

# The North Carolina Whig.

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

VOLUME 9.

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THOMAS J. HOLTON,  
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS:

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DIALERS IN  
WATCHES, JEWELRY,  
SILVER and PLATED WARE,  
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FRONT DOOR KNOBS,  
No. 2, Granite Block, opposite the Mansion House,  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Attention given to Repairing Watches & Jewelry,  
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R. W. BECKWITH  
WATCHES, JEWELRY,  
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No. 107, North and American Manufacturers,  
Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Mecklenburg Hotel.  
Next to the Post Office.

MANSION HOTEL,  
IN  
SALISBURY.  
The subscriber takes pleasure in announcing that he has secured the building known as Mecklenburg Hotel, for the purpose of accommodating transient and regular guests.

TABLE  
and every comfort provided in his  
ROOMS.

"THE UNION,"  
ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,  
PHILADELPHIA.

SANFORD'S  
LIVER INVIGORATOR,  
NEVER DEBILITATES.

SANFORD'S  
CATHARTIC PILLS,  
PURELY VEGETABLE.

J. S. PHILLIPS,  
MERCHANT TAILOR,  
Having located in  
Charlotte, N. C., I invite a share of public patronage.

WHEAT WANTED.  
I have a quantity of  
wheat for sale, of the  
best quality, at a low  
price, and will be  
sent to any part of  
the State.

## Charlotte Mutual Fire Insurance Company.

THIS COMPANY continues to take risks of fire on Houses, Goods, Furniture, &c., at usual rates.  
Office at the Drug Store of E. Nye Hutchins, & Co., No. 100, North Main Street.

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April 28, 1859. 717

## MRS. WINSLOW

An Experienced Nurse and Family Physician, presents to the attention of Mothers, her  
**SOOTHING SYRUP,**  
For CHILDREN'S BRUISES,  
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the parts, inducing an inflammation, will ALLAY ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and  
**REGULATE THE BOWELS.**  
Depend upon it, Mothers, it will give rest to your babies.

**Relief and Health in your Infant's**  
We have put up our own recipe for over ten years, and can say, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH, that it is the best remedy for INFANTS.

**CHILDREN**  
If your CHILDREN are afflicted with BRUISES, SOOTHING SYRUP is the best remedy.

**DIARRHOEA**  
If your CHILDREN are afflicted with DIARRHOEA, SOOTHING SYRUP is the best remedy.

**COUGHS**  
If your CHILDREN are afflicted with COUGHS, SOOTHING SYRUP is the best remedy.

**TEETHING**  
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**FEVER**  
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**COLIC**  
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## TO THE VOTERS OF Cabarrus and Stanly Counties.

Now observe, first generally, how each of these items depreciates in value, it contains proportionably a heavier weight of taxation—no unlike a large building set upon a wooden foundation. What is such a system but compelling the weak to bear the burden of the strong? What is its tendency but to make the rich richer and the poor poorer? Where will it end, if persevered in, but in the prostration of all our feeble industrial interests?

Observe, again, more particularly, the inequalities among these items. The aggregate value of the State, you perceive, is taxed less than 6 cents on the \$100 worth—the landed property at 20 cents on the same amount. So that land pays more than three times as high a rate as slaves. Besides, you must remember that, under our Constitution, considerably more than half of the slaves in number and not far short of half in value, pay no tax at all, while land from the start and of whatever quality, is taxed according to value. There are two men, one owns a piece of land worth \$200; by his own labor he puts in three acres of wheat, which approximate its value to \$100. The State makes him to send the tax gatherer after him to compel him to pay on this enhanced value—the product of his own labor. The other man owns, say, a negro woman or two, giving birth to children and thus adding every year or so, one or two hundred dollars to his wealth; but the State waits a long time before she comes and reclaims with him for this constantly increasing wealth. She gives him twelve years before he is asked even to return a cent of it for taxation. Let me remind the landholders of this Senatorial District, who are no slaves, that the outrageous inequality of which I have offered an illustration, is going on, in ever varying proportions, all around them throughout the State. How long will they suffer it?

It is not only necessary to meet the public wants and liabilities; nor have we any responsibilities among us, who would be willing to raise less than is necessary for this purpose. A certain sum of money must be raised by taxation; and of course no change in the system of Revenue can either increase or diminish it; so more than if it were a debt, the means which he might adopt to pay it, could not affect the amount.

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which must be laid on the other property in order to raise the desired revenue. What the amount of this exemption should be, is a matter of detail, which must be determined upon a full knowledge of the average condition of our people and the exigencies of the Treasury.

Maryland, Georgia, Texas and other States, which have adopted the *ad valorem* system, have fixed on various amounts—but whatever may be done in this particular, the operation of the system is still unequal and unfair. For if a man have not the specific amount of the exemption, he pays nothing on property, but only on his head. If he have more, he pays on the excess alone.

The thing which should concern us first and most is to secure an amendment of the Constitution so that the Legislature may tax every species of property according to this just rule. It is fully to be wringing every last penny out of the pockets of the property holders. Can it be possible that one class of property holders should be obliged to retain or seek to acquire a Constitutional protection against oppressive taxation, which is not enjoyed equally by other classes?

What must be the effect? Let me give you a homely illustration. Suppose a half dozen of you undertake to carry a heavy load of all stand squarely up to the work, each man according to his strength, why the load goes right where you want it, and nobody is overburdened. But if one of you send a message, while making a great ad, really to do next to nothing, of course no undue proportion is thrown upon the others, and it cannot be long before the excessive weight will fall upon them.

Here follow citizens, you have the practical effects at once of the present system and of *ad valorem*. In the one case, certain property holders are notoriously allowed to stoop from the burden of the public debt. In the other, every man will be compelled to bear the tax, in proportion to his ability: the rich, are cordoned their riches; the poor, according to their poverty. But I am told these are mere catch-words. They are no such thing. They express with critical exactness the very object which we have in view.

You ask now, perhaps, what effect *ad valorem* will have upon reducing your tax? This question, as I have stated, is not to the issue. The aim of *ad valorem* is not to make one man pay more and another man pay less; but to equalize the taxes between them, so that neither will pay more than his due share. Since, however, you ask the question, it may as well be answered.

Upon the supposition that the Treasury will require no more revenue under *ad valorem* than it does now, it must be evident that the effect will be to lower the taxes on ninety out of every hundred tax-payers. I need not trouble you with figures and calculations, though I have them at hand. Test the thing in this way: Suppose there be a church, of which fifty of you are members. Your preacher needs \$100 a year, and wants no more. You raise it, but with pretty hard work. Suppose, further, you get an addition of a dozen to your membership, and every one of them a rich man, bringing with him a liberal free-will offering into the church treasury. Do you ask me what is the effect? Why, of course the rate upon each of you is reduced for the preacher's support, and, if needed, you have to spare for other useful purposes of the congregation. Now there are in the State, at least, 180,000 slaves, worth at a fair valuation \$10,000,000, that don't pay one cent of taxes—the remaining 150,000 worth \$100,000,000, are taxed indeed—but in no just proportion to their property or to their justness. These slaves are in the hands of rich men, a large majority of whom, I am persuaded, is willing to have them raised like other property. Whatever is raised, therefore, under *ad valorem*, from this ten millions capital, must come in relief of land-taxes and other taxes, but simply by equalizing the taxes on slaves; by making, in other words, that which before paid little or nothing, come up to the proportion required of other property.

And this is the system, fellow citizens, which is to bring the tax gatherer down on the trivialities of our houses and our farms; on our cups and our powder spoons; on raw heads and bloody bones, where with to afflict children! Just as if a man, jointly bound with another for a debt of \$100, is working his little piece of land to death in the effort to pay it. A friend shows him unambiguously that this co-obligor is concealing abundant means to pay one half of it, and offers him assistance in the attempt; but the stark fool turns away from his friend and says, "No! never! If I look for any relief from that quarter, the Sheriff will surely come and not only take my land, but won't leave me even a poor man's dowry."

I would not have you to forget the concluding words of our platform—"with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." There is a favored and blessed policy for North Carolina, which we can get it thoroughly rooted and grounded in her fiscal legislation—a policy which, by imparting new vigor to the arm of home industry, will at once relieve and stimulate the productions of the plough, the loom and anvil. It is the old Whig doctrine of discrimination in favor of our own products and our own labor against all outsiders. The Democrats prize Sippicanly enough about it now; but don't every body see that they are ploughing all the while with our better? There is not a word in our platform in favor of anything but a plain discrimination in favor of our own products and our own labor against all outsiders. The Democrats prize Sippicanly enough about it now; but don't every body see that they are ploughing all the while with our better? There is not a word in our platform in favor of anything but a plain discrimination in favor of our own products and our own labor against all outsiders.

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