The North Carolina Whig.

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

VOLUME 9. CHARLOTTE, N. C., JULY 31, 1860. NUMBER 19.

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. No paper 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
WACTHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER and PLATED WARE,
AND
SILVER SPOONS.

No. 5, 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 team, on moderate terms.

JOHN DORAN.
Nov. 7, 1859. 1yr

MANSION HOTEL,
IN
SALISBURY, N. C.

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 portion of the public, in the most satisfactory manner.

Patronage attention is paid to his

TABLE,

and every comfort is provided in his

ROOMS.

His STABLES are abundantly supplied and attended by Ostlers to waiters; and to all departments the proprietor gives his personal attention.

A number of OMNIBUSES run 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. 2yr

"THE UNION,"
ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,
PHILADELPHIA.
UPTON S. NEWCOMER, *Proprietor.*

THE undersigned having purchased and 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 merchants; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing railway cars and omnibuses, offer 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 18, 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. ERERHARD.
May 31, 1859. 1yr

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 2, 1859. 30tf

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.*

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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 relieve ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your selves, 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 IN A SINGLE INSTANCE TO EFFECT A CURE when used according to directions—IT FAILED in no instance. We know all the children in our town who have been relieved by its use, and we know all who have heard of its operation to speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical 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, rest will be broken 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 relieved, end in death. We believe it the OLDEST AND BEST 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—and 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 12—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 9, 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 most proscribed for without charge.
August 31, 1858. 23tf

SANFORD'S
LIVER INVIGORATOR,
NEVER DEBILITATES.

It is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become established fact, it effectually eradicates a disease which is as much more common than any other ailment, as the climate for which it is recommended.

It has signed testimonials from persons who had given up all hopes of relief and certainty is only to the great number of the most respectable citizens, as to its efficacy in bilious fevers, and all cases of torpid liver.

Let the distress of your stomach be relieved by the LIVER INVIGORATOR, which relieves Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Summer Complaint, Dropsy, Sour Eructations, Costiveness, Chronic Diarrhœa, Jaundice, &c., and may be used with entire safety by Family Medicine.

HEADACHE, in twenty minutes, if teaspoonfuls are taken.

Ladies whose Hair is falling, giving the necessary nutriment to the roots, will find it a most valuable preparation.

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 Pills are used in the practice with the most decided advantage by those who have used them, which is the recommendation of the people. Price 25 Cents a Box. The Proprietors feel in the whole body, frequently, in succession, to Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Coated tongue, Nausea, Headache, or all to Bad taste in the mouth, Piles, Dizziness, Costiveness, Pain in the Side, Back and Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Creeping sensation over the whole body, Restlessness, Weight in the Head, Dizziness, Dullness, Drowsiness, Want of Motion, Nervous Irritability, and Low Spirits, in fact, the combined effects of all the evils resulting from a disordered state of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels, they are offered to the public as the best and safest Cathartic Pill now in use.

PRICE THREE DIMES.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are sealed in Tin Foil, and put up in Boxes, and are for sale by all Druggists everywhere.

S. T. W. SANFORD, M. D.
Manufacturer and Proprietor,
335 Broadway, New York.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

CATHARTIC PILLS.

F. SCARR & CO.,
Charlotte, N. C.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADDRESS

Gentlemen:—Much the greater part of the Address of the Democratic Executive Committee is taken up with an attempt to prove that the present restriction upon the taxation of slaves is a compromise between the East and the West, which it were a "breach of plighted faith" to remove. As this is the longer, so also it is the more elaborate portion of that Address. To make it out, its authors had recourse to the language of defeated bills of old legislatures, electioneering pamphlets, and anonymous communications to newspapers thirty years ago.

The matter deserves consideration. A plain man would think that if one part of the constitution possesses any *peculiar* sanctity, the instrument which contains it would show as much. Mr. Kerr and Mr. Barringer tell us that this is a mistake; that, on the contrary, certain old pamphlets long forgotten, and even anonymous communications to newspapers have the virtue of elevating parts of our Constitution above other parts. I had thought that the Constitution is its own interpreter, and that all evidence of contract or other matter affecting its construction is to be looked for upon its face, or reckoned not to exist; but Col. Barringer says not. He says that much of the meaning of that Constitution (which is the same as to say, much of that Constitution) is to be found in the old pamphlets, &c., to which he refers. The Democracy used to pique themselves upon being *strict* constructionists. They seem to have thrown aside that character; and this Address gives us a practical illustration of what they mean when in their Platform at Raleigh they applauded Mr. Buchanan for his *broad* constitutional policy. This is a sample of *broad* Constitutional Construction.

But there is another marvellous circumstance about this argument. The friends of equal taxation appeal to the Senate and House of Commons to consent to an amendment of the Constitution; that is, as the Senate represents *property*, and the Eastern section of the State, they appeal to the property holders, and to their brethern of the East to give such consent. Admitting then for one moment that Col. Barringer is right in claiming for these old bills and pamphlets the power of affecting the Construction of the Constitution, what does he gain? He *admits* that the change cannot be made without the consent of the East; and apply for that consent; to which Col. Barringer replies, You have no right to it, unless that consent can be obtained. What is the use of trying to produce an impression upon the people that the State Constitution depends for its meaning upon anonymous communications to newspapers, in order to establish a proposition which we admit, and are acting upon? It is a *civil impossibility*, to amend our Constitution without the consent of the East, and the consent of the property holder; and it is as clear as day that the advocates of change now are perfectly well informed upon, and adverse to that fact. What would the Supreme Court think of a lawyer who should spend most of his time, and the whole of his strength in pressing by copious citations from Glanville, Coke and the Year Books, that the plaintiff in the suit before the Court has no right to recover, *unless* the tribunal before which the litigation is going on shall give judgment in his favor? Such however is the position upon which such distinguished gentlemen as John Kerr and Daniel M. Barringer make their stand in the question now before the people. Apparently, they admit that there is no other reason for opposing the amendment. Nothing can be more unpleasant than to see a committee, composed in great measure of lawyers, employing all their character for learning and for love of strictness in constitutional construction, to force upon our State constitution a canon of interpretation which must end in its utter ruin. There is no one advantage which we possess in our written Constitution that would not disappear before the method it has pleased Mr. Kerr to employ in the serious matter upon which recently he has been engaged. And then, consider what occasion he had for it! The very point for which it was resorted to had been yielded, practically and theoretically, by those against whom he was arguing, at every step of their proceeding.

Nor can Col. Barringer say that this argument is so far an evasion as that what is *necessary* for us, is to obtain the votes of only a small minority of Eastern members of the Legislature (the great majority meanwhile opposing,) whereas his position in the Address evidently requires that the East shall by a majority of its members consent to the proposed change, or good faith towards it will be broken. The Address answers all that. It is there said that history shows that the East consented to the amendment of 1835 *in consideration of* the restriction now sought to be removed. Therefore the West, having paid that price for such consent, is bound to leave the price where it was paid. The argument evidently is, that the West is bound because the East is, and under different circumstances we might expect these gentlemen to argue that the East having given its consent to the change in the basis of representation as the price of this restriction upon the taxation of slaves is bound not to attempt an alteration of such basis. Now the burden of good faith sought to be imposed upon the West in this matter arises from a consent given by *sixteen* Eastern gentlemen, (Address p. 11,) some *hundred* voting against it! If the obligation (alleged) arose in this way, can it not be in the same way released? Col. Barringer recollects the barbarous law maxim "*Unumquodque ligamen*," &c. &c.

Such is the result of all this "strict construction;" this flourishing about "plighted faith;" this parade of "political history" in old pamphlets, &c., which this committee with great pleasantry assures us ought to be as "familiar as household words to the young men of our day." It all reminds one most forcibly of the kind of historical writing which Mr. Carlyle attributes to his friend the historian, *Dryasdust*. In his works, it seems there was no distinction between what of past times "does still reach to the surface, and is still alive and *fermident* for us; and what reaches no longer to the surface, but moulders safe under ground, to send forth leaves or fruit for mankind anymore!" Mr. Carlyle thinks History made up of "*wise memory*," and "*wise oblivion*;" I suppose that no man who considerately reads the first pages of this Address but will readily consign these pamphlets and bills and speeches to this *second* department of "political history." It is all political *gossip*—not history; and forcibly, yea painfully, reminds one of the long stories which elderly persons of either sex are fond of relating, when they have one by the buttonhole, about the doings of certain great people, "one of whom they were which!" Alas! Alas! what misery will not such persons inflict when under an impression that what they have to say *ought to be* as "familiar as household words" to their auditors. They give it then *as medicine*; and with as little sympathy for those who have it to take—as Mrs. Squeers had for the youth at Dotheboys Hall when she administered the daily dose of brimstone and molasses. Meanwhile, let us apply the "*wise oblivion!*"

I think it will be evident to any one who reads Judge Gaston's reply to Dr. Smith in the Convention of 1835, that the former part of this Address was suggested by one part of that reply. Judge Gaston went over very much the same ground to supply himself with that *argumentum ad hominem* with which he extinguished his opponent. It was as proper for Judge Gaston's purpose, and *apropos* for Col. Barringer's. Dr. Smith replied to Judge Gaston by claiming the privilege of changing his mind. That was certainly a complete explanation of *his action* (I mean his vote) in the Convention, although a very poor apology for *his speech*. It is not easy to say why a change of mind (supposing their mind ever to have been otherwise) may not be as complete an explanation of the conduct of those men who having in 1835 voted for this restriction, now propose to strike it out.

It is a little singular that Col. Barringer, whilst refreshing himself as to the doings of that Convention of which he was a member, had not read somewhat more of Judge Gaston's arguments. We can trace his studies upon p. 120 of the *Debates*, whence he borrows a simile from the Judge, (Address, p. 21,) and again upon p. 215, whence came the idea of the "political history" to be found in that Address;—how is it that what Judge Gaston says upon p. 274 as to *instruction* escaped his attention? Judge Gaston had but a moderate belief in any sort of *instruction*; but even when admitting that there might be such a thing, he protested that the people of no one county could *instruct* members of that Convention. "When gentlemen," said he, "talk of instructions from their constituents other than the great and commanding instructions from the collective body of the people who gave this Convention being, &c., it is but a proof that they do not elevate their minds above the ordinary range of every day legislation. Ours are not local nor temporary provisions called for by the exigencies of the day, or *the convenience of particular sections of the State*, but universal Constitutional Ordinances, which once adopted are incapable of change, save by resource to the fountain of original sovereignty."

That eminent Eastern lawyer, Gaston, did not believe that counties or sections could lay their delegates under instructions as to amendments of the Constitution, or that they could enter into contracts or compromises with such other in such matters—for he regarded them as mere geographical fractions of a political unity, existing from the necessities of *space* or for convenience sake,—and by no means political beings. It was reserved for Col. Barringer, of Cabarrus, to invent another gospel for the East; whether a well considered one or not remains to be seen.

How otherwise than upon Judge Gaston's theory can the position of the late William H. Haywood, Jr., in respect to this Convention, be defended in this Address, he at all vindicated? The Address at much length, and again and again shows that Mr. Haywood *opposed upon both sides* of that controversy; (pp. 8, 10 and 11.) One while he is an advocate of the Convention—another while, "one of the Eastern Members who were parties to the compromise." Mr. Haywood believed in *restriction* (see his Address upon retiring from the Senate, in 1846;)—how could he, if he believed that Wake County or the East, was such a political organization as that its views, apart from any consideration of its numerical proportion or proportion in property) to the rest of the State ought to be respected in framing the Constitution—vote for a Convention which was perfectly odious to that county and that section? Certainly he could not, with the smallest regard to his integrity! Clearly he as well as Judge Gaston had adopted Mr Burke's position in his speech after the election at Bristol in 1774. The one in the General Assembly, the other in the Convention considered himself member of a body "where not local purposes, not local prejudices ought to guide, but the general good resulting from the general reason of the whole." Elected for Wake, or for Orange, he considered himself a member for North Carolina,—and this is the only position which a considerate man of integrity and ability will ever consent to occupy. I think there is something quite unpleasant about this Democratic Address in connection with the memory of that eminent citizen, the late Mr. Haywood.—Every muscle is strained by its authors to place him in a position which no man ought to occupy. If it be a "breach of plighted faith" in the friends of equal taxation to obtain, against the will of a large majority of Eastern men, a change in the method of taxing slaves;—what was it in Mr. Haywood, a representative of the East, to surrender the old basis of representation, contrary to what he knew to be the will of his constituents? If Mr. Haywood, without breaking faith, could surrender that basis, in the face of the wishes of his section, why may we, we, under the same circumstances, effect any other change which we desire? I think that Mr. Haywood's integrity and ours is embarked upon the same vessel; and that to all who credit the positions of the Democratic Address upon the subject of plighted faith, Mr. Haywood's character is in danger of ruin. Against this, as one who entertains great respect for that eminent man—I solemnly protest! I believe that his course upon the Convention question was extremely creditable to his ability and his patriotism—and will not willingly suffer that course to be misrepresented. I regret that the Chairman of the Democratic Committee, whom I understand to be a son of Mr. Haywood, and a young man of parts and promise, should have been misled so far as to place his signature to this Address. We know however, how such things are done. Some other member of the committee having written the Address felt himself authorized without consulting young Mr. Haywood, to affix his name thereto. I wish there had been more consideration, or perhaps, less malice. I hope that it has been done inadvertently; but a suspicion will cross the mind that some of the *old 11 kegs* whose names are affixed to that Address had some hand in it. Such a suspicion has gulored all my argument. I would not breathe upon the devotion of these gentlemen to the modern Democracy,—the living, roaring, favor bestowing Democracy,—but all this is quite consistent with a retention of political ill will to such a friend of Jackson and Van Buren, as the late Mr. Haywood. Æsop tells us a story of a cat who was changed into a young lady. The point of the fable is, that after her change *she would hunt mice*. The whole affair reminds us, moreover, that young Mr. H. is not, no more than his father before him, a favorite with his party. Look, for example, at the manner in which they hustled him out of the Legislature last year, whilst Mr. Settle, who was precisely in the same box, retained his seat and his honors to the close of the session; then see them place him prominent in a campaign where more blows than glory are likely to be got. Not contented with this, some of the party presses are doing their utmost to set Mr Badger upon him in his perambulation of the State—(some, I understand, propose to *pay* Mr. Badger if he will undertake this castigation;)—and lastly, they sign his name to an Address, the only plausible purpose in the main argument of which is, to injure the just reputation of his father. Under such circumstances of infidelity to a young brother in arms, let us have no more howling over "breaches of plighted faith" *in prospecto!*

To return, however, to this argument about a contract;—it is evident, upon a perusal of the Statute which defined the business of the Convention of 1835, that Eastern men at that time did not regard this restriction upon the taxation of slaves as an equivalent for the grant of a change in the basis of representation; because having imposed it as an imperative duty on the Convention to make a change in the latter, it left the former matter to be dealt with or not as the Convention might choose.

These points, therefore, seem clearly to be made out to opposition to what is said by Col. Barringer:

1. That the East and West within North Carolina (Gaston being judge,) are not such political entities as can *contract* with each other;

2. Supposing they are, there is no competent evidence offered to show that in the case before us they did enter into a contract;

3. Supposing the evidence to be competent, it establishes no such contract as is set up; nor indeed any contract of any sort;

4. Supposing, lastly, that it does prove the contract alleged, the conduct of the friends of reform is entirely consistent with the most stringent obligations to observe it;—indeed, there is a *civil impossibility* of their breaking such contract.

I think that it must be admitted that an elaborate serious argument never had less in it than the one put forth by the Democratic Committee upon this matter of a compromise—*in the sense of contract*; which is the only sense put upon it in the Address. The matter is argued very much as we have heard questions of law argued by zealous advocates before county court juries. I doubt whether any of the able lawyers whose names are appended to that Address would consent to produce such an argument before any tribunal presided over by a Judge.

REFORM.

UNDER WHICH KING?—An occurrence in one of the interior counties of New York indicatively illustrates the bewilderment to which the Presidential nomination has thrown the democracy. When the news of the nomination of Douglas flashed over the wires, a village postmaster summoned "the unterrified" to bring out the gun and fire a salute. They had got about half through the allotted number of discharges, when a messenger from the telegraph office informed them that the seceders had nominated Breckinridge. "The d——l they have" said the postmaster. Standing a moment to a brown study, he shouted "Boys! there's no knowing into whose hands we may fall. Load for Breckinridge!"

☞ The rumor that Mr. Alex. H. Stephens of Georgia, had declared for Breckinridge, is pronounced, by the Georgia Constitutionalist, by authority to be without foundation. The Washington States says that Mr. Stephens has about as much sympathy with the Seceders from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, "as he has with Caleb Cushing's ultra speech against the admission of Arkansas as a slave State, or Wm. L. Yancey's darling scheme to "*precipitate the cotton States into a revolution*, and strike down the national flag forever."

☞ The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says that so far as it hears, all the State is going for Bell and Everett; that Douglas stock is "rapidly rising in Georgia and the South;" that Governor Johnson has clearly demonstrated to all unprejudiced minds that Mr. Breckinridge and General Lane are as much Squatter Sovereigns as Douglas; and that two of the most active Douglas delegates are going for Bell.

Discussion between Gov. Ellis and John Pool, Esq.,

At Carthage, Moore County, July 20th, 1860.

Mr. Pool opened the debate in a few chaste and appropriate remarks, and proceeded to the discussion of the question of *Equal Taxation* in a manner unanswered and unanswerable. He said that the great question upon which he and his competitor differed so widely, was that of equal taxation; a question in which every citizen of the State was interested, and which demanded the careful consideration of every man, as the people would soon be called upon to decide either for or against it. He said, to have equal taxation, it was necessary to remove that restriction in the Constitution which prohibited the Legislature from taxing slave property as other property in the State is taxed. The Constitution as adopted in 1775 had no such prohibition in it—From that time down to the year 1835 no such restriction was placed upon the Legislative will. The restriction of which he spoke was that clause in the Constitution which exempted from taxation, all slaves under twelve and over fifty, and prohibited the Legislature from taxing the black poll higher than the white poll. At the time the Constitution was amended, and this restriction inserted, very little attention was given to the subject of taxation, the whole tax of the State did not exceed $75,000 per annum; whereas now, the tax is from six to seven hundred thousand dollars per annum. The tax necessary to raise this large amount of money is oppressive, especially to the poor white man. Why did he say poor white man? Because if the tax fell heavily upon the rich man only, the hand of Legislation would hardly be stayed, for the rich man of his abundance ought to pay to the support of government, in proportion to the amount of protection he and his property received from the government.

The present system of taxation in North Carolina is an anomaly. In no State in the Union is the poor white man's head put up as a shield to prevent the slaves from bearing their equal proportion of taxation. It is true, in some of the States, the Legislatures do not tax slaves ad valorem; but there is nothing in the constitution of any of the States to prevent the Legislature from taxing slave property as all other property is taxed, save in North Carolina. No member of the Legislature would dare to put the tax upon the poll high enough to make slaves bear their equal share of taxation. According to the present system of taxation, land pays 20 cents on the $100 valuation, while slave property only pays about 6½ cents on the $100 valuation. The sugar that sweetens the coffee, the salt that seasons the frugal meal of the laboring man? Yes, the iron out of which he makes his plow to till the ground, all pay fifty cents on the $100 valuation, while the negro only pays 6½ on the $100 valuation. Is this equal? Is it just? But he said his opponent insisted that slaves should have some protection, and pray, what is the protection which they have under the present system, which some of the democrats so much admire? It is the tax imposed upon the white man's head, that protects the negro. Why not protect land? Is it of less importance to the citizen than the negro? In the constitution, as amended in 1835, the land was protected. The landed interest in the State formed the basis of representation in the Senate, and no man was permitted to vote for a Senator, unless he was a freeholder, and thus it was the province of the Senate to guard well the interests of the freeholders, and see that their lands were not burthened with undue taxation. But that protection was broken down by the passage of the Free Suffrage bill, and as he assisted in the passage of that bill, because he believed it to be just, and because it made all men equal at the ballot box, so he stood before the people of the State, at this time, the unyielding advocate of Equal Taxation, because he believed it to be just and right, and because it would make all men equal at the tax box.

Mr. Pool said, it was gravely argued by those who opposed equal taxation, that negroes under twelve years of age ought not to be taxed because they did not yield any profit to their owners. Well, let us carry out the principle and see how it will operate. A gold watch does not yield any profit to its owner, therefore it must not be taxed; a fine carriage does not yield any profit to its owner, therefore it must not be taxed; thousands of acres of wood lands all over the State yield nothing to the owner, therefore this land must not be taxed. The same might be said of a hundred other articles. But our Democratic friends will not consent to leave untaxed all the lands in the State except what yields immediate profit to the owner; why then refuse to tax the young negro, which is bringing profit to his owner every day, by his growth and increased value.

Mr. Pool said he must comment upon the Platforms; that he was standing upon his platform, but Gov. Ellis had nearly deserted the Democratic platform—said very little about it, and scarcely ever read it for the edification of the people, and especially that part of the Democratic platform which says "that it is the duty of the Legislature when framing a tax bill to make the taxes bear as equally as practicable (within the limits of the Constitution) upon all classes of property in all sections of the State."—Here is no discriminating clause in favor of anything except the negro, no scope given for the exercise of Legislative will, the command is imperative, and the Legislature must obey. It is the duty of the Legislature to make the tax bear equally upon all classes of property, down even to the negro; that is the plain English of their platform.

Mr Pool said, the Opposition platform, on which he stood, recommended the calling of a Convention to amend the Constitution so that slaves could be taxed equally with other property in the State, with power to the Legislature to discriminate in favor of the native products of the State and its industrial pursuits of her citizens. What does discriminate mean? It means to make a difference; and the greatest difference that can be made is to tax one article and leave another article untaxed. The Opposition platform gives to the Legislature the power to tax negroes according to value, as land is now taxed, and not to tax the working tools of the mechanic, the farming implements of the farmer, his household and kitchen furniture, his corn, his wheat, and his other products. He said there was nothing in the Opposition platform to prevent the taxing of persons or trades pollitic for exclusive privileges, such as banking companies, show-men, stream-riders, the keepers of public billiard tables, and all other persons of like occupation, who will be taxed by the Legislature for the privilege of carrying on their business. The present Revenue bill, passed by a Democratic Legislature, imposes a tax of one hundred cents on every hundred dollars the mechanic earns by hard labor. Now he is allowed to feed his wife and children out of his honest earnings, is an unjust and oppressive law. But it is objected, that according to ad valorem, the present tax will be taken off of clocks and pistols, and they will have to be taxed according to value.—Ho, no means; a man may have one hundred clocks and as many pistols now by him, and not pay one cent tax for keeping them; but as soon as he wears one about his person he is liable for the tax on that one; and why? Because he is taxed for the privilege of wearing those weapons in a civil and christian community, to the terror of all good citizens. So also, under ad valorem or equal taxation, the Legislature will tax him for the exclusive privilege of wearing those articles.

Ad valorem is no new system in North Carolina. Land is taxed ad valorem at this time; so are watches, carriages, and many other articles. Mr. Pool read the construction given to the Opposition platform by the Democratic Press, under the election of Gov. Ellis, to show that the Press did not understand that everything, even to a tin cup, was to be taxed ad valorem or any other way; but on the contrary, that power was given to the Legislature to discriminate in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

Mr. Pool said that his competitor, Gov. Ellis, made a great speech in Raleigh before the Democratic Convention, where there was no person to reply, and he (Mr. Pool) had thousands of copies printed and scattered all over the State, to the great detriment of the public weals, for just about that time the mail contractors refused to carry the mail from Raleigh, even on the Railroads. In that speech the Governor resorted to prophecy. He declared that Democrats might differ, but would never divide. At Charleston the leading Democrats met in Convention; they differed and very soon divided. At Baltimore they divided again, and remain in broken fragments. He also prophesied in the same speech, that before the sun should rise in the heavens, the Opposition would be scampering from their platform like rats from a burning barn. The Governor left Raleigh, he was surrounded by his bosom friends; they had erected a barn for him, and in it had placed a platform, made according to his directions, expressly for him to stand upon. But down in the East, at Goldsboro, he took occasion to examine the Governor's platform by the torch of truth; the dark lining of combustible material, took fire, and soon the flames reached the roof and began to calcine towards the heavens, which a big rat saw soon to leap from the burning barn, and after him a host of smaller ones. The leader of the host was my competitor.

Mr. Pool said, that in North Carolina, slaves were taxed as persons, while in all the other States they were taxed as property. In this particular we were carrying out the Opposition doctrine. He said it was argued that this was an improper time to agitate this question; that it would create a prejudice between the slaveholders and the non slaveholders in our midst. Why should there be any such prejudice? Certainly if there be any prejudice, it is because the slave owner is not made to bear his equal portion of the burdens of government. In time of peace the white man pays as much tax on his head as the black man, and performs much more public duty by working on Roads, musterings, serving on juries, &c., and when war comes the white man is compelled to leave his home and his defenceless family, and to fight the battles of the country, while the black man is at home working for and protecting the master's family. Thus in every point of view there is inequality, and if this inequality should produce prejudice, certainly our best method to remove the prejudice is to remove its cause. Tax slaves as all other property is taxed, and it will diminish the tax upon the white poll and upon the land and other property. When the poor man sees that his rich neighbor has to pay as much tax on his negroes according to value, for the support of government and for county purposes, there will be no cause for prejudice.

Mr. Pool concluded by paying a handsome tribute to the worth and merits of Bell and Everett, and declared he would support the ticket with heart and hand.

Governor Ellis commenced his reply by thanking the people of Moore for favors past, while Judge, and when a candidate two years ago. He said he came before them not at his own bidding or to gratify his own inclinations, but at the request of the Great Democratic Party in North Carolina; that he would not go into a discussion of National Politics, but would come at once to the discussion of that great question of money, without any attempt at variety or display. For what purpose is tax levied? To support Judges, Jurors and Justices of the Peace, when inferior courts of justice, that the transgressor may be punished. Then taxes were necessary and ought to be paid. It was the poor man's pay for protection, for the support of civil government. His competitor had spoken of the white man's paying a tax for the privilege of breathing the air of heaven. He need not do it, he can go among some of the Indians beyond the Rocky Mountains, where civilization has never dawned, and where civilization is unknown, there he may breathe the pure air of heaven free because it has always and pay nothing for it. Among us we have civil laws, we have courts of justice, that the transgressor may be punished. These