government to support; but among men, blessed with the happy influences of civilization, civil governments have to be maintained to protect the good and punish the bad.

Gov. Ellis insisted that slaves are not taxed as white persons, under the present system, for both male and female slaves are taxed from 12 to 50, while the white man is only taxed from 21 to 45. He insisted that the slave population, in proportion to numbers, paid about two and one half times as much tax as did the whites. He complained that his competitor was trying to take his platform from him; that he (Pool) was trying to get on some of his planks; but he should not do it; he would endeavor to keep him upon his own. He insisted that Mr. Turner's resolution showed that the opposition convention was in favor of taxing everything. Why alter the Constitution? Slaves were taxed by act of the Legislature in 1784, and continued to be taxed under that act, until the year 1835, and then the restriction was inserted by way of compromise. He alluded to Mr. Pool's speech at Gatesville, when he set fire to the barn and scattered the rats; there he was in favor of giving a like protection to every species of property, and for taxing all species of property according to value. The Governor went into the details of a tax bill at considerable length, and insisted that there should be specific taxes on such articles as watches, carriages, lawyers, doctors, &c. He admits that the present system of taxing mechanics worked a hardship and was unjust.

He said the State of North Carolina was much in debt and the debts of the State had to be paid; for every acre of land in the State was mortgaged to pay the debt of the same; there was no escape, and the question was, how can these debts be paid with the least inconvenience to the citizens? He said it was clear the landholders ought not to put too much tax upon the moveable property in the State lest they drive it out of the State, and then the land of the State would have to be sold to pay the debts. Tax on interest now raises $76,000; according to ad valorem it would not raise quite half that amount. Equal taxation is the very thing the people do not want, for by that principle the man that has a private billiard table worth $300, would pay no more tax than the man who had a tract of land worth $300. Little negroes do not yield profit to their owners, therefore they ought not to be taxed. We do not want our people to sell their young negroes; let the people keep them to help pay the taxes, when they become old enough.

The Governor insisted that some articles of property would bear a heavy tax while other articles would not bear a tax at all. Illustratates by the Farmer having two bags of grain to send to mill, one holding two bushels, the other three; he had two horses, one eight years old, the other three; he said the farmer would place the three bushels upon the strong horse and the two bushel bag the three year old, for the reason the old horse could carry the large bag as easy as the young horse could carry the small bag and the colt could carry nothing.

The Governor admitted he said the Democratic party differed but never divided; it never had divided up to that time, and is not so much divided yet. The reason the Opposition never divides, is because there is not enough of them to divide. He said the Democratic party would not divide at the election. They would elect Breckinridge and Lane. Governor Ellis closed his reply by paying a handsome tribute to the character of Breckinridge and Lane.

The above is an outline of the prominent points in the discussion between the candidates for Governor, at Carthage. I shall not attempt to give a sketch of the replies, as I did not take notes, and fear I could not do the parties justice.

Mr. Pool's friends are perfectly delighted with their candidate, and expect to give him considerably over the average vote for Moore.

As evidence of the effect of the discussion, the Democrats to-day in speaking of it exhibit remarkably bad temper.

ALLEGED ANCIENT RUINS IN THE UNITED STATES.—A new stimulus is likely to be given to American archæology, by a discovery alleged to have been recently made some ninety miles north east of Fort Stanton, a long account of which has just appeared in the Fort Smith (Ark.) Times.—We condense:

The plain upon which lie the massive relics of gorgeous temples and magnificent halls, slope gradually toward the river Pecos, and is very fertile crossed by a gurgling stream of purest water, that not only sustains a rich vegetation, but perhaps furnished with this necessary element the thousands who once inhabited this present wilderness. The city was probably built by a warlike race, as its quadrangular and arranged with skill to afford the highest protection against an exterior foe, many of the buildings on the outer line being pierced with loopholes, as though calculated for the use of weapons. Several of the buildings are of rest size, and built of massive blocks of dark granite rock, which could only have brought to their present condition by a vast amount of labor. There are the ruins of three noble edifices each presenting a front of three hundred feet, made of ponderous blocks of stone, and the dilapidated walls are even now thirty five feet high. There are no partitions in the area of the (middle) supposed temple, so that the room must have been vast; and there are also carvings in bas relief and fresco work. Appearances justify the conclusion that these silent ruins could once boast of halls as gorgeously decorated by the artist's hand as those of Thebes and Palmyra. The buildings are all loopholed on each side, much resembling that found in the old feudal castles of Europe, designed for the use of archers. The blocks of which these edifices are composed are cemented together by a species of mortar of a bitumious character, which has such tenacity that vast masses of wall have fallen down without the blocks being detached by the shock.

LOOK AT THIS!—The Charleston *Mercury*, speaking of the Breckinridge and Lane ticket, says—"Unsupported in the North, it is obliged to do harm by dividing the anti Republican strength, and thereby rendering certain the election of Lincoln.—It cannot be elected even should it carry every Southern State, which is not to be presumed."

Thus it will be seen, according to the frank admission of the *Mercury*, the leading Democratic paper in South Carolina, that the running of Breckinridge renders "certain the election of Lincoln." Men of North Carolina have we not been telling you the same thing all the time?

North Carolina Whig.

CHARLOTTE:

Tuesday, July 31, 1860.

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

FOR PRESIDENT,

Hon. JOHN BELL,

OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN POOL, ESQ.,

OF PASQUOTANK.

LOOK UPON

THIS PICTURE,	AND ON THIS.
WHERAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of Taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion to share the burdens of State;	*Resolved*, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction at this time by the Opposition Party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of a sectional character, such as affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; that we consider it the duty of the Legislature which may possess the power, to adjust the raising of revenue, so as to adjust taxation, as far as may be practicable within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.—11 *Resolution of Democratic Platform.*
Resolved, That we are opposed to a Convention of the people of this State, to be called on the Legislature assembly as just may think fit for the purpose of amending the Constitution that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to exempt, and is only in favor of the mature property of our State and the industrial use, as to adjust taxation, so as to bear equally upon all classes.—*Third ult. Resolution of the Opposition platform.*	

☞Remember that JOHN W. ELLIS compares the West to a "Hungry Leech," whose eternal cry is "Give! Give!!" and the East to a Goose that persists the West to take all the eggs she lays.

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

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

Ad Valorem Candidates.

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

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

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

TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!!

This is the last opportunity we shall have to say a word to our friends. Be determined to be at the Polls on Thursday next, if able to go, and REMEMBER that this election is the most important in several respects that has occurred for many years in this State.

In the first place, we are contending for an important change in our State constitution, so that the Legislature may have the power to tax all property alike—negroes also—which is important to all tax payers and is right and proper.

In the second place, the attention of our sister States is drawn to North Carolina, for the result of this Election may determine the fate of this country, for weal or for wo. She is set down as a Democratic State, and that party make large calculations on the result. But should John Pool be elected it will strengthen the prospects of Bell and Everett and put our heel upon the Disunion Party that is now springing up under the lead of Wm. L. Yancey, of Alabama.

Then friends to Equal Taxation, friends of Bell and Everett and more especially friends to this glorious Union, go to the Polls and vote for the men that will carry out our glorious principles—Equal Taxation, the constitution of the Country, the Union of the States and the enforcement of the Laws.

Another Victim.

We learn that Francis Kramer, a baker, committed suicide at the poor house, on Thursday evening last. He had become a confirmed drunkard, and was so reduced that he had to be taken to the poor house, and from the effect of liquor he became deranged, and hung himself with a rope fastened to the hook of the door hinge. This is another fearful job of the intemperate use of ardent spirits. Poor fellow.

Penmanship.

We have before us specimens of very neat Penmanship, and persons desiring to acquire this useful art can have an opportunity by calling on Mr. Wm. Henry, at the Bulletin buildings.

N. C. Military Institute.

The commencement exercise of the North Carolina Military Institute took place on Friday last, in the Presbyterian Church.

The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. F. A. Mood. When the Salutatory address was delivered by Cadet J. M. Patest, which was a very good effort and was well received. He thinks that "woman's love has no guile," hope the young man may not be disappointed in after life, spoke of North Carolina's backwardness in bringing out and developing her advantages, welcomed the visiting part of the audience to this spot where the first gem of liberty sprung up.

Cadet H. B. Lowrie appeared next. Subject, "North Carolina worthy of the love of her citizens." Argued and showed that North Carolina though slow, "Her career has been as bright as any," her Daughters as lovely, and the deeds done at King's Mountain should silence the croakers who try to malign her sons. Pictured the mountain scenery of the State in a masterly style in contrast to the would-be popular scenery of other countries, that North Carolina should be "the abode of all her sons." The address was well delivered and pleased everybody.

Cadet H. E. Shepperd next addressed the audience. Subject—Scotch Literature. This was a lengthy address and much of its beauty was lost in the close reading and low tone of voice.—paid a glowing tribute to "Burns." It was a great treat for the poetical part of the audience.

Cadet G. W. Kidder next appeared on the stage. Subject—Nineteenth century an age of improvement. Showed that the leading characteristics of the nineteenth century was the diffusion of general knowledge and intelligence—that we are indebted a great deal to the Press—drew a contrast between now and the times of Gallileo.—Religion is now making *its mark.*

Cadet H. H. Dinkins was the next. Subject—Influence of Literature upon National character. Argued that "the world was formerly governed by physical force but has given away to the intellectual in religion, science and the art—mind has conquered matter learning,—liberty and religion has planted this government. Called upon his audience to cherish genius and then our star of greatness will never grow dim—the Address was a beautiful composition.

Cadet C. Graham closed the speaking. Subject—Aspirations after Immortality. Gave a faithful picture of ambition, the road to travel in attaining its object—" alluded in a truthful and masterly manner to the three great giants of intellect, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun.

Maj. Hill, President of the Institute, called for some ex tempore addresses. Dr. Fox, Judge Osborne, and Wm Johnston, Esq., responded.

Dr. Fox, the projector and great worker of the Institution in getting it up, whose motto was "Forward," begged the boys to press on and let their watch word be "forward."

Judge Osborne congratulated the citizens on the good behavior of the "Boys," saying that not a single disturbance had occurred between "them and the citizens, which speaks volumes in "their" favor and *that* could not be said of any other school of the same size.

Mr. Johnston complimented the boys for their fine appearance, fine addresses and firstrate behaviour during the past session.

The Great Salisbury Band discoursed delightful music between the Addresses. I say "great" for it is certainly a most magnificent Band as regards music and the performers are wholesouled gentlemen and true Whigs.

The Exercises were closed with the Benediction by the Rev. F. A. Mood.

Why Don't they Answer?

The following questions we put out for the Breckinridge men to answer but so far they have not noticed them. Let the people read them:

Is John C. Breckinridge a *slave owner?* Did he ever *own a slave?*

Does he not have *white servants* in his family entirely?

Does he not *till his farm with his white hirelings altogether?*

Living in a slave State, and born in a slave State, how do you account for this *inbred practice* of a *Southern* man—running for the Presidency, nominated by *Southern Disunionists and free eaters?*

What sort of an administration would we have, provided always that Breckinridge and Lane can be elected, with the first named a *practical emancipationist* and *old Joe Lane* an out and out *secessioner?* [See the latter's vote on the *Homestead Bill*, recently in the *Senate?*]

Now, fellow citizens, what do you think of this man? A man living in a Slave State who has his work done by white men is liable to suspicion, to say the least of it. Another thing, Mr. Breckinridge we believe, moved from Kentucky to a free State and the land or location not pleasing he moved back to Kentucky and commenced operations with free labor. With these facts before you, can you support Mr. Breckinridge for President; inasmuch as the party who is now supporting him is, *bona fide*, a disunion party.

Will the Louisville *Journal* please enlighten us on the above questions, and give us Mr. Breckinridge's antecedents, in full.

Salisbury Band.

This excellent Band was engaged to attend the exercises of the N. C. Military Institute, arrived here on Thursday evening. They paid us on that night the compliment of a serenade, which was properly appreciated.

Discussion at Charlotte.

On Tuesday last, a very large number of our citizens had the pleasure of listening to the speech of John Pool, Esq., the Opposition candidate for Governor. The day was very fine, and the arrangements for the accommodation of the people were exceedingly good, and although Mr. Pool spoke fully two hours, the attention of the people was so enlisted that no one seemed wearied.—We have never listened to a finer address than the one delivered by Mr. Pool. It being a grave question, he took up the subject and argued it in all its bearing, in a most thorough and statesmanlike manner; and whether it had the effect to convince some of his opponents or not, they were compelled to admit that he fully sustained himself, as a forcible reasoner and debater. We shall not attempt to give any part of his argument here, but would refer our readers to the Address at Carthage, which is similar in almost every particular to the one delivered here on Tuesday.

After Mr. Pool had concluded, J. A. Fox, Esq., rose to reply. From the diffidence he manifested at first, we thought he would really endeavor to meet the arguments adduced by Mr. Pool; but after getting fairly under weigh, he slashed and cut about, without any attempt to reply to a single one advanced. He put us more in mind of a man in a morass, than anything we could compare him to, beating about in every direction, for fear of sinking over head and ears in the mud. His friends made great preparations to cheer him, and as they did in Salisbury, so they did here, sent men around to tell them that when "*Fox commenced to make a great noise;*" and the man who made the most noise was a real "rot-gut sucker," who had been tried for murder. And although Mr. Fox is represented as entirely demolishing Mr. Pool's arguments, he did not even refer to them.

As evidence of it, Mr. Pool charged that, although the Democratic speakers took special care to pay particular attention to the Opposition platform, they never read or referred to their own, although challenged to do so. Now, when Mr. Fox was speaking he did not refer to the Democratic platform at all, although his attention had been called to the fact by Mr. Pool, that Democrats did not refer to their platform at all, but took great pleasure in reading the platform of the Opposition party! The truth is, Mr. Fox is too young, and has not the mental calibre, the the weight of metal, or the personal prowess, to meet Mr. Pool; he will do for a parlor gentleman or a Fourth of July orator, but not to meet Mr. Pool on the discussion of a grave question of State policy.

After Mr. Fox concluded, Dr. R. K. Speed, one of the Electors for the State at large, addressed the audience. Business had called us away, so that we did not hear him at the commencement, but understood he gave it to Mr. Fox with gloves off—said he had referred to everything under heaven but the subject under discussion, and he said if the party have had no one better qualified to discuss a grave question, they had better send off for a man that could. He argued all the subjects which were before the people, in a masterly manner and to the entire satisfaction of his friends.

As we have not room, we shall only refer to one subject more. Dr. Speed, in referring to the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions, stated a fact which came to his knowledge, and to which we call the special attention of the people. It was this: A gentleman who was present and overheard the conversation, stated that the Hon. Wm. L. Yancey informed Mr. Douglas that he knew if he was nominated he would be elected; that his only way to precipitate a revolution was to break up the Democratic party, suffer Lincoln to be elected, and the thing would be accomplished. That this is true we have no doubt, for a gentleman in this place had the same thing stated to him by a gentleman from Mississippi. Our friends can judge from these things why it is Breckinridge is taken up by the Democratic party. They do not expect to elect him. Their only desire is a dissolution of the Union—they are satisfied that their corruption will drive them from the control of the Government, and rather then lose power they prefer to dissolve the Union.

Mr. Pool at Concord.

On Wednesday last, we heard Mr. Pool address the people of Cabarrus at Concord. There was a very respectable number present, but not as many as would have been owing to a tax gathering at one of the precincts in the county; and a large number of ladies also graced the occasion with their presence. Mr. Pool appeared in fine health, and although the canvass has been an arduous one, he does not appear affected very much by it. The discussion of the questions at issue was conducted very similar to the discussion at Carthage, and we deem it unnecessary to refer to that discussion. Mr. Pool was listened to with the deepest attention, and was frequently cheered by his friends. We observed that Mr. Pool did not make a remark or say a word at which his opponents could find fault, but was perfectly respectful, which rather surprised his opponents, as it completely disarmed them; but it was the more gratifying to his friends. After discussing State questions, he referred to Federal politics, paid a tribute to the Opposition candidates, Bell and Everett, stated that although he had not been in the habit of listening to the cry of disunion, yet now he feared there was danger. Before closing, he stated that if there was any one present who desired to ask him a question on any subject, he was ready to answer.—Mr. Charles Bradshaw asked Mr. Pool if Mr. Breckinridge did not stand on the Cincinnati Platform. Mr. Pool answered him, that it was not so stated or published.

As soon as Mr. Pool concluded, the cry was made for "Charley Bradshaw!" Mr. Bradshaw stepped on the platform and remarked: "I would consider it a piece of presumption in me to attempt to reply to Mr. Pool." Some one in the crowd remarked, "*I think so too!*"

This surprised us no little, and we set about to solve the mystery. We learned that Mr. Bradshaw was Democratic subelector, and that as he was seen taking notes, it was supposed that, after Mr. Pool was gone, he would brag and say, that if he had been called upon he would have replied to Mr. Pool. This ruse well completely put a stopper to his boasting.

The Facts and the Figures!

To encourage our friends to be punctual at the polls on Thursday next, we lay before them a plain statement of facts and figures to prove that we have every reason to believe that we can (and if our friends will only do their duty, will) elect John Pool Governor of North Carolina. We know our opponents make large calculations on the majority Gov. Ellis obtained two years ago over Mr. McRae, but both being Democrats, it is not a fair test of the strength of parties, for many voted for Gov. Ellis at that time, who will not vote for him now. But to the facts and figures. In 1859, the 1st, 5th, 6th and 8th Congressional Districts were thoroughly canvassed. For the four other Districts, viz: the 2d, 3d, 4th and 7th, we give the vote in the contest between Bragg and Dockery in 1854; and as this was a strong contest, it will be as good a test as we can get:

Then, in 1859, the vote stood thus:

	Democrat.	Opposition
1st District,	5,531	6,045
5th do.,	4,512	6,357
6th do.,	7,664	8,566
8th do.,	6,341	8,026
In 1854:		
2nd District,	6,463	4,312
3rd do.,	6,904	4,635
4th do.,	7,198	4,661
7th do.,	6,544	5,786
	51,257	48,438
	48,438	
Dem. majority,	2,769	

Then, in the face of these figures, how can Gov. Ellis and his friends calculate on his re-election by an increased vote? and how, in the face of the figures, can any Opposition man doubt that we can elect Pool? Our friends have, therefore, before them what should encourage to renewed activity, and our word for it, if every Opposition man in the State does his duty, we shall triumphantly elect Mr Pool by 10,000 majority. So, to the polls! To the polls!!

Atlantic, Tennessee & Ohio Rail Road.

We are gratified to learn from the President of this road, that the contractors have resumed the grading vigorously, since their crops have been disposed of; and that the graduation is making fair progress.

We are also informed that no land owner living on the line of the road beyond the limits of Charlotte to Mount Mourne claims damages for the right of way. This is highly creditable to the public spirit of Mecklenburg and Iredell counties, and shows their appreciation of public improvements by individual enterprise. It is, however, to be regretted that the land proprietors on the line would permit the Company to send below for the crossties. They now have an opportunity to convert their timber into cash and stock at fair prices. This opportunity will not occur for years again, and had they not better avail themselves of the market now offered? We hope that all the farmers near this road, as their crops may be short will take the work, make the profits, and push the road to a speedy completion.

Messrs Pool and Ellis.

The last Democrat said that Gov. Ellis was very anxious to meet Mr. Pool here.—That may be all so. But we know Mr. Pool's friends were writing to him to come to Charlotte, and they expected him while at Rutherfordton to come this way. But he wrote to his friends here that he could not get Gov. Ellis to consent to come here, and he thought it best to keep with him.—So that if Gov. Ellis had been very anxious to come with Mr. Pool he could have had the opportunity. The truth is, Gov. Ellis did not want Mr. Pool to come to Charlotte, but as it could not be prevented he had it published he was anxious to be here. Another thing, the last appointments of Gov. Ellis was not submitted to Mr. Pool, so we have been informed on good authority.

Speaking at Dallas.

We learn from a gentleman who was present, that a discussion took place at Dallas, on Friday last, between the Hon. B. Craige and W. P. Bynum, Esq., Elector for the 7th Congressional District, on the subjects now interesting public attention. Our informant stated that Mr. Bynum made a most excellent speech, and entirely demolished the arguments of his opponent. We calculate on a largely increased vote in Gaston.

Fine Tobacco.

A friend informs us that he has some very fine tobacco on his plantation, as can be inferred from the size of the leaf, some of which measures 32 inches long and 16 inches broad.

A CARD.

J. P. SMITH Esq., withdraws his name as a candidate for the office of Sheriff of Mecklenburg county, and in doing so he feels under many obligations to those who have expressed a willingness to support him for that office.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

Mr. Editor: As a matter of justice to Mr. Pool, now a candidate for the office of Governor of this State, who has been greatly misrepresented, will you please insert the following facts:

I was present at the discussion on the 24th instant, during Mr Fox's efforts to reply to facts and arguments, as presented by Mr. Pool, and I here state that, to my recollection, Mr. F. did not reply to one single argument which Mr. Pool had advanced, but, instead, went off into little matters which had nothing to do with the subject under discussion. Mr. Pool made no charge upon his competitor, but simply stated the fact that the main and only issue between them was the removal of an odious restriction in the Constitution, which locked up at least 180 million dollars worth of property, and exempting it from taxation. Mr. Pool's arguments went to show why this restriction should be removed. He stated that the present indebtedness of the State was about eight and a half million of dollars, and that the prospective debt, for which the State was already pledged, and could not refuse to pay without repudiating their own acts, would amount to about thirteen millions of dollars. Our present revenue is about six hundred thousand dollars, and it exhausts the Treasury to pay the interest on its present debt and defray the necessary expenses of the State Government, and, as a matter of course, when our debt was increased from 8½ to 13 millions, our tax must be correspondingly increased. He (Mr. Pool) was in favor of taxing property now exempt, to assist in paying this increased indebtedness—negroes under 12 and over 50 years old. Did Mr. Fox, or any one else, ever tell you or the people how this increased tax was to be raised? Are the Democratic party going to put it upon land, now already overtaxed? Are they going to put it upon the white poll, when the "poor men" of the country are crushed with taxation? If not, and they exempt the negroes, how can this increase of debt be met? Don't they know that the taxes must be raised at least 50 per cent. to meet this increase of liability? I answer, yes, they must see it; but not one word have they said about raising the money to meet it.

Negro property, young and old, receives protection from the State as well as land or any other species of property. Young negroes are the most valuable property any man can have in his possession—it pays better than Bank or Rail Road stocks, cotton, tobacco, land, or anything else that he can invest his money in. I here take the responsibility of asserting that, there is no investment of money that pays so great a per cent. as investing it in young negroes. I can show, by a fair calculation, that at least 25 per cent. per annum can easily be realized from that class of property—now exempt from taxation. Mr. Pool is in favor of removing the restriction in the Constitution, that this class of property, that pays so great a per cent. to its owner, may be taxed. Is it not *fair, honest* and *just* that property receiving protection from the State should bear equally the expenses of the State Government for its protection?

Mr. Fox charged or asserted upon hearsay evidence, that Mr. Pool never voted for any Rail Road or any thing else that was for the benefit or improvement of the Western part of North Carolina. I will now show from the records some few of the many votes which Mr. Pool gave for internal improvements while he was a member of the Legislature. If you will examine the Senate Journal for 1856-7, pages 195, 201, 202 and 203, you will see that Mr. Pool voted four times for the Cheraw and Coal Fields Rail Road; on page 235 he voted for the Western Extension Bill; if to pages 3 4 and 326 for the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road; on page 3 6 for the Greensville and French Broad Rail Road and to pages of the Journals for 1858-9, 275 and 399, for the Western Extension which he advocated in and out of the Senate. Spoke for it and had his speeches published in the Raleigh papers and those of his own district. Now, in the face of these facts, will any sane minded man get up before an intelligent audience and charge Mr. Pool with having never by vote, speech or otherwise aided or assisted in building Rail Roads. I think not.

Now, let us examine Gov. Ellis, record and see how they compare? He voted against granting a religious denomination the privilege of a Camp Ground on the Cherokee lands. He voted against resolutions to construct, asylum for the Deaf and the Dumb, the Blind and Insane. Now, I propose to go a little farther. In the Legislature of 1841-3, he voted against improving the State Road in the County of Macon across the Marshall valley River Mountain—Journals page, 681. The bill was lost by seven votes. He voted against the bill for the maintenance and education of poor and destitute deaf mutes and blind persons, or rather, on this bill he *Speculated.* On a bill to revive an act for a road from Rutherford county to Buncombe, he offered a proviso, that it should not revive the State subscription of $2,500 Jour. page 612. How do the records compare? Voters of North Carolina look at them. And consider well before you cast your votes. In conclusion, I would like to ask a few plain questions:

Why Gov. Ellis compared the West to a horse leech which was ever crying Give! Give!! and lose the grave, More! More!!

Why Gov. Ellis compared the East to the goose that laid the golden egg, for the west and that eastern men were geese indeed if they consented to be caught in such a trap.

Why Gov. Ellis stated upon the steps of the Capital in Raleigh, that he intended to denounce the Working Men's Association of Wake county worse than any set of men were ever denounced in a Court House.

And how Gov. Ellis can expect any laboring men to vote for him when he knows that the Wake County Association of Working men was only a band of hard working men, who issued a circular asking their fellow laborers and mechanics throughout the State to come to their assistance and ask of the Legislature of the State to remove some of the heavy burdens of Taxation, that was oppressing them.

These, Mr. Editor, are plain questions that all ought to consider and if they think Gov. Ellis is right in his positions, then vote for him; but if not, then vote for John Pool, and make him our next Governor.

W.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

"When vice prevails and impious men bear sway the post of honour is a private station."—*J. A. Fox.*

This is not the first time the devil has turned preacher and it is not expected *now* he will become a private citizen—so speed on the Fox.

X.

CHARLOTTE, July 24, 1860.

The undersigned, candidates for the State Legislature, take pleasure in promptly responding to the communication in the "Bulletin" of yesterday, signed "Several Israelites." We say unhesitatingly, that if elected we will use our influence to remove the odious disability clause in the Constitution, which excludes Jewish citizens of the State from holding offices of profit and trust. We regard this class of our countrymen as equally entitled with ourselves to positions of public honor and trust, and we look upon the constitutional disability which excludes them, as oppressive, and behind the liberal spirit of the age and of christianity.

B. W. ALEXANDER,
JOS. R. GILLESPIE.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

THE BULLETIN OF THE 25TH JULY.

The article in the Bulletin of the 25th instant, in reference to the Address of Mr Pool to the citizens of Mecklenburg, on the day before, merits some attention, not on account of any injury it may do the Opposition candidate for Governor, nor because the opinion of the Editor is of any consequence in the contest; but because the criticism on Mr. Pool's speech is a decided letting down from that liberal and high toned sentiment which had made the Bulletin a welcome morning visitor to our reading community, and which were extending its circulation through the country and along the different connecting Rail Road lines.—The Editor claimed to be independent in politics, and while his political preferences were openly expressed for Democracy, his position heretofore has been characterized by an elevation and liberality of tone, which was so inconsistent with the servile partisan spirit of the Democratic press of the State that the intelligent and liberal of all parties regarded his enterprise with interest, and wished it success. Indeed, all who appreciated the influence of our circulating journals upon the intelligent public sentiment, looked hopefully upon the Bulletin and the town Journal as the inauguration of a new character, which would make them what they profess to be, a medium through which the light of information is conveyed to the mind of the public, without passing through the colored lines of an editor who is cringing to the contemptible rule of *party.* All were willing that the Editor should freely express his political preferences, and none, save those who have no sentiments except what their *party leaders* teach them, cared what they were, so long as the columns of the Bulletin maintained its declared independence in tone and sentiment; but to say that Mr. Pool's Address was only "an ad captandum appeal to the populace and their prejudices," and that the great principle for which he is contending in order to deliver our sons free from the burthens of taxation, and to sustain the character of our State, is a "humbug," is stating what, the respect entertained for the Editor's intelligence, will not permit the supposition that he believed, and is clearly a bending of the knee to Baal, which would not have been remarked if appearing in the columns of one of his contemporary *party idolaters.*

No one will quarrel with the Editor for differing with Mr Pool upon matters of State or National policy, for that is a common privilege; but as a journalist, professing to enlighten public sentiment, a direction of the positions of a distinguished gentleman canvassing for a distinguished office, with whom he may differ, and arguments, to point out his errors, are expected to appear in his criticisms. But instead of this, the Editor has contented himself with a round denunciation which stigmatizes Mr. Pool as a demagogue, pandering to the basest passions of man. It is to be regretted that the Editor heard the Address himself, as we cannot now cover him with those convenient folds of charity's mantle, and say he was misled by the representations of the prejudiced, who cannot be independent.

Mr. Bulletin, inquire of those intelligent Democrats who you know will give a candid opinion of Mr. Pool's effort—gentlemen of high position in the Democratic party, and who possess the independence you profess, and will speak the dictates of their enlightened judgments, and it may surprise you, but you will not find them to endorse you, for it has rarely been our privilege to listen to an address equaling Mr. Pool's for the strength of positions, power of arguments, plainness and force of reasoning, and eloquence of delivery. This is not the opinion of his friends alone, but of the intelligent and unbiassed of all parties.

We have congratulated you, Mr. Bulletin, that in the consistency of your course, and the liberal and high toned character of your journal, you had placed your cherished little sheet foremost among the Democratic papers of the State, and compelled all in accord to you the high position of being the only paper of your party in the State which had not struck its colors to the late disaster to the Democracy.

The anxious inquiry among your friends now is, will the Bulletin yield its high position to the overruling power of mere *party*, and assume the general bootlick character which becomes the pages of its co-laborers for Democracy; or will it be found, as heretofore, maintaining its independence and show to its readers that it still lives up to its motto, that it is "Free to think! Free to speak, and Free to act?" We shall see.

A BULLETIN READER.

FOR THE N. C. WHIG.

WHAT GOV. ELLIS DID!

Gov. Ellis in his office two years since to be elected Governor, *Was repeatedly seen taking men to a the grog shops of Salisbury and treating them to get their votes.* Do the democracy want proof? If so, it can be had. *Voters, Freemen of North Carolina*, can you, and will you submit to such conduct in a man who now asks at your hands to be placed in the chair of State. No! No!! The echo comes from the seaboard and reverberates through the everlasting hills of the West. No!!! Is not such conduct a direct insult to morality and religion? Can the honest people of North Carolina give their suffrages to such a man! one who wilfully violates the laws of decency and morality to secure and accomplish his ends. I answer no!

L.

JOHN POOL, the candidate of the great Constitutional Union, American, Know Nothing party of the old State of North Carolina, TAKES THE STUMP IN ROWAN, to carry the county against Gov. Ellis and to beat Charles F. Fisher!—*Salisbury Banner of 24th inst.*

Dont you know, John Spelman, that you wrote and published a *most willful and malicious lie;* and further, dont you know that your infamous lying is known as far as your dirty sheet circulates. I say, dont you know it, you "Dirty, Lousy, Lousy Lying deceitful imp of corruption."

L.