and polls the only property and subjects directly interested in a proper administration of County affairs? If any other species of property receives the protection of our County police, and is benefitted by our County regulations, it ought, in our opinion, to contribute its proper proportion to the support necessary to keep up that police.

We think the foregoing statements, limited as they necessarily are, clearly demonstrate that the principles upon which is based our existing revenue system, are not such as the progress of events and the spirit of our people demand. The times we live in, and the circumstances surrounding us, demand a change. Is a change practicable? If we had not the experience of sister States, similar to our own in every respect, in the affirmative, we should be loath to believe that the wisdom and talent of our public officers and legislators could not so reach the $500,000,000 of property within our borders, all of which we think to be legitimate subjects of taxation, as to assess on each dollar thereof its proper contribution for the support of the government. One-sixth of one per cent. of that amount would raise $33,333 per annum—a sum amply sufficient for the administration of the government for years to come, unless unforeseen contingencies should arise. The complexion of our federal relations at this time is of such a character as to seriously admonish us that those contingencies should arise. The complexion of our federal relations at this time is of such a character as to seriously admonish us that those contingencies may at any time arise. Within the near eighteen months it may become necessary to increase the revenue a hundred fold and more, to support our beloved State as a free, and sovereign, and independent nation. Equalize the burden among those who have it to bear by just and equal laws, and whatever amount may be necessary to preserve the good credit of North Carolina in any and every emergency, will be willingly given by our people. Many of the fathers of our State exercised their all in the days of '76. We believe their descendants, actuated by the same patriotic spirit, would be equally ready to pledge "their lives, their fortunes and their most sacred honor" to preserve the inestimable rights vouchsafed down to them.

We have thus in an imperfect manner endeavored to lay honestly before you the reasons that induced us to form this Association, and the objects we have for so doing. To the sober judgment of the people of our State we appeal, and willingly rest the rectitude of our motives with the decision of that people. To the same tribunal we also as willingly leave the fears and insinuations of those who affect to believe this movement of ours to be fraught with danger and calamity; and where zeal and interest for the prosperity of the masses have heretofore been universally measured by the success of future of their own party plans of self aggrandizement. Time will eventually and surely disclose the secret motives governing their actions; and to the virtuous indignation which such disclosure will as surely consign them, we are content to have them.

On Monday evening, says the N. Y. Express the Rev Daniel Worth, who had been confined in Greensborough jail, North Carolina on a charge of circulation the Helper book, and liberated on bail, delivered an address at the Assembly Rooms, in New York, in which he claimed all the honors of martyrdom, in the approved fashion of John Brownism. A collection was taken up in aid of paying the forfeit on his bond.

L. Johnson Dead.—Lawrence Johnson, Esq., of the well-known firm of "L. Johnson & Co.," type founders, at Philadelphia, died at his residence in that city on Thursday last. He leaves an estate valued at $1,000,000.

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, May 15, 1860.

☞R. 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,

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 individual ballot 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 our citizens.—*Thirteenth Resolution of the Opposition platform.*

AND ON THIS.

Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional 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 or an agitation of amendment offering the issue 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.—*11 Resolution of Democratic Platform.*

☞Remember that JOHN W. ELLIS encourages the West to a "Horse-Laugh," whose eternal cry is "Give! Give!" and the East to a Groan 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 Bloomer's Speech.

☞ Absence from home last week and the partial indisposition of one of our hands has thrown us back again.

Episcopal Convention.

This body was organized in this place on Wednesday last, Bishop Atkinson presiding. A large number of Delegates were in attendance, besides many visitors from different sections of the State attracted by the Convention.

On Friday night, we learn, that the Church Building Society held a meeting, which called forth several addresses. A collection was taken up which amounted to $120.

On Sunday morning, seven persons were confirmed—6 ladies and 1 gentleman.—The Rev. Mr Skinner was ordained to the holy office of the Priesthood.

At night a Missionary Sermon was delivered by the Rev. Mr. Bronson.

A vote of thanks to the citizens of Charlotte, was adopted, for their kind hospitality in entertaining the members during its Session.

The Convention adjourned on Sunday night.

District Convention.

The proceedings of the District Convention for the 7th District will be found in to-day's paper. It will be seen that Wm. P. Bynum, Esq., of Lincoln county has been appointed Elector for this District and we state for the information of our friends throughout the same that Mr. Bynum accepts the appointment, and will enter the canvass to battle for Bell and Everett and against Modern Democracy in all its phases.

All we need now, to effectually contend against Modern Democracy in candidates in the county, which we hope some of our friends will be willing to fill for the sake of the party.

Constitution Union Convention.

This body met in Baltimore, on the 9th instant. Hon. Washington Hunt, of New York was appointed President of the Convention. The Hon. John Bell, of Tennessee, was on the 2d day nominated for President, on the 2d ballot. The Hon. Edward Everett, of Mass. was then nominated by acclamation for Vice President. The convention adopted the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties, therefore

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and duty, to recognize no political principles other than

"THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY,
THE UNION OF THE STATES
AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS"

And that, we, the representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may be restored to the country, the just rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain "a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and posterity."

After which it adjourned, the utmost harmony prevailing throughout the whole proceedings.

The nomination gives entire satisfaction to the friends of the Union in this section and we have thrown our banner to the breeze on which is inscribed Bell and Everett,

We will publish the whole proceedings as soon as received.

Our Trip West.

On the morning of the 7th instant, we left home on the N. C. Rail Road on a short trip West, and as our space is limited we shall be as brief as possible

After taking breakfast in Salisbury at the Mansion House, where the traveller is "well cared for," we took our seat in the cars on the Western Extension, for Hickory Tavern Depot, the terminus of the Rail Road. In passing along the road we noticed with regret the bad appearance of the wheat, and from what we can learn, the prospect generally is, that a short crop will be the result.

We arrived at Hickory Tavern Depot about 11 o'clock, and we were not a little surprised to find that at this station an embryo town had sprung up. The proprietor of the land around had laid it off into lots, many had been sold, two Store Houses had been erected and others were in contemplation. We met Dr. Linsay here, who is well known to our citizens, who is going to put up, we believe, a Wholesale Establishment. As this will be a Depot of some importance, it is in contemplation to erect a good house for furnishing meals to those who may have to stop. We found here the curse of all new places—a groggery. Here persons going to Lenoir, in Caldwell county, have to stop. For their accommodation the stage to Abingdon, Va. passes up every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday; and down every Monday Wednesday and Friday. Mr. Cal. Brown, of Morganton, has a team of horses at this station for the accommodation of the public, and by his conveyance we reached Lenoir, on Monday evening.

This was Superior Court week, Judge Heath, presiding. Tuesday was States day, and we heard of no cases of much interest, all petty cases.

After dinner an opposition meeting was held to ratify the action of the Opposition Convention at Raleigh, on the 22d of February last. When we entered Col. B. S. Gaither was speaking and was explaining the operation of the ad valorem system of Taxation. He interspersed his remarks with witty anecdotes, in the application of the subject, which caused him to be repeatedly cheered by the audience. One he related was, that one of the Democratic Speakers out West, in addressing a meeting on ad valorem, said that the opposition party had brought into the contest a foreign language. Some people said ad valorem meant a rich man's negroes, but he believed it meant a poor man's cow. This caused a good deal of merriment. After Col. Gaither concluded, the meeting adopted the resolution which will be found in another column.

We have every reason to believe from what we could learn, that the "Western Reserve" will give a strong vote for Pool and Equal Taxation in August, for it is so popular, that several Democratic candidates for the Legislature in one or two of the Western counties intend advocating it on the stump.

On Wednesday morning, we left Lenoir to visit the Sulphur Springs, on the land of Elkanah Flowers, near Upper Little River. These Springs have only been discovered within the last two years—one of them, their being three, only within a few days—and from the sediment deposited by the water, there is no doubt but they are genuine White Sulphur Springs. It is expected that in a short time the water will be analysed, and its medicinal qualities made known. This water has already been tested and proved beneficial in several cases of dyspepsia and severe cases of sick headache. Mrs Flowers herself, before the discovery of the first Spring was troubled nearly every week with a spell of sick headache, which disqualified her for any domestic duty, but since the discovery of the Spring the cause of this affliction has been entirely removed. There is also within a short distance of these Springs a calybeate Spring, so that invalids can use either water, as they please. Mr. Flowers is making preparation to accommodate as many persons as he can, who desires to test the curative qualities of this water. These Springs are situated about 8 miles from the White Sulphur Springs, in Catawba county, and persons attending those Springs can in a pleasure drive of a couple of hours visit them and partake of the water and test their beneficial effect. The location of these Springs are pleasant, and if the encouragement will warrant it, the proprietor will improve them so as to have a pleasant summer retreat. See advertisement.

As we were within about 8 miles of Col Robard's Springs, we intended to visit them, but we saw the Colonel in Salisbury and were informed by him that he would not be at home. He is making handsome preparations for entertaining company as will be seen by reference to his advertisement.

Thursday morning was very wet, but being anxious to get home, we had to ride through the rain to Hickory Tavern Depot, where we arrived just in time to meet the cars.

Although the prospect of a good wheat crop is bad, we hope the fine season we have had for the last few days will materially change it for the better.

Military Parade.

On Saturday last, the Hornet's Nest Riflemen and the Mecklenburg Dragoons exhibited a very handsome military display. After performing various evolutions, the Riflemen formed a square for the reception of Cavalry—the Dragoons then attempted to break through, but were unsuccessful. The horse of one of the Dragoons became unmanageable and attempted to runaway with his rider but did not succeed. This military display was highly gratifying to many of our citizens who witnessed it.

Fine Specimen of Gold.

We had exhibited to us this morning, a very fine specimen of gold picked up by a gentleman on his land about 5 miles of this place. The gold is imbedded in a white flint rock and is worth about $5. If he can find many more such, he ought to be hunting for them.

First Engine.

The first engine, with several box and platform cars, for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, arrived in this place on Saturday last. They brought a load of rods and castings for the bridge over the Catawba River.

Poterson for June.

This interesting periodical has been with its accustomed regularity on our table waiting for the moving of the waters. Its table of contents is as rich as usual, and why is it the ladies do not subscribe for it? It is the cheapest periodical in the country.

Tremendous Hail Storm.

We regret to learn that the part of this county near Query's Turnout was visited yesterday by a very severe storm of rain and hail. The cotton, corn, wheat, and garden vegetables were beaten into the ground by the force of the hail.

Working Men's Address.

We call attention to the Address of the Working Men's Association of Raleigh. The address is worthy the attention of every laboring man and tax-payer.

Fine Strawberries.

We received from Mrs J. M. Davidson, yesterday evening a plate of fine garden strawberries for which she will please accept our thanks.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATION.

Mr Editor:—Many young hearts on the morning of last Tuesday were more than usually joyous in the anticipation of the rural Sabbath School celebration. About 8 o'clock, scores of the juvenile population, with their papas, mamas and friends, were seen wending their way to the Rail Road Depot. The cars were soon filled and the children ready to be gone, but owing to some misapprehension about the time of starting, it was judged best to delay a while, lest a bitter disappointment should be experienced by those who still tarried. A tremendous blast from the engine gave warning, and accelerated the motion of four young feet. We still waited, for an U. S. Mail, or travellers wanting to form the connection made the inexorable demand of a departure at the precise moment. We had young hearts to gratify and we could well afford to wait. But now all having arrived, the pleasant word, "All aboard" was heard and we were off. What precious freights have we here. Should a serious accident occur to any little one what sorrow would rest upon some hearts. Feeling the responsibility of so valuable a cargo we stationed ourselves at each door to keep the restless boys within. We soon reached the appointed place. We were met by children and friends from the Harrison and Hebron Sunday Schools. At about 10 A. M., a procession was formed which marched in inverted order into the church.

The exercises of the occasion were opened by reading the Scriptures; singing, and prayer, conducted by Rev. O. A. Christzburg, Pastor of Prospville Circuit. After singing by the Sharon Choir Mr. Edwin A. Yates was introduced to the meeting, who delivered a most excellent Address on the subject of Sunday Schools. Short addresses were made by Revs J. W. Miller and O. A. Christzburg. A committee of six ladies was then announced who were charged with the duty of unloading the baskets of provisions, and arranging the table for the repast which was to follow. This they did with a despatch which no doubt was agreeable to all. Our bill of fare was rich and bountiful. The girls were placed on one side of the board, and the boys on the other, the old folks in the rear. A blessing was invoked, and all proceeded to enjoy the substantials and the dainties. The supply was more than sufficient for those present, and we regret that none of us were thoughtful enough to gather up what remained, to have distributed among the children of the poor who had not the opportunity of being present at the celebration. This would have been peculiarly appropriate to a Sabbath School dinner.

This pleasant employment being over, adults and children dispersed over the ground. The boys engaged in a game of town ball, and the girls in hide handkerchief. Then boys and girls grouped together and displayed their agility and grace in jumping the rope. Various other innocent recreations were indulged in, such as leap frog, King George, &c., It was remarked that a clergyman bald headed and spectacled, who turned the rope, giving a good chance to the girls but tightening upon the boys, seemed to enjoy the occasion as much as if he were one of the children. How sweet the pleasure of laying aside for a little while the stiffness of the man and becoming a child, to minister to childish joy. Some of us again repaired to the church where a sermon of charming simplicity was read to the children, concerning the little captive maid who lived in the household of Naaman. We are ready now to return home. The gentlemanly conductor, Mr. Barnes, who is just the man for the children, so kind and pleasant, takes charge of us again and the engine reversing its action by a retrograde motion we soon arrive at Charlotte, having had a delightful excursion, where the enjoyment had been of an innocent character, no improprieties having marred the occasion. Our pleasures had been gained without the expense of a violated conscience. No accident marred the happiness of the day.

We must not forget to note that one little fellow who thought more of play than the oration, upon being asked if he did not like Mr. Y's speech replied he speaking I thought he was preaching.

We hope the time may come when he may indeed be preaching. His address was as good as a sermon. Thus pleasantly passed our rural celebration.

CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

May 8th, 1860.

PUBLIC MEETING IN CALDWELL COUNTY.

A meeting was held on the 8th of May, by the Whig Party of the above county, for the purpose of endorsing the platform of principles adopted in Raleigh by the Whig Party of this State, and to approve of the nomination of John Pool for Governor by said convention.

The meeting was organized by appointing John Hayes, Esq, Chairman and Dr. T. D. Jones Secretary.

Col. B. S Gaither, was called on to address the meeting, and he promptly responded in one of his happiest efforts. After adverting to the general state of the country, its factious and revolutionary condition, its departure from the good old ways of Whiggery, which consisted in prudence, moderation and patriotism, devotion to the constitution and love for the Union. He then discussed the politics of our own State, and as we were only appointed to write out the proceedings of the meeting, we decline to give any detailed account of this splendid effort of the Champion of the "Western Reserve." Suffice it to say, that he advocated constitutional Reform and the principles of "ad valorem" taxation with such force and clearness, interspersed with so many practical illustrations, as to call forth the frank admission of an overwhelming majority that the principle was just and right which is a sure pledge that the candidate of said reform at the ensuing election will be triumphantly elected.

The memory of palmier days was aroused and the enthusiasm with which the speaker was frequently cheered, showed that the Whig Party in Caldwell County was not dead. In August it will go forth with banners, to fight the battles of justice and equality.

At the conclusion of the address, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, viz:

1st *Resolved*, That we cordially approve the nomination of JOHN POOL, of Pasquotank as the Candidate for Governor of the Constitutional Union Party of North Carolina and that we hereby pledge him our cordial and unwavering support.

2. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of this meeting it is both expedient and just that a convention of the people of North Carolina be called at as early a period as possible, for the purpose of so amending the constitution of said State, as to enable its Legislature to effect a just and equal system of taxation—Taxing negroes as property not as persons.

3rd *Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Charlotte Whig, Greensboro Patriot, and Raleigh Register, and all papers in the State friendly to the cause be requested to copy.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to its officers when it adjourned.

JOHN HAYS, Chairman.
T. D. JONES, Secretary.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

Mr Editor: After the ridiculous proceedings at Charleston, it is to be hoped we will hear no more of the "high falutin" about such "absolute" notions as "National Democratic Party." The only National Party there is, is that Great Conservative Party now springing up, North, South, East and West, like the "Poets" strong man, from sleep ready to throttle both Abolition and Modern Democracy, and purify the government, restore harmony to the country, and save the Union.

The "*so called*" National Democracy have been shouting "Principles! Principles!" and what are they? one thing North, another thing West, and altogether a horse of a differ ent color or colors in the South, and with all their Janus-faced *propensities*, they could not fix up a *platform* that from a certain position, looked North, and from another position looked South. The fact is, "the thing" was obsolete at Cincinnati. As an Alabama Delegate remarked, it, (the Cincinnati Platform,) was a swindle, and it is likely now as the elements could not agree, they will go to Baltimore and adopt no Platform at all, go before the people without principles and rely altogether upon Buncombe and humbug, as Democratic candidates have often done before. "Vote for us," said they, "we are the only party who can save the country." If Fremont is elected, Kansas will come in as a free State, and the "Union" will be dissolved. Buchanan "was elected,' and by and through his arrangements, Kansas came in free. No dissolution took place, *it were the democracy and the Cincinnati Platform*. Van Buren was a *Norther-man* with Southern feelings, with them. Gen Taylor was an *Abolitionist*, according to democracy. John A. Gilmer was *another*, for voting against a "bill" that Senator Hammond, of S. C. said was a "*swindle*" and ought to be kicked out of Congress; and the next thing you hear will be that John Bell the candidate of the Glorious Union Party, is an abolitionist also, for *such* is their system of tactics, they will charge any thing and every thing to any man who comes between them and the spoils. And as an illustration of the good grace by which they can make all such charges, I will give you an extract of a speech delivered by their "very *worthy President of the Charleston Convention*," as they called him, and I think you will then agree with me, when I say that it must have been the "Black (Republican) Vomit" that "scattered" the Convention. The following is an extract from the speech made by Caleb Cushing, in the House of Representatives, against the admission of Arkansas as a "slave State." He said,

"This provision of the Constitution of Arkansas is condemned by those whom I represent on this occasion *as anti-republican, as wrong on general principles of general polity, and as unjust to the inhabitants of the non slaveholding States. They object to it, as being, in effect, a provision to render slavery perpetual in the new State of Arkansas.*"

"I concur in reprobating such a cause. * * * *I cannot, by any vote of mine, ratify or sanctify* [illegible] *constitution of Government which undertakes, in this way, to foreclose in advance the progress of civilization and liberty forever.*"

"We are engaged in the creation of infant empires. What we shall now do is to act upon generations yet unborn, to the end of time. There is no appreciation of the consequences which lie enveloped like the minute germ of the springing seed in the work of this hour. And at such a time shall we, with the accents of liberty perpetually on our lips; *shall we, whose very institution are established on the fundamental doctrine of human right; shall we, the representatives of the free people of the United States, be brutishly dumb, when it is sought, through us, to render slavery irredeemably perpetual in a new State soliciting admission into the Union.*"

And then again, look at the action of the Convention. In deciding the claims of the two Delegations from New York Fernando Wood, who is friendly to the South was rejected and Dean Richmond retained, his principles suiting the principles of the majority, he having supported Van Buren in '48 as the Free Soil Candidate, with Free Soil and Free Labor inscribed on their banners. Where is the Democracy of North Carolina? Are they supporting free soil doctrines? Where do they stand? It seems, mum is the word. Perhaps they have joined the Know Nothings? But really they keep the people in awful suspense but we will hear from them, the attractions of the spoils and cohesion of public plunder will cause them to make one more desperate effort with their only "badge" of Nationality, viz: the insignia of official station gained by humbugging. A.

Opposition District Convention.

The Oppositionists in the 7th Congressional District, pursuant to appointment, met in Convention at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on the 9th of May, instant, for the purpose of selecting a District Elector, appointing sub electors in the Counties, &c.

On motion of Luke Blackmer, Esq., Wm. S. Harris, of Cabarrus was called to preside. On ascending the platform, Mr. Harris congratulated his political friends on the prospects which now cheer the hearts of true patriots everywhere. He thought the dark days of those who have always represented the sentiments and principles of the Clay whigs had passed; and that soon we should witness the triumph of purer democracy and political virtue and the utter fall of party tyranny. He congratulated his fellow whigs of North Carolina especially, in their adoption of that sound principle of taxation announced in the platform of the State Convention, and regarded it as being in strict accordance with the right and just principles which have ever characterized the party with which he had had the honor to act. Mr. Harris then announced the object for which this Convention had been called, and took his seat amidst the hearty applause of the delegates.

On motion of R. A. Caldwell, Esq., C. W. Fenton and J. J. Bruner, were elected Secretaries.

Lists of delegates were now called for and recorded, as follows:

Iredell.—C. E. Smith, J. B. Kendall and C. W. Fenton.

Cabarrus.—Wm. S. Harris, K. P. Harris, V. C. Barringer, E. R. Harris, J. C. H. Burkhead, L. B. Krimminger, J. M. Kestler, Dr. James F. Gillespie and Geo. L. Gibson.

Mecklenburg.—Col. B. W. Alexander.

Stanly.—Col. D. A. G. Palmer, Dr. M. T. Waddell and J. Lassiter.

Rowan.—H. C. Jones, Jacob File, L. Blackmer, R. A. Caldwell, E. D. Austin, Jas. Gibson, J. M. Coffin, J. J. Bruner, John Brenson, Wm. Murphy, C. L. Parker, M. S. McKenzie, Cooper Holmes, A. W. Rose, Lorenzo Langle, D. C. Reed, J. K. Graham, F. E. Shober, J. C. Barringer, Jesse Thompson, P. P. Mowery, John Brenner, John Irwin, Dr. Saml. G. Boyden, M. Richmond, J. D. Ramsey, A. Sullivan, J. D. Johnston, John Roger, Levi Trexler, O. G. Foard and S. R. Harrison.

Cleaveland, Union, Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba counties were not represented.

On motion of H. C. Jones, Esq., the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee to consist of two members from each county represented, to report business for the action of this Convention.

The Chairman announced the following committee:

From Mecklenburg.—Col. B. W. Alexander.
From Cabarrus.—L. B. Krimminger, J. M. Gibson.
From Stanly.—Col. D. A. G. Palmer, Dr. M. T. Waddell.
From Iredell.—C. E. Smith, J. P. Kendall.
From Rowan.—H. C. Jones, R. A. Caldwell.

The Committee retired.

Mr. V. C. Barringer was then called out to address the Convention. He was greeted with applause on taking the platform. He said it always felt more than pressure to respond to the call of his fellow citizens. He proceeded at once to discuss Equal Taxation as the great issue that concerned us as citizens of North Carolina. He urged that, as we had equality secured to us in almost every thing else relating to public affairs, why not have equality in taxation also, the most important of any. He illustrated the simplicity of the principle of Equal Taxation, its fairness and its justice. He then proceeded to show the inequality of the present system, in which $98,000,000 of land, is made to pay about three times as much to the State, as $200,000,000 of slave property; $12,000,000 of money at interest is made to pay more than half as much as $200,000,000 of slave property; $3,000,000 of capital is nevertheless made to pay almost as much as $12,000,000 of money at interest, and so on through the table. The weak interests are made to bear the burden of taxation. The whole system inevitably tended to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and it was getting worse and worse every year. He denied that we were seeking to array the non slaveholders against the slaveholders. He contended that whig slaveholders, almost without exception, were for this just principle. It was nobody but Democratic slaveholders, who loved their pockets more than what was right, who opposed it; and it was against such men that we were seeking to array slaveholders and non slaveholders, and every one also whom we could induce by argument to unite with us in this reform. He showed that Democrats by their tin cup appeals, were seeking to array the poor against the rich, and to create the impression that the whigs wanted to oppress the poor. Now, he enquired, who is really cheating the poor? For instance at slave property in the State, which now goes untaxed, or not less than 50 or $60,000,000, and all in the hands of the rich. And the wages, who seek to tax this unconscionably valuable property, are held up as fleecing the rich against the poor widows; while the democrats, who want to protect these millions upon millions from any taxation whatever, claimed to be the special friends of the poor; every body of any sense could see the falsehood of such a claim. The whigs sought to favor neither class, but to treat all alike, and to make no rich do what they were now not doing, contribute their just proportion to the public burdens.

He took up the tin cup argument and here it is power; he showed that the whig platform expressly discriminated in favor of the productions of our own people, that even if these small things that were taxed, which he said no Legislature ever would do, the gross would not be worth the candle; that Rowan county would not have to pay more than 10 cents on all her eggs, that we could not raise in the whole State more than $1,500 of those trivialities of the house and the farm—while the millions of untaxed slave property would bring into the Treasury 80 or $90,000 of revenue, at far less cost any clamor than all the eggs and tin cups in the world.

He showed further, in reply to Mr. Cantwell's argument of the day before, that Equal Taxation would save the landed interest of Rowan county about $2,000 annually in the way of taxes—that much every year would be lifted up from an interest which was now overburdened. He answered himself against any change of the basis of Representation, showed that, perhaps the West, under an ad valorem system, would lose one or two Senators, but that it was right that property should be protected in one House; that he was willing that which ever section have the least and burden of taxation, should have the control of the Senate, that he was not afraid of our Eastern brethren; that the West had the House of Commons, and it would as well for the whole State to have the political power divided between the two sections; one would act as a check upon the other.