

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. X.

SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1860.

NO. 6.

The People's Press,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

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One square, (fifteen lines or less,) first insertion, One Dollar; and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, for a square, as follows:
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For six months, - \$5 50
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THE RAILROAD

may come to Winston

AND that is not; but one thing is certain, and that is this, the subscriber has received HIS STOCK OF

Spring & Summer Goods

which can't fail to please his numerous customers, in style and price. And he would respectfully invite all who wish to purchase

Goods at Reduced Prices,
to call and examine his present stock, before they purchase elsewhere.

All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, to wit: Corn, Wheat, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Chickens, Eggs, Butter, Home made Cloth, Rags, and, in a word, all the farmer, his wife and daughter may have to spare.

H. K. THOMAS, Agent.
Winston, N. C., April 6, 1860. 51-5w

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.

THE undersigned having resigned his position as principal teacher in the Salem Male School, on the 9th of the present month, in the town of Winston, near the dividing line between Winston and Salem, opened a Male School, to be called the Winston Male Academy. A number, not exceeding thirty pupils, will be received each session.

This school is an individual enterprise. Every facility for imparting knowledge will be afforded; and with an experience of several years in teaching, the proprietor entertains no doubt of his ability to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.
Beginners in the English course, per session of five months, - \$5 00
Those further advanced will be charged 10 00
Board per month, 6 00-8 00

The higher branches will be taught, if desired. Any person desiring information as to his competency as a teacher, is respectfully referred to F. Fries, E. Belo, T. C. Pihl, R. L. Patterson, C. F. Sussdorf, E. A. Vogler, A. J. Stafford, L. Belo and Rev. G. F. Bahnsen, late Principal of Salem Male School, all of whom have been his patrons for upwards of four years.

J. W. ATWOOD.
Winston, Jan. 13, 1860. 39-1y

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land of about 280 acres, 2 miles East of Salem, extending from Middle Fork of Muddy creek to the Plank Road in the village of Wauhtown. About 10 acres are under cultivation, consisting of fresh upland and very productive meadow and bottom. The balance is strong, heavily timbered upland and bottom.

The improvements in the Village are a large two story

BRICK DWELLING,
a convenient two story framed STORE HOUSE, with a good DWELLING attached, and all the necessary out-buildings, Smoke-houses, Barn, Granary, &c., making altogether the most valuable and convenient property of its kind within 10 miles of Salem.

Apply to the subscriber.—Terms accommodating.
DAVID BLUM.
April 6, 1860.—4f.

State of North Carolina,

STOKES COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions
March Term, 1860.

Wm. A. Lash vs Pylades Smallwood.
Ephraim Bouldin vs same.

Attachment levied on Defendant's Lard.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Pylades Smallwood, the defendant in the above cases, hath removed or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication for six successive weeks be made in the "People's Press," a newspaper printed in Salem, for said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Stokes, at the Court House in Danbury, on the second Monday in June next, and there to reply and plead to said suits, otherwise judgment by default will be rendered against him, and the land levied on, be condemned for the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debts.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court at office, the second Monday of March, 1860.
JNO. HILL, C. C. C.

Em'l Reich's Shoes,

AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of LADIE'S SHOES, of his own manufacture, at the Salem Book Store, where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.
March 10, 1860. 48-4f.

OFFICIAL PROCEEDINGS OF THE National Constitutional UNION CONVENTION.

SECOND DAY.

THURSDAY, May, 10th.

The Convention met at 10 o'clock A. M. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. McCron.

PRAYER.

O thou, whose empire is immensity, whose power is composed of the forces of Omnipotence, whose duration is eternity, whose love has been manifested in the gift of his only begotten Son, whose favor to us as a people is seen in the vast ranges of our beloved Confederacy, in the properties that have mantled it ever since thou didst give it an independent national existence—we bow before thee in acknowledgment of that regard that has given to us our lines in pleasant places, and favored us with so goodly a heritage. We offer thee the thanksgiving of our hearts, that from the day of small things our nation has grown to be the admiration of the world, that its free institutions aroused the spirits of other lands to look forward to the possession of the rights which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, and to strive for that possession. O, Lord, may these prosperities continue, and may our advancement always be in proportion to this time, so that as our population increases, our prosperity may be intellectually and virtually so great as to enhance our worthiness before the nations of the earth.

To this end, do thou, Oh! God, give harmony to our councils; give wisdom to our Senators; give patriotism to every soul that lives beneath the Heavens, and let thy favor so rest upon our heritage that it may go onward and still onward on its upward progression, until all shall realize that indeed this is the favored child of the Almighty in the world's old age. Let the deliberations of this assembly—gathered together for the purpose of considering grand national topics—be attended by all that patriotic love, that forbearance of spirit, that wisdom of thought and of expression, that shall issue in a glorious success, and in bringing into office those who shall adorn the chairs of authority and wield the scepter of power with justice and moderation. Oh! God, we thank thee for the freeman's boon; we thank thee for the freeman's privilege; we thank thee for the gift, that we may use it right to thy honor and to our good. Do thou, Lord, grant that this vast confederacy, this constellation of confederated commonwealths, the only country worthy to be represented upon its banner by the stars, may long form one glorious national confederation, and may the smile of it, and may the wisdom of God direct it.

And, oh Lord! we pray thee that peace, God illuminate it, may the favor of God be with it, may the power of God protect that prosperity may ever attend its on-goings. May thou give prosperity to our fields, if necessary, under the circumstances and strife of worldly experience. Give triumph to our armies. But, above all, oh Father, let the smiles of approving heaven rest upon all our deliberative and judicial assemblies; that our country may go on in harmony, and that thereby a power may be aggregated that can defy the aggressions of the world. We leave us in thy care.—Be thou our guide, our guardian, our help and life. Smile upon us, oh Lord—perpetuate our liberties, institutions and country; and grant that this confederacy may go onward in its successful advances, until a ripe world is plucked by the hand of God. And to thy name shall be all the glory, through Christ our Lord. Amen.

In a few minutes after the opening of the doors of the gallery, appropriated to the spectators, they were again thronged with an anxious multitude. The west gallery, which was exclusively reserved for ladies and their gentleman attendants, who also soon filled to repletion with those who watched with evident interest the labors of this Convention, the commingling of whose members aim at a tightening of those bonds which bind the union of the States.

At 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order by the President, who introduced the Rev. Dr. John McCron, who delivered a very appropriate and highly impressive prayer.

The President submitted several communications, among them a telegraphic despatch dated Washington, from W. C. Hasbrouck, advising the Convention "to adopt as a platform 'Washington's Farewell Address and the Constitution,' which, though old are good enough for Union men." Its reading called forth loud applause.

The call of the States showed that in addition to the States represented yesterday, delegations were present from Connecticut and Texas.

Hon. E. Brooks, chairman of the committee on business, announced that the Hon. Joseph R. Igersoll, of Pennsylvania, would submit the report of that committee.

This gentleman, then, in a few appropriate remarks, stated that the considerations of the committee were marked with the best feelings he ever had witnessed under such circumstances; that their report came to the Convention unanimously adopted by every member of the committee, after a free interchange of opinion among them. He then proceeded to read the report, its reading being frequently inter-

rupted with loud and enthusiastic applause, and at one point loud cheers resounded throughout the church, the Convention and audience all rising—the excitement being up to fever heat.

The report was as follows:

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

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

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS, and that as representatives of the Constitutions of the country in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the rights of the People and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States, to "maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

He also read the following resolutions from the committee:

Resolved, That each State shall be entitled to the same number of votes in this Convention as its electoral votes, and that each Delegation shall for itself determine the manner in which its votes may be cast.

Resolved, That in balloting for President and Vice President, ballots shall be taken until a candidate nominated shall receive a majority of all the votes cast; the candidate for President shall first be ballotted for and selected, and then the candidate for Vice President.

Some discussion ensued as to the propriety of allowing a majority of a State delegation to decide how its vote should be cast, and finally Mr. Partridge, of Mississippi, thought the Convention prepared to vote upon the proposition to decide the question by a vote of the Convention, and called the previous question thereupon.

Gov. Morehead, of N. C., hoped no attempt at gore law would be introduced into the Convention.

The President—Is there a second to the call for the previous question? A voice—Yes.

Mr. Partridge then, at the request of several delegates, withdrew his call for the previous question.

Gov. Morehead then proceeded to speak in favor of each delegate here speaking for himself, and voting for himself; any other course he deemed anti-republican. He protested against the majority riding down the minority. He hoped the resolution upon the manner of voting would be so amended as to allow each delegate to express his individual feelings.

Finally, on motion of Mr. Goggin of Va., it was

Resolved, That the Chairman of each delegation shall cast the vote of his State for each delegate from such State in such way as he may be instructed by the delegates entitled to vote, and when there is not a full representation from any State, then a majority of such delegation shall decide how the vote of the district unrepresented shall be cast, and when there shall be 2 delegates from a district who cannot agree, each of such delegates shall be entitled to half a vote.

And thus amended the committee's report was adopted.

A resolution was then offered that the Convention vote for President, dropping the lowest candidate on each ballot until a nomination. Tabled by a large vote, and a motion to ballot until a nomination was effected, carried.

For the first ballot the vote was as follows:

For John Bell, of Tennessee.—Arkansas 1; Connecticut 2; Delaware 3; Maine 8; Maryland 2; Ohio 11; Pennsylvania 17; Tennessee 12.—68.

For Sam Houston, of Texas.—Arkansas 3; Connecticut 2; Illinois 5; Maryland 1; New York 28; New Jersey 1; Ohio 5; Pennsylvania 7; Texas 4.—57.

For John M. Botts, of Virginia.—Illinois 5; Ohio 2; Virginia 2.—94.

For John McLean, of Ohio.—Indiana 13; New Jersey 2; Ohio 4; Pennsylvania 2.—21.

For John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.—Connecticut 1; Kentucky 12; Missouri 9; New York 1; Vermont 5.—28.

For Edward Everett, of Massachusetts.—Alabama 9; Massachusetts 13; New Jersey 2; Ohio 1.—25.

For W. L. Goggin, of Virginia.—Florida 3.

For W. A. Graham, of North Carolina.—Georgia 10; New York 2; North Carolina 10.—22.

For W. L. Sharkey, of Mississippi.—Mississippi 7.

For W. C. Rives, of Virginia.—Virginia 13.

While the above ballot was being taken, the name of each of the gentlemen voted for was hailed with loud applause by both the Convention and spectators.

There were 254 votes cast, and there being no one having a majority—128 votes—the Convention proceeded to another ballot, as follows:

Second Ballot—Bell 188; Houston 8; Botts 7; McLean 1; Crittenden 2; Everett 2; Graham 18; Sharkey 2.

The increased vote of Bell on this ballot, awakened great enthusiasm, and each accessory vote was hailed with cheers.

When New York was called, Mr. Jas. V. Gerard said that ten years ago, at Castle Garden, when storms threatened the country, he threw off his coat and swore he would see the Whig party shattered into a thousand fragments before he would follow the lead of an Abolitionist. He had kept his word. He took his stand amid

crosses and threats on the part of the enemies of the South, but as he feared neither man or devil, he maintained his post and continued to battle for the South, though no politician, and a Northern man with Northern principles. He thanked God that New York city, his native place, had maintained the Fugitive Slave law.

The people this Convention represented must break the Black Republicanism, or Wm. H. Seward would be the next President.

He then cast the vote of the State of New York for Houston, Bell and Crittenden, when he was greeted with loud cheers. If Houston was the nominee, he said they would paint him on their banners, first as killing an Indian and then as casting him. New York wanted a Southern democrat.

When Ohio was called, Mr. Pendleton said Ohio was not prepared to endorse New York's wish, as they wanted a Southern Whig. This was hailed with loud applause.

Pennsylvania being called, Hon. John S. Little desired to remind the gentlemen from New York and Ohio that they were not here to choose either a Whig or a Democrat, but a man who would save the Union.

Mr. Gerard responded that when he referred to Sam Houston as a Democrat, he did not speak of or refer to him as a Democrat of the Lockport school but as a genuine National Democrat.

Mr. A. B. Norton, of Texas, in casting her vote expressed her regret to hear delegates endeavor to make this either a Whig or Democrat body. He came here as a Union man, with reference to old parties, and hoped to see delegates actuated by a similar feeling.

When the balloting had reached Virginia, Mr. Bell being already within one vote of a nomination, great anxiety was manifested to hear her vote announced, and amid the excitement her delegates asked a short time to consult.

In a few moments her vote was announced—it in part announced—for as soon as it was ascertained that Bell had received 13 votes, then, casting his nomination, the cheers were deafening, and were prolonged for some time, and her full vote could be announced.

Mississippi here changed her vote to Bell, amid great excitement.

Maine delegates also changed her vote to Bell. North Carolina did the same.

Gov. Morehead in making the change, said that the delegates from N. C. felt themselves bound by the instructions which they received at the hands of their constituents, and in accordance with their individual inclinations, to cast their votes for North Carolina's favorite son—Graham.

We came here with instructions to unite with our American citizens for the salvation of some man under whose banner we might achieve a glorious victory for the country. I was instructed by my delegation to rise in accordance to this house that it was glory enough for us if we could not get North Carolina's vote to go for her daughter's favorite son. We feel all due honor conferred upon you that you have selected her grandson—John Bell, of Tennessee. I ask you, sir, to change the vote (as we are unanimous) for Bell. [Applause.]

The two votes given to Botts from Va. on this ballot, were also changed to Mr. Bell.

The same course was then pursued successively by the delegations from New Jersey, Ohio, Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, and Arkansas.

The half vote from Maryland was also changed to Bell, and several delegates from N. Y. did the same thing.

Hon. Francis Brooks, of that delegation, expressed the hope that the entire delegation would change its vote to Bell. He was greeted with such applause and calls from some of his delegation that they would not have their votes changed.

The vote of Georgia (ten) had been cast for Graham, five of them were changed to Bell. These announcements were severally hailed with cheering, each change being made with spirited remarks by the several chairmen of the delegations, the delegates becoming so far inspired with enthusiasm that almost the entire body were on their feet, waving their hats and cheering with all their power.

The President here stated he was about to perform the proudest act of his life—to propose that

JOHN BELL, of Tennessee, be now declared unanimously the nominee of the Convention. He would therefore call upon the Convention to vote directly upon this suggestion.

He called for the yeas, when there was a loud and prolonged responsive shout.

Hon. G. A. Henry of Tennessee responded at length in a speech of great power and eloquence. Judge Sharkey of Mississippi followed with a hearty endorsement of the nomination, and the Convention adjourned to 5 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Gen. Combs opened the session with a pleasant speech, and then

Mr. Henry, of Tenn., moved that by a unanimous vote the Convention declare the

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts, the candidate of the Constitutional Union Party for Vice President of the United States.

At this period the cheering and applause was so great that it was with some difficulty that order was restored.

State after State responded to the nomination through the Chairmen of the several delegations, some briefly, others at length. The speeches would fill half a dozen columns of the Press, and we cannot make room for them today.

The speeches concluded, the President put the question and the nomination of Edward Everett, as a candidate for Vice President, was made by universal acclamation, and amid loud and long repeated cheering.

The President of the Convention was requested officially to inform the Hon. John Bell and Hon. Edward Everett of their respective nominations as candidates for President and Vice President.

The following National Executive Committee was appointed:—

Hon. Anthony Kennedy, of Maryland.
" A. R. Boteler, of Virginia.
" Josiah Hill, of Georgia.
" John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina.
" Robert Mallory, of Kentucky.
" Thos. A. R. Nelson, of Tennessee.
" Henry M. Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
" J. B. St. John, of New York.
" R. W. Thompson, of Indiana.
" John Wilson, of Illinois.
" James Bishop, of New Jersey.
" John A. Rockwell, of Conneticut.
" Marshal P. Wilder, of Massachusetts.
" William Temple, of Delaware.

Various suggestions were made as to the next place of meeting of the Convention, but the matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Hon. Thos. Swann of Maryland spoke in congratulation of the results attained, and closed by inviting all present to attend the great mass meeting at Monument Square, at 8 o'clock, to ratify the nominations, at which speeches would be made by many of the most eminent gentlemen in attendance upon the Convention.

On motion of Hon. A. J. Donelson, the thanks of the Convention were unanimously voted the President, Hon. Washington Hunt, who, pending the motion to adjourn, delivered an admirable address, closing as follows:—

"Gentlemen, I congratulate you, I congratulate the country, upon the auspicious termination of your labors. It has gratified me beyond expression, and I am sure you have all participated in the pleasure, to see gentlemen from different States of the Union coming together to interchange sentiments and see each other fairly in the face, and to assure each other that we are still, and intend to be, one united and affectionate family of free men. [Applause.] We have heightened the pride of the Union and have given new guarantees for the perpetuity of our glorious institutions by the action and proceedings of this day.

"How important it is, gentlemen, that the people of this country should know and understand each other better. If the men of the North could see more of the people of the South, and if the people of the South could see more of the people of the North, we should be convinced on both sides, that there neither is nor can be an irrepressible conflict between us. [Cheers.] There should be no conflict between us, gentlemen, but a generous and patriotic disposition to see who can do the most to strengthen the bonds of the Union—preserve and uphold the glorious Union and Constitution of our common country. [Applause.]

"That is the only strife for which any generous heart, North or South, is prepared, and I trust there will soon be an end to every other contention between us. Let us go forward and struggle to see who can do the most in this crisis in the cause of our country. We will do our duty yet, for our cause is just, and I trust in God that it will prevail. [Great applause.]

The Convention then adjourned sine die, with three times three cheers for the nominees.

SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS AND PEANUTS IN THE CAPITOL.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writes that the "beverages" and "refreshments" sold in the Capitol:

"One of the 'joint rules and orders of the two Houses' provides that 'no spirituous liquors shall be offered for sale or exhibited within the Capitol. Yet, since the migration of the Senate to its new hall, the old Senate post office has been fitted up as a private lunch room, and a small apartment adjoining is fitted up as a regular bar. On the shelves are exhibited, in full view of Senators, and their cronies asked in to drink, bottles containing all kinds of 'spirituous liquors' and wines, in direct opposition to the above mentioned rule, which was passed September 18th, 1857. Could it be enforced, the Republic would be spared the disgrace inflicted whenever a Senator appears in his seat so intoxicated that no one can help observing it. In the south wing of the Capitol there has been no public exhibition of liquors since Mr. Winthrop, when Speaker, banished them from that portion of the building under his jurisdiction.

Every portion of the Capitol, however, is disgraced by small stalls for the sale of apples, peanuts and cake. The keepers of these depots of provisions for the appetite of pages and juvenile visitors pay tribute to the subordinate officials, whose revenue is thereby increased. The presence of the dirty looking stalls is, however, anything but imposing in the corridors and halls of the National Capitol, and any member who would have the independence to move their removal, would perform a good service. There are, be it remembered, regular refreshment rooms, where refreshments can be obtained, in either end of the Capitol.

The GREAT EASTERN.—This vessel will leave for New York on or about the first of June. Her draft will be from 21 22 feet coming over, and going out (when coaled) will be from 22 to 24 ft.

AD VALOREM Speech of John Pool, Esq.

On Wednesday the 9th inst., about half past 10 o'clock, A. M., a large concourse of the citizens of Beaufort County, assembled in the Court House, to hear the speech of John Pool, the Opposition candidate for Governor. We observed a number of gentlemen from the different parts of the County in attendance. All parties deeply regretted the necessary absence of Gov. Ellis.

Not being in a position to take notes myself, we are indebted to the kindness of a friend for the following report, written out from memory, the day after the speech was delivered. We believe it will be found to be substantially correct, and accords well with our own recollection.

When the audience had assembled, Wm. J. Ellison, Esq., arose and made a few pertinent remarks, and introduced Mr. Pool.

Mr. P. arose, and after alluding to his being a stranger among them, remarked that he was aware that he stood before many of his political friends as well as his opponents, to whom he should address himself with all candor and frankness. He regretted the absence of his competitor, Gov. Ellis, on various accounts, which he had been kept away by circumstances which he supposed he could not well control. Courtesy would, therefore, oblige him to allude but little to his competitor, and to avoid all animadversion or criticism upon his peculiar views, but to confine himself to a free and open discussion of the views entertained by himself and his party, and the leading objections urged against them by their opponents. The controversy had been narrowed down, by agreement, to the simple question of a change in the organic law or the Constitution of the State, in regard to taxation; as his competitor thought it advisable to await the decisions of the Charleston Convention before entering upon the consideration of national politics. He (Mr. Pool) now saw, since the failure of the Charleston Convention, but little prospect of breaking a lance with him on general party issues, before the 1st of August; he would, therefore, on this occasion, confine his remarks mainly to the question of *ad valorem*, as it is called, or equal taxation.

Mr. Pool then directed the attention of the audience to the resolution of the Convention which nominated him, which proposes the call of a Convention of the people of the State, on the federal basis, as early as practicable, "for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution, that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." This embodies the main point at issue, and will form the basis of the present investigation. Mark you, the proposition is not as has been alleged or rumored; that we propose to insert in the Constitution a revenue bill in detail—it is the prerogative and the duty of the Legislature, first from the people every two years, to frame revenue bills. The object of calling a Convention is not to amend the Constitution, so as to define the duties of the Legislature, but to confer upon it powers which it has not, and to limit its powers over the question of taxation. First, to bestow upon it the power to tax every species of property. It now has that power over every species of property except slave property. We wish to confer the additional power, so that the Legislature may hereafter tax slaves as property, and not simply as polls of persons. Secondly, to limit its powers, so as to compel the Legislature to tax every species of property according to its value. Again, the Legislature now has the power to discriminate between taxable articles, and to tax labor. What we want, is to limit its powers, so that it shall not discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

Mr. P. contended that property being the great object of governmental protection, it was the proper and true object of taxation. Our present constitution allowed the Legislature to tax labor and exempt a large portion of property from taxation. This bore unjustly and unequally upon the people, and especially upon the poorer classes. It was a tyranny to impose a tax upon the honest labor of the poor, who have no property to protect. He knew he was addressing Eastern people and Eastern slaveholders, but he blinked nothing. He would stand square upon that platform, wherever he went, East or West.

His opponents charged that this scheme would destroy the compromises of the Constitution, made for the benefit of the East and for slaveholders. Mr. P. knew nothing of such compromises; if ever made, the East had repudiated them, by voting overwhelmingly against the ratification of the amended Constitution, as her voice would show. But such a charge came with an ill-grace from Democrats, who only a few years ago, had initiated and carried free suffrage. The amended Constitution of 1855, contained a clause designed to protect the landholders, by requiring the members of the Senate to be elected only by landholders. That protection the Democrats had taken away by the adoption of Free Suffrage. They heard nothing from them of the sacred compromise of the Constitution. No holy horror was expressed then. I voted with them for Free Suffrage, said Mr. Pool, because it secured equality to every citizen of the State at the ballot box. That took away from the landholders the protection which that clause gave them, and I now propose to restore it, by securing to them and to every other citizen, equality at the tax box. But then we are told, that will destroy the protection given to the slaveholders. Not at all. Our Democratic friends of late, have become exceedingly sympathetic over slaves and slaveholders. But where is their sympathy for the landholder and the poor man who has neither land nor negroes? It is mere clap-net. The amendment which we propose to the Constitution, may take away that protection which the clause forbidding the Legislature to tax slaves as property afforded, and which compels it to put just as much tax on the heads of all slaves over 12 years and under 50, as it does upon the head