The North Carolina Whig.

"Be true to God, to your Country, and to your Duty."

VOLUME 9. CHARLOTTE, N. C., JUNE 19, 1860. NUMBER 13.

THOMAS J. HOLTON,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

The North-Carolina Whig will be afforded to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS in advance; TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS if payment be delayed for three months; and THREE DOLLARS at the end of the year. Nopaper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square (16 lines or less, this sized type) for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisements and Sheriff's Sales charged 25 per cent higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year. Advertisements inserted monthly or quarterly, at $1 per square for each time. Semi-monthly 75 cents per square for each time.

Persons when sending in their advertisements must mark the number of insertions desired or they will be inserted until forbid and charged accordingly.

☞ Postmasters are authorized to act as agent.

J. G. WILKINSON & CO.,
DEALERS IN
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER and PLATED WARE,
AND
CLOCKS, CLOCKS!!
No. 2, Granite Range, opposite the Mansion House,
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
Attention given to Repairing Watches & Jewelry.
June 7, 1859. 1yr

R. W. BECKWITH
HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND
WATCHES, JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE, &c.,
OF THE BEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Mecklenburg Hotel.
Next to the Post Office.
THE subscriber informs the public that having purchased the building known as Mecklenburg Hotel, he has refurnished it and is now prepared to accommodate transient and regular Boarders.
He has good Stables and efficient Ostlers—Horses will be kept by the month or day, or furnished with a single feed, on moderate terms.
JOHN DORAN.
Nov. 7, 1859. 35tf

MANSION HOTEL,
IN
SALISBURY.
THE subscriber takes pleasure in announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has taken this long established and well known Hotel, and has made every possible preparation to accommodate the business, travelling and visiting portions of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.
Particular attention is paid to his
TABLE,
and every comfort is provided in his
ROOMS.
His STABLES are abundantly supplied and attended by careful ostlers; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.
A comfortable OMNIBUS runs regularly to the depot on the arrival of the cars.
With these efforts to please, a liberal share of the public patronage is confidently solicited.
WM. ROWZER.
November 15, 1859. 36tf

"THE UNION,"
ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, *Proprietor.*
THE undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partner, Evan Evans, in the above Hotel, would call the attention of the public to its convenience for those visiting Philadelphia, either on business or pleasure.
Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenues of trade, offers inducements to those on business; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars and those in close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the mere nominal sum of half a cent to all places of interest in or about the city.
The Proprietor gives assurance that "The Union" shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit North Carolina patronage.
Terms $1 50 per day.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER.
August 15, 1859. 23-1y Proprietor.

Cure for Tetter & Scald Head.
THE subscriber is manufacturing and keeps constantly on hand, Soap for Tetter, Scald Head or Ringworm, and good to wash with for any other skin disease. It will also take stains out of any kind of Clothing. If any person desires to have it to sell again, it can be had at a reduced price. The Soap has been tried by responsible persons and is said to be a certain cure. The Soap can be had at Dr. E. N. Hutchison & Co.'s Drug Store and from the subscriber.
CHAS. T. EBERHARD.
May 31, 1859. 11tf

J. S. PHILLIPS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,

HAVING located in Charlotte, respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
A complete assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, which will be made to order at the shortest notice, after the latest fashion
Shop three doors South of the Mansion House.
September 27, 1859. 29tf

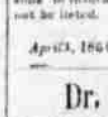
WHEAT WANTED.
THE planting community will take notice that their Wheat Crop will be purchased at the Charlotte Steam Flouring Mill, at market prices. Those having Wheat for sale may find it to their advantage to call at the Mill before closing a sale.
JOHN WILKES & CO.
July 9, 1859. 29tf

A LARGE SUPPLY OF
Constable Warrants
JUST PRINTED.

Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
THIS COMPANY continues to take risks against loss by fire, on Houses, Goods, Produce, &c., at usual rates.
☞ Office at the Drug Store of E. Nye Hutchison & Co.
OFFICERS.
A. C. STEELE, *President.*
C. OVERMAN, *Vice President.*
E. NYE HUTCHISON, *Sec'y. & Treas'r.*
DIRECTORS.
A. C. STEELE, J. L. BROWN,
M. B. TAYLOR, S. T. WRISTON,
C. OVERMAN, F. SCARR,
WM. JOHNSTON.
JOHN L. BROWN, F. SCARR and S. T. WRISTON, *Executive Committee.*
April 26, 1859. 7tf

MRS. WINSLOW
An experienced Nurse and Female Physician presents to the attention of mothers, her
SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and
Relief and Health to your Infants.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never was we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and marvelous virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the child is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in
THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve
Griping in the Bowels, and Wind Colic
and overcome convulsions, which, if not timely relieved, end in death. We believe this to be the BEST AND SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, N. York, is on the outside wrapper.
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.
Sold by Druggists throughout the world.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 13 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.
Price only 25 cents per Bottle.
For sale in Charlotte, by E. Nye Hutchison & Co., and F. Scarr. March 13—1y

☞ Notice.
THE Tax Lists for 1859 are now in my hands ready for inspection, and I request all persons to inform me of any Taxables which may not be listed. Come now and pay your Taxes.
E. C. GRIER, *Sheriff.*
April, 1860. 2tf

Dr. H. M. Pritchard

YIELDING to the solicitation of many friends, respectfully announces his determination to resume the
Practice of Medicine.
He may be consulted at his office.
☞ The poor prescribed for without charge.
August 31, 1858. 25tf

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.
IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has received the approbation of the medical profession and public, as a safe and sure cathartic, which may be used with confidence in all cases requiring a cathartic.
LIVER INVIGORATOR.
If has cured thousands who had given up all hope, and who had spent large sums of money without benefit.
In short, it has proved itself the best medicine for the diseases for which it is recommended.
Let the disease of your case be what it may, if you will use Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Summer Complaint, Dropsy, Sore Continuous, Cholera Morbus, Costiveness, Jaundice, &c., and may be used as a Family Medicine.
HEADACHE, in twenty minutes, if spoonfuls are taken at a time.
Let those who use it give testimony to its value.
MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.
Price One Dollar per Bottle.
SANFORD'S
FAMILY
CATHARTIC PILLS,
COMPOUNDED FROM
Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in GLASS CASES, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.
The Family Cathartic has been tested by the public for years, and has received the approbation of all who have used it. The committee purchasing have tried the PILLS, and have received satisfaction from them, which is the result of all.
The Proprietors will know no different quality of the "FAMILY CATHARTIC PILLS," which has received such a flattering testimony of the good they have done, and are still doing, in all parts of the country, and will be found equally as good as ever.
CATHARTIC PILLS.
Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Coated over tongue, Headache, or Giddiness, Jaundice, Dizziness, Worms in Children or Adults, Poverty of the Blood, Rheumatism, &c.
PRICE THREE DIMES.
The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are sealed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the trade in all the large towns.
S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.
F. SCARR & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.

From the Raleigh Register.

SUBSTANCE OF THE
REMARKS OF HON. GEO. E. BADGER,
BEFORE THE
Wake County Ad Valorem Club.

A meeting of the Ad Valorem Club, of this County was held at the Court House in this city on Monday evening last. On motion of Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Mr. Harris, of Forestville, was called to the Chair.

It being generally known that the object of the call of the meeting was for the purpose of hearing an address from North Carolina's most distinguished son, the Hon. George E. Badger, one of the Opposition Electors for the State at large, on the pending questions of the day, the Court House was crowded with a large and intelligent audience. Major H. W. Husted made a few humorous remarks by way of introducing the distinguished gentleman to the audience, stating that he had seen it in print that Mr. Badger would not dare to meet his competitor before the people, and that the Club had asked Mr. B to appear under their protection, so that it might be ascertained whether he could venture to risk himself in public debate.

Mr. Badger arose, and after thanking Major Husted for the flattering terms in which he had been pleased to call him up, and briefly referring in a humorous manner to the remark of a Democratic journal that he would not meet Mr Haywood, one of the Democratic Electors for the State at large, on the stump, he proceeded to say that he appeared before that audience upon an intimation that the Wake County Ad Valorem Club desired to hear him upon the pending questions of the day. Even if he had felt at liberty to do so, he was not disposed to decline the call.

We have, said Mr. B, two important questions now before us, demanding our earnest consideration: One directly pressing upon the country; and the other of the highest importance to our State and her people, viz: the subject of so altering our Constitution as to permit the Legislature to tax the property of the people of the State upon the Ad Valorem system.

The pending question before the country is that of the election of a President of the United States. This country is now in a situation in which it never before was placed. We have but two National candidates before the country for the exalted offices of President and Vice President. Lincoln and the party that nominated him cannot be called National—they are sectional. With regard to my Democratic fellow-citizens, said Mr. B., their party is shattered to pieces, and is, in my opinion, totally unable to re-unite. But the people of the United States have now before them the names of two men distinguished for their statesmanship, conservatism and patriotism—I allude to John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. (Applause.) He felt called upon especially to say a word in reference to that nomination, because, as one of the Opposition Electors for the State at large, it had been rendered peculiarly necessary that he should say something, particularly in reference to Mr. Bell. He had served with him in the Senate of the United States, and knew him to be a true man—there was no truer man to be found. (Applause.) He had led no armies to victory, but he had been long known to the country in the civil walks of life—in the administration of National affairs—and not one blemish can be found upon John Bell, either as a politician or a patriot. (Applause.) A friend had asked him (Mr. B.) shortly after the nominations were made at Baltimore how he liked Mr. Bell? He replied *very well.* (Laughter and applause.) But, said his friend, he don't like you. What has that to do with it? said Mr. Badger. A man may make a very good President, and yet not like me. Those who think that I said Mr. B., am indifferent to John Bell's success are mistaken. He possesses statesmanship, patriotism and administrative ability, and indeed, *every* qualification essential to the office of the Chief Magistrate of this Republic. (Applause.) If he knew that Mr. Bell hated him, he would be just as ready and willing to support him as he was now. (Applause.) The country would be safe in his hands—safe to the South and to the North because Mr. Bell was a devoted *Union man.* (Applause.) John Bell was above calculating the price of this country—he would give every thing to his country. (Applause.) If he were to say that he preferred Mr. Bell to everybody else, he would say what was not true. Nothing would have pleased him so much as the nomination of his distinguished fellow citizen, that pure patriot, honest and capable man, Wm. A. Graham. (Applause.) Next to Mr. Graham, he would have preferre his venerable personal and political friend John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. (Applause.) With these two exceptions, there was no man in the country whom he would be so much pleased to see elevated to the Presidency as John Bell, of Tennessee. (Applause.) He did not believe that Mr. Bell disliked him; indeed, so kind and generous was his nature, he did not believe that Mr. Bell could dislike anybody. His feelings towards Mr. Bell were those of sincere and cordial respect. (Applause.)

In reference to the candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the Constitutional Union Party, where in all this broad land will you find a man more unexceptionable than Edward Everett? True, he expected shortly to hear that he was a robber, a burglar or something of the sort, (laughther) but where is there a man of a purer and more spotless character, or one more unexceptionable in every respect? The very moment that Massachusetts became Abolitionized, they turned Mr. Everett out of the Senate, because he could not speak the voice of Massachussetts. No. Edward Everett was too honest and patriotic to suit the Abolitionists. Edward Everett was a scholar, patriot, and he liked to have said, Statesman; but somebody had told him that his young friend, the Hon. D. M. Barringer, had said in a speech a short time since that Mr. Everett was no statesman!

Mr. Barringer—Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him in order to correct him? I did not say that—

Mr. Badger—No, sir, I cannot give way to the gentleman.

Mr. Barringer—I saw you on the street and told you what I said.

Mr. Badger—I was just coming to that. My young friend is too impetuous. He should have more patience. When he heard that his young friend had made that remark, he began to think that possibly *he* might be mistaken in his estimate of Mr. Everett's statesmanship, as *he* (Mr. Badger) unlike his friend, Mr. Barringer, had never been a Minister to a foreign country, nor indeed had he ever been a Secretary of State. But the impression was pretty general throughout the country that Mr. Everett was a statesman and he thought if he was not, it was very hard hearted in Mr. Barringer to tell on him (Laughter.) Mr. E. had represented his country as Minister at the Court of St. James, where he acquitted himself with signal ability, and had been Secretary of State, is which position he had displayed such ability as to command the admiration and applause of the whole country. Indeed, everybody was under the impression that Mr. Everett was a statesman. But even if he were not, what difference would that make? We only intended to make him *Vice* President. (Laughter and Applause.) Therefore, as we did not intend to make him *President*, he thought our Democratic friends had no cause of complaint. He met Mr. Barringer on the street a few days ago and asked him if had made the remark imputed to him in reference to Mr. Everett. Mr. Barringer told him that he did not say that Mr. Everett was no statesman, but that he was not a first-class statesman, such as Clay and Webster. Well, if Mr. Everett came *next to* Clay and Webster, he thought he would do pretty well. (Applause.) Clay and Webster are gone, and cannot be got back again, and he thought it would be a pretty good compromise to get the man that comes next to them. (Applause.)

Mr. Barringer—Will the gentleman excuse me. He has—

Mr. Badger—The gentleman must excuse *me*. I cannot give way—

Mr. Barringer—(persisting) you have not stated the conversation as it occurred between us. I said that Mr Everett was both a scholar and a statesman, but more of a scholar than a statesman.

Mr. Badger—The gentleman might have said that in his speech, but he did not say it to me; and several gentlemen who heard his speech have told me that they did not hear him say it then. (Applause.) He found his Democratic friends very hard to please, and particularly those who had of late left our party and joined the Democrats. (Applause.) They would be satisfied with nothing we could do. He thought it was the best joke of the campaign for anybody to attempt to maintain that Edward Everett was not a statesman. Everett was not only orator, sage, patriot, but a *statesman*, too. He has sufficient statesmanship to govern this country in such a manner as to restore it to peace and happiness. [Loud Applause.]

Mr. B. had felt bound to say this much on National affairs. Our Democratic friends had held their Convention at Charleston, but what was the result? They had disagreed upon a platform, a portion of the members had seceded, and they had finally broken up, one portion to meet again at Baltimore and the other at Richmond. We can't tell what they will do. Mr. Randolph had once made a very severe remark about the cohesive power of the "five loaves and two small fishes" with the Democrats; but it was doubtful whether that power even could have the effect of reuniting them. He did not think they could get together again. But as matters now stand there are but two National candidates before the people.

We come now, said Mr. Badger, to something which particularly interests us all, viz: the question which had led to the formation of the Club. He begged the audience to excuse him if, in the course of his remarks, he should accidentally use two little Latin words. The question referred to was whether there shall be equality in taxation. As the Constitution now stands the Legislature has the right to tax everything according to value except slaves. Slaves now are required only to pay a poll tax, and that only when they are between the ages of 12 and 50. By the present mode of imposing taxes, the Legislature is bound to put too much tax on some things and too little on some others. What are the positions occupied in reference to this matter by the two parties in this State? The following is the position occupied by the Opposition party:

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 be called on the federal basis as early a 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.

Can anybody deny the justice of that position? If a negro slave valued at $1 000 is only taxed 80 cents, or 8 cents on the $100 value, is it right to tax land 20 cents the $100 value? In the resolution just on read there are two exceptions allowed to the general rule of equal taxation, viz:—With power to discriminate only in favor of the *native products of our State* and the *industrial pursuits of her citizens.* What man can stand up in the face of the people of this State and deny the justice of these discriminations? If a man owns $20,000 in slaves, why not tax his property equally with that of the man who owns $20,000 in land?

We all know that before the Convention of 1835 was called, the West had been for a long series of years urging the calling of a Convention, and some of the Western people had gone so far as to threaten to hold a Convention themselves and to change the Constitution, whether the East was willing or not. In 1835, several causes operated to induce the East to agree to the calling of a Convention. The West could not have called the Convention without the consent of the East. The Convention was called for a specified purpose, and the members were sworn not to disturb the Constitution in any other respect. One of the Constitutional compromises agreed upon by that Convention was the maintenance of freehold suffrage. Why was that insisted upon?—It was the idea of the East that if the West got the power she would increase the taxes upon slave property and lessen it on land, while the West feared that the East might burden land with taxes, to the partial exemption of slave property. And thus the compromise was effected—the landholder being protected by freehold suffrage from oppressive taxation, and the slaveholder being protected by the capitation tax from undue taxes on his property. We have abolished one of these compromises by the adoption of free suffrage, and what could be more just than now to change the other so as to admit of the one being taxed equally with the other, according to value? Can anybody give a reason that it should not be so? One of the things that give value to property is the ability to dispose of it—What is the reason that one Treasury note is more valuable than a dozen promissory notes? It is because the Treasury note can anywhere be converted into gold in an instant. So with the negro. If a man wishes to sell his land it will take him probably five years to get a purchaser, while a negro can be sold in 48 hours. Nobody proposes to burden the negro, but to tax him equally with other property.

What do our Democratic friends says in the 11th resolution of their Platform:

"*Resolved*, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or *National*."—Who talks about disturbing the *National* Constitution? This is merely a tub thrown to the whale. They are now devoutly opposed to disturbing the compromises of the Constitution. How were they a few years ago in regard to Free Suffrage? Mr. Badger continued to read from the Democratic platform—

"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."

"Deprecate at *this time*," repeated Mr. B. What other time would be more suitable than the present? What particular objection have they to *this time?* They go on to tell us—

"believing it to be premature."

What do they mean by "premature?"—This use of the word "premature" in the Democratic platform reminded him of a fellow at Chapel Hill, some years ago, who on a certain occasion was desirous of attending the races at Hillsboro, which were to come off some days thereafter. He was not a very bright youth, and upon applying to one of the Tutors for permission at that time to go, was informed by the Tutor that his application was "premature." Never having heard the word "premature" before, he took it for granted that it implied permission to go; so off he went at once. On his return he was brought before the Tutor for disobedience. The Tutor asked him why he went to Hillsboro without his permission. The boy replied "You gave me permission." "I gave you permission," said the Tutor, "what did I say?" Why, sir," responded the boy, "you said it was premature, and I thought by that that you meant to give me permission." Mr. B. thought when we discovered an evil then was the time to remedy it. If slaves paid their full proportion of taxes, then might they with some propriety call it premature. $50,000 in land pays 20 cents on the $100 value, or one-fifth of one per cent. What reason was there why $50,000 in land should pay $100, white $50,000 in negroes only pay about $40? But the Democrats say it is "premature," and we are left in doubt as to their meaning. Mr. B. then read from the platform the word succeeding "premature," viz: "Impolitic." What policy is there in continuing to tak in North Carolina one species of property double as much as another kind is taxed? I presume that it is impolitic in their estimation simply because the proposition comes from the Opposition. Very well. (Continuing to read from the platform.) "Dangerous." To whom? asked Mr B. Who is it going to damage?—The only danger that he could see to result from it would be that some people's property in slaves would have to pay as much tax as their neighbors's lands. If that's the only danger, it needn't trouble us much.—(Continuing to read from the 11th resolution.) "unjust." What sort of an idea have our Democratic friends of justice asked Mr. B. Negroes don't pay 61 cents on the $100 value, while land pays 20 cents on the $100. Is it unjust for them to stand upon the same footing? This distinction should not be made in favor of the slaveholder. When he read the 11th resolution of their platform and came to the word "premature," he was under the impression that their objection to equal taxation was only for the present. He thought that they might not oppose it at another time. And when he read "dangerous" he still hoped that when the "dangerous" time passed they would become its advocates. But when he came to "*unjust*" his hopes vanished. A thing may be "dangerous" to-day and highly safe to morrow; but to say that it is "unjust" shows that they never will agree that this species of property shall be taxed like other property. Perhaps they meant that it was a "dangerous" proposition for them to oppose, and "unjust" because they believe they alone are entitled to the exclusive power and control over public affairs. After his being "premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust" to alter the Constitution so that the Legislature may tax slaves equally with other property, what do they propose—

"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.

That is to say, while they deem it, premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust "*at this time*," to have fair taxation, they regard it the duty of the Legislature to tax equally, every species of property, except negroes. Why exempt slaves? Is it reasonable to exempt slaves from taxation equally with other property, and to exempt nothing else? I am a slaveholder myself, said Mr. B. though not a large one, and I don't see why I should not pay as much tax on my property, according to its value, as any one else. If a person owns a large number of negroes, the natural increase in the course of 20 years, will double the value of his property, while land don't increase, but on the contrary, will in 30 years become completely worn out. Two tracts of land don't beget a third tract. [Laughter and applause.] What do our opponents say in opposition to our platform? They are in trouble because they profess to think we are going to tax the poor man's tin cups, and make an inroad on his hen roost. They well know, however, that nobody ever proposed or contemplated such a thing. So great is their affection for the working man that they really believe what they don't believe. (Laughter.) They ought to be ashamed of themselves. (Continued Laughter and Applause.) Our plan is simply to so alter the Constitution that all property may be taxed equally, according to value. But even if we were going to tax tin cups, let us see what such a tax would amount to, at 10 cents on the $100 worth. He would allow 5 tin cups to each family, though he thought this allowance was too liberal, for he had too much respect for any man to suppose that he would prefer a tin cup to a gourd, unless it was for the purpose of drinking whiskey, when perhaps the tin cup would be preferable. (Laughter.) Five tin cups valued at 5 cents a piece, would be 25 cents. The tax on 5 tin cups for one year would amount to *one fortieth* part of one cent, or in other words *one cent* would pay the tax on the tin cups of one family for *forty years*. Now let us see what would be the tax on chickens; but, by the way, he would object to that, because he had them to buy, and if they were taxed the country people would be sure to raise their prices on them. Suppose we allow 100 to each family. At ten cents a piece they would be worth $10. The tax on $10 worth for one year would be *one cent*. The united tax on the chickens and the tin cups of one family for one year would be *one and one fortieth* of a cent. (Laughter and applause.) I will leave it to some better arithmetician than myself to calculate what per cent. of this amount the collector would receive. (Continued laughter and applause.) *Five cents* would pay the tax on all the chickens and tin cups of one family for *four years*. Can anybody conceive of men making such complete asses of themselves as to suppose that we had any idea of taxing these things? But let us see what the whole tax in the State would be on all the chickens and tin cups. We will suppose there are 90,000 families in the State. As it is only the poor people who so much excite the compassion of our Democratic friends, we will suppose that out of the 90,000 families there are 40,000 poor families.—The whole tax for one year on the tin cups and chickens of the whole 40,000 families would only amount to $10. There are two clever gentlemen on the Democratic ticket in this county, Messrs Mordecai and Cox, each of whom he supposed owned at least 100 negroes. If the principle of Equal Taxation should be adopted, these gentlemen would each have to pay on their negroes about $100 taxes instead of $40, as now. Of course, though they don't object to the increased taxation on themselves, but they object to *Ad valorem* because it will tax the poor man's tin cups. Nobody supposed that the resolution in the Opposition Platform in regard to a Convention ever contemplated such a thing as the taxing of tin cups. When the resolution was before the Opposition Convention, Mr Turner wanted to amend it so that it would exempt tin cups, pewter plates, &c., but knowing that the Democrats would misrepresent it anyhow, he (Mr. B) opposed any change in the wording of it. The resolution provides that we shall discriminate "in favor of the native products of our State."—What does that mean? Why, that as between what is produced by our own people, and the productions of the people of other States, we shall discriminate in favor of the former. "And the industrial pursuits of her citizens." What is the meaning of that? It means that the workingman's horse, furniture, tin cups, if you please, and many other things, shall be exempt from taxation. It was never contemplated by the Opposition that these things should be taxed.

If he were disposed to criticise the Democratic platform, he could show that *they* go for taxing tin cups, chairs, &c. They say in their platform that the Legislature should "so 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."—He did not, however, attribute any such purpose to them, but merely wished to call attention to the same feature in their platform that they complain of in ours. The only thing that the Constitution precludes us from taxing now according to value is the negroes. It is this feature in the Constitution that we wish to change. Our platform provides for discrimination in favor of the industry of our people—theirs make no such provision. Is there any reason why negroes should be taxed according to value? The only reason that he could see was they are more valuable than other property. They can be transported and sold with ease, and for that reason they ought to be taxed as high as any other property. Leaving out of view the paltry charge that we intend to tax tin cups and such things, is it not the policy of a Republican Government to tax property according to value? Isn't it right and fair?

Our taxes are not at the highest, high as they are now. We have to raise now some $600,000 or $700,000. A friend has prepared me the following table, showing the present and prospective indebtedness of the State:

PRESENT DEBT OF THE STATE, MAY, 1860.

Bonds issued 1st January, 1851, to pay debts,	$ 170,000
N. C. Railroad,	3,000,000
Atlantic Railroad,	1,466,500
Western Extention Railroad,	1,080,000
Fayetteville & Coal Fields Railroad,	300,000
Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad,	299,000
Tar River and Weldon & Gaston Railroad,	167,000
Fayetteville and Western Plank Road,	120,000
Fayetteville and Center " "	30,000
Fayetteville and Clarendon " "	10,000
Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal,	350,000
Under Act of 1858–'9, to meet the State Debt,	1,113,800
Due Literary Board,	97,705
Bank of Cape Fear,	96,000
Debt on account of Cape Fear and Deep River,	318,000
	$8,543,305

PROSPECTIVE DEBT.
*Estimated.**

Fayetteville & Coal Fields Railroad,	$ 100,000
Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad,	2,000,000
West'rn Extension Railroad, (according to Gwynn,)	3,700,000
Additional if we take the N. C. Railroad as an example, and the Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad is extended beyond Rutherford and the mountains:	
Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad,	3,000,000
West'rn Extension railroad,	1,700,000
	$10,500,000
Debt present and prospective,	$19,043,305

[* These figures may not be entirely accurate, though they are doubtless as nearly so as can be ascertained at this time.]

Our present revenue is some 6 or $700,000. The interest on this debt will be about a million of dollars. How is it to be met but by increased taxation? Under the Democratic platform you can increase the tax on everything but the negro, but you can't increase the tax on the negro without raising it at the same time on the head of the white man. Taxes will certainly be considerably increased two or three years hence, and there is a very large proportion of the property in North Carolina which does not pay its proper share of the public burdens. Put politics out of the way and ask any man if it is not right that this property should be taxed equally with other property in accordance with its value? The present system is unjust and oppressive. The Legislature has been obliged to tax the salaries or wages of every man who receives $500 or more 1 per cent. This is a very serious tax on the mechanic or laboring man, but I doubt not that they would submit cheerfully to it if they bore an equal proportion of taxes with others. A man owns two negro mechanics which he hires out for $250 a piece. These negroes work side by side with the white man, who earns $500 by his work, and though their master receives the same for his negroes that the white man gets, yet he has to pay a tax on the two of only $1 60, while the white man pays $5, besides the 80 cents poll tax. The condition of things have changed since 1835. Then no one complained of the taxes.—Since then they have become enormous on land and on nearly everything except negroes.

I now wish to notice, said Mr. B, some of the objections urged against the calling of a Convention. Some say they are afraid that the western delegates will change the basis of representation. What reason have they for this fear? Our western friends deny that they have any such purpose. Why should we doubt them? I presume they are as honest as we are. But, if they did desire such a thing they couldn't do it, for that portion of the State which may be called middle western North Carolina would raise her voice against it. Some have objected to a Convention because of the enormous cost of holding it. If slaves were taxed equally with land, the increased revenue on that kind of property in ten counties would pay the whole cost of a Convention. Why, some of them say that the cost of holding a Convention will be $300,000? I wonder they had not said $3,000,000. They are noted for their inclination to mis-represent. These are not their real objections. The true cause of their opposition was, it was proposed by the Opposition party, and he now made the prediction, and wished his audience to take notice of the fact, that many of those who now denounce this question of Equal Taxation as being at this time premature, dangerous and unjust, would, two years from this time, be its strongest friends. It will be amusing to hear the reasons they will give for their opposition to it at first. In the meantime, we have but one course left. We believe it to be right and just. This is the most proper time to correct an evil. The only question is, is it right? If it is right, let us press forward to blot the inequality that now exists. (Applause.)

He had intended to make a remark or two in reference to Gov. Ellis. He thought Gov. E. had no right to drag him out in his speeches. He had said nothing to him and wanted nothing of him. He had better keep all his ammunition for John Pool, for it is my opinion that he will need all he can command and more before he gets through this canvass. (Applause.) He speaks of my having pronounced my *ipse dixit*. What does he mean by calling my opinion an *ipse dixit?* (Applause and laughter.)—The Governor says "Mr. Badger and Mr. Pool asks for *ad valorem*—the people do not," that is to say the people have not asked Gov. E. for it; but they mean to have it, nevertheless. Now, it would not concern me particularly if the people did not choose to adopt *ad valorem*. It is true, I have some negroes, and pay but little taxes on them; but under the *ad valorem* system I should have to pay a great deal more. What interest is it to me then? Though the Governor may not, I know a great many of the people who wanted Equal Taxation, and they mean to assert their rights at the ballot box. (Gov. Ellis says "it is only a hobby"—if so, Pool will ride it into the Governor's office. He says we want to make "capital for a forlorn party." So we are