

THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

VOL. X.

SALEM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1860.

NO. 8.

The People's Press,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

PRICE—Two Dollars a Year,
PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editors.

CLUBBING:

Six Copies for \$10
Ten " " " 15
Twenty " " " 25
All payments invariably in advance.
Any person procuring five new subscribers and remitting Ten Dollars, will be entitled to a sixth copy gratis.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

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:

For three months, \$5 50
For six months, \$8 50
For twelve months, \$15 00

Professional or Business Cards, not exceeding five lines in length, Five Dollars a year, longer ones in proportion.

GUANO.

Plaster Poudrette, &c.

We keep the above fertilizers for sale by the pound, bag, cask, or ton.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

We act as Agents for the extensive manufacturing establishment of EMMETT BROTHERS, Albany, N. Y., and will supply at short notice, if not on hand—

One and Two Horse Lever, or Endless Chain Powers.
Threshing Machines, with Cleaner combined.
Ploughs, Cultivators, Seed-Cutters,
Field and Garden Rollers, Harrows,
Field Drills, and Sowing Machines,
Reaping and Mowing Machines, &c., &c.
E. A. VOGLER & CO.
Salem, N. C. May 18. 5-3m

WINSTON MALE ACADEMY.

The undersigned having resigned his position as principal teacher in the Salem Male School, has 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 prospect is entirely without doubt of his ability to give general satisfaction.

TERMS.
Beginners in the English course, per session of five months, \$6 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. A. Vogler, A. J. Stafford, L. Belo and Rev. G. F. Bahnsen, late Principals 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 200 acres, 2 miles East of Salem, extending from Middle Fork of Middle Creek to the Plank Road in the village of Washington. About 80 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
Term, 1860.

Wm. A. K. vs. Pylades Smallwood.
Ephraim B. vs. same.

Attachment levied on Defendant's Lands.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Pylades Smallwood, the defendant in the above cases, hath removed or so concealed 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 the 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 replevy 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 16, 1860. 48-4f.

SODA WATER.

AT THE DRUG

From the National Intelligencer.

A CANDID APPEAL.

Reverting to the precedents set in the earlier days of the Republic, when a Washington and Adams, a Jefferson, a Madison, and a Monroe were supposed to present in their well known characters and long-proved ability a sufficient guarantee of their high qualifications for the distinctions proposed to be conferred on them by a grateful and admiring people, the Baltimore Convention has, with a remarkable unanimity, made choice of two distinguished citizens who may be truly said to command the universal respect of their countrymen, alike for the purity of their private lives and for the eminence they have already won by the faithful discharge of civil trusts, in the high public stations which they have previously filled, with no less credit to themselves than usefulness to the country.

In the case of such men the Convention judged, and we think wisely judged, that those modern contrivances known as "platforms" might be safely dispensed with, as at best a superfluous appendage, and as sufficiently shown by the recent experience of the country to be futile in point of efficacy, as they are certainly seen to be evanescent in point of duration, and utterly powerless to secure consistency of political purpose or any identity of political opinion among their nominal upholders. Instead of answering these useful ends, they have too often proved nothing better than a delusion and a snare, entailing in the end confusion and overthrow on their ingenious constructors, while in the mean time the practical legislation and administration of the Government must, none the less, be conducted according to the exigencies of the current hour, and often in such complete disregard of the published programme that the adherents of a political creed are found disputing every four years upon variant propositions to amend their confession of faith according to the drift of events or the mutations of individual opinion.

But, as all political action or organization must be, from the necessity of things, an embodiment of some distinctive theory or sentiment, in order to justify the independent policy which it proposes to pursue, we hope it will not be deemed obtrusive if we undertake to define, in a few words, the attitude of the Constitutional Union party, as we understand its mission and purposes, and in the light of which understanding we propose to give to its nominees, if they shall accept the positions assigned them, our full, cordial and earnest support.

and still do, to the great cardinal principles of the Whig party, we find nothing in the proclamations made by the "Constitutional Union" Convention to which as Whigs, we cannot yield our hearty and entire concurrence. The whole body of whig doctrine was not, it is true, formally announced by its members, nor, in consideration of the paramount objects proposed by the Convention, was any such announcement either necessary or proper. At a time when Democratic Presidents endorse the policy advocated by the Whigs as to the mode in which, and the objects for which duties should be levied on importations, it surely would have been superfluous for the Baltimore Convention to reclaim the exclusive patronage of a protective tariff. At a time, too, when the "Southern State Rights Constitutional Democracy" find it not only highly proper but expedient to endorse the most gigantic scheme of internal improvement ever proposed in the country, it is manifest that any declarations in defence of the old line Whig policy under this head were completely forestalled, and, we may add, in a way satisfactory to us, if at the same time the disciples of "strict construction" can reconcile it with their consciences. We have no disposition to complain of either the Northern or Southern Democracy because they have seen fit to adopt in their practice or theory any of those administrative measures to which the Whig party was pledged in the day of its power. On the contrary, we have only to regret that their appropriation of our principles has not been more complete, and that, by subsequently raising issues that have proved prejudicial to the harmony of the country, they have superinduced a desperate state of public affairs, which they are powerless to remedy, because apparently impotent to heal their own dissensions. A party which is not competent to govern itself must surely stand confessed incompetent to govern the country; and in thus, advertising to the disasters which have overtaken the Democracy, we have no disposition to impeach the patriotism of its different constituents, or to exult in the misfortunes which, though long impending, have only recently fallen with such crushing force upon an organization hitherto deemed too compact to be broken by divisions from within or by assaults from without. Its dissident fragments may possibly again be brought together, but the "line of cleavage" will none the less indelibly remain to mar the symmetry of its proportions and impede the harmony of its action.

And while the Democracy have thus been frittering away their strength in the pursuit of objects confessed to be "purely speculative," the Republicans, as it seems to us, have assumed a position of needless antagonism upon the only question which has presented the ostensible motive and ground of political activity. Though we are fully responsible for some who

are numbered among its adherents, and while its avowed purposes have doubtless been made the subject of much exaggeration and misrepresentation on the part of political opponents, (as is always the case in heated discussions between contending organizations,) it still remains an undisputed fact that the ends proposed in the original establishment of the party have been already attained in a degree sufficient to obviate the necessity of any further agitation on the subject of slavery in the Territories. Those ends, as stated by recognized exponents of the Republican creed, proposed nothing more than the exclusion of slavery from all territory north of the line 36° 30', as fixed by the compromise of 1820. To this effect Mr. Collamer held the following language in a speech delivered in the Senate of the United States on the 3d of March last:

"The extract asserts that the Republicans 'propose to do nothing more and nothing less than restore the Missouri Compromise,' which, he says would give to the slave States more square miles of Territory than is capable of settlement than to the North, in proportion to population. The Intelligencer then quotes from a speech of Mr. Nicholson, Democratic Senator from Tenn., on Jan. 30th last, to show that the present contest is but a mere abstraction."

There is no other Territory [said Mr. N.] into which it is probable, if indeed possible, that slavery can be carried and maintained. Southern Slaveholders know too well the laws which regulate the value of slave labor to be guilty of the folly of carrying it into any of our present Territories.

The acquisition of additional territory of any kind, and especially of a character to invite slave labor, is too remote a contingency to be counted within the range of possibility. What, then, is there that is practical in your organization? In the great contest about Kansas we had the empty triumph of a change of law by the court in our favor; but you had the substantial triumph of a verdict by the jury in your favor. We have a consolation of having the law on our side, you have that of having the jury on your side. What more do you want? A mere technical conflict, putting to hazard the Confederacy, you may possibly succeed in getting the court as well as the jury on your side. But the expansion of slavery would be more effectively prevented than than now.

We cite these statements of the honorable Senator as much for the political wisdom they inculcate as for the historical facts they embody. If pointed in the fact, they are equally full of instruction to the Democracy. The pith and substance of their address to both parties may be summed up in the pregnant and incontrovertible truth that the point in controversy between the two organizations, having ceased to exist in substance, has degenerated on each hand into the dogmatic definition and defence of political abstractions which, barren of beneficent results in the practical administration of the country, are fruitful only in domestic dissensions and sectional rivalries.

So long as aught of substantial moment remained at stake between the competing sections it was perhaps to be expected that the parties commonly regarded as the exponents of the rights and interests respectively claimed by each should present in unbroken front the one to the other. The very disintegration, however, that has now overtaken them, and by which they are both to some extent affected, as well as ascertaining the range and limits of their principles as in selecting the leaders under whom they may hope most successfully to marshal their forces, suggests to the philosophical observer that the demarcations fixed by visible and tangible lines of separation are rapidly becoming merged in the shadowy and indefinite configurations of thought that result from the absence of positive substantial aims to give them life and embodiment.

At the present time the first and highest need of the country is domestic peace. A truce is called for by belligerent parties, if only long enough that both may clearly ascertain for what they are contending with a zeal which to some of their countrymen seems so greatly disproportionate to the objects severally proposed. And the circumstances under which this appeal is made by the friends of "the Constitution," the Union, and the enforcement of the law, seem propitious to the accomplishment of their patriotic purpose. Party ties are visibly weakened on all sides, either by fierce dissensions from within, or by the absence of compelling motives from without. A sufficiently cogent to give them completeness of organization and definiteness of aim.

Patriotic citizens of all classes and political affinities are no longer called to cast their votes under the influence of a sectional feeling wounded in its sensibilities by indiscriminate reproaches or by hostile aggressions. With several parties in the field, and with independence of opinion generally reigning among the members of each; with partisan rage materially modified in its capacity for attack by internal disagreements in the bosom of former confederates, it is obvious that the reserve strength of the large and influential body who have hitherto been unable and unwilling to share in the heats of our recent political contests, may now approach the masses of their countrymen in the confident hope that they will suspend the fratricidal struggle, which, having already endured too long, for the peace and prosperity of the country,

has begun to prove a source of confusion and defeat at last to the forces previously banded by it in columns closed and eager for the unnatural contest.

It is in the midst of this relaxation of political bonds that the Constitutional Union Party offers its nominees to the acceptance of all who are wearied by the agitations of the last few years. And who is not wearied by them? Who would not gladly promote a return to the things which make for peace? Is it not time to seal up the bitter fountains which, instead of healing streams, cast up only mire and filth the more they are stirred?

A furtherance of these high and holy aims, as constituting the paramount need of the times, the Baltimore Convention, as the interpreters of the nation, has placed in nomination the distinguished statesmen who have been selected by that body as candidates for the highest offices in the gift of the people. So construing its purpose, we would do great violence to what we deem the dictates of patriotic duty if we failed to commend that purpose to the approbation of our countrymen, especially when the movement is inaugurated under the auspices of men among the most illustrious of our living statesmen, and in whose elevation to high official responsibilities the whole people must confess to a feeling of legitimate pride, as well as of satisfaction at the thought that the public welfare would be safe in their hands.

[From the Salisbury Watchman.]
AD VALOREM—No. 1.

"THE IMMORTAL ELEVENTH."
The Democratic Convention, which assembled in Raleigh on the 8th of March, ult., passed the following resolution No. 11, which is likely to become famous for its many strange qualities:

Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of the Constitution, State or National, and that we especially deprecate the introduction, at this time, by the Opposition party of North Carolina into our State platform of a question of constitutional amendment, affecting the basis upon which our revenue is raised, believing it to be premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust; at the same time we deem it the duty of the Legislature when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State.

It is in fact that the Democrats, think it "premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust" "at this time" for the Whigs to advocate equal taxation. We will tell why it is. Moses A. Bledsoe, a Democratic Senator from Wake County, introduced a bill, in the last Legislature, to alter the Constitution, and made a speech for Ad Valorem. W. W. Holden, the Editor of the Standard, the Democratic organ, and State Printer for Democracy, was present, heard Mr. Bledsoe's speech, and spoke of equal taxation in the Standard of Jan. 27th 1859; as follows: "There can be no doubt of the practicability and justice of the AD VALOREM system." "we do not cup, cups, threshing machines, the spirits that make drunk, the plough, the loom, the anvil, the flour barrel, the wash tub, the poor wretch on which she limps to Church, this—all these are the products of the industrial pursuits of the citizens of the State, and the Whigs propose to tax them. But how is it with this? Is not corn a class of property? Is not the cider you make, your own property? Is not a tin cup property? Do not the items enumerated, constitute, 'various interests and classes of property,' and does not the Democratic resolution say, in substance, yes, in words, that it is 'the duty of the Legislature' to tax these classes and interests of property 'as equally' (that is upon the ad valorem principle), 'as practicable within the limits of the Constitution.'"

Let it be known, keep it before the people, that the Democrats, with Gov. Ellis at their head, are pledged to tax the native products of the State, and their industrial pursuits of the State, while the Whigs are not so pledged. That the Democrats are pledged to tax—on the equal or ad valorem principle—every class and interest of property in the State except negroes. However strange it may appear to the friends of Gov. Ellis, yet it is a logical truth, arrived at by the fairest rules of construction that, if he is true to the resolution above cited, the immortal Eleventh, he is bound to recommend to the next Legislature, should he be elected Governor, and should the Democrats have a majority in the same, they are bound to carry his recommendations into effect—that "our equal, horizontal and unbending rule of ad valorem taxation be applied to the plough, horse and threshing machine, the family Bible, and the medicine administered to the sick—to the potatoes of the poor, and the cotton of the rich—the chickens and the race horse—the wash tub and the turpentine barrel—the land and the pack of gambler's cards—every interest and class of property—except negroes, because the Constitution limits taxation on negroes, and nothing else.

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MORE ANON.
The following occurred in a school near London—
Teacher—"What part of speech is the word egg?"
Boy [hesitating]—"Noun, sir."
Teacher—"What is its gender?"
Boy [perplexed]—"Can't say, sir."
Teacher—"Is it masculine, feminine, or neuter?"
Boy [looking sharp]—"Can't say, sir, till it's hatched."

exciting the sympathy of its Southern friends by its approaching frothings, foaming and kicking.

But they have ventured to undertake all the ad valorem they could at this time. How much is that? To tax "the various classes and interests of property in all sections of the State" "as equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution." What are the limits of the Constitution? It permits of the Legislature to tax every thing at its will, except negroes. The plain meaning then of the above resolution is this—to tax every class and interest of property everywhere in the State equally, that is, upon the ad valorem principle, except negroes. They are pledged then to tax your wheat, corn, hay, eggs, chickens, ducks, horses, cows, tin-cups—everything the poor man has, and let one half of the rich man's negro property go free, and the other half they will tax as they do a white man; i. e., by the poll.

There is no escaping from this conclusion. They may deny it as they will, but it is so. They have begun to deny it already. Gov. Ellis made a speech to the Convention, which re-nominated him to the Convention, like the thief, who cries "fire, fire," to divert attention from his robbery, he proclaimed that the Whigs intend to tax the plough horse, the family bible and the threshing machine. He does this, too, right in the face of the resolution passed by the Whigs, in which they say that in altering the Constitution, power may be given "to discriminate in favor of the native products of the State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens."

Gov. Ellis is bound by the resolution of this party, if he acts in good faith, to do what he charges the Whigs of intending to do. His own words will, therefore, apply to himself. Little did he know that he was cutting his own throat, when he used them—listen to him:

"He says now, that the land of the hard working man, upon which he makes a subsistence for his family—the growing citizens of the State—should be taxed just as high as the gold and silver plate, that decorates the abode of the luxurious, that the plough horse that tills the crop of the man who eats his bread in the sweat of his face, shall be taxed as much as the racer of the man of pleasure; that the pleasure carriage and the road wagon; the billiard table and the threshing machine; the back of gambler's cards and the family bible; the spirits that make drunk the inebriate and the medicine administered to the sick; shall be taxed alike under one equal, horizontal and unbending rule of ad valorem."

Just so—the Democratic resolution—the immortal Eleventh—Gov. Ellis to do—Do not family bibles, threshing machines, road wagons, spirits, &c., constitute "various interests and classes of property," which the Democrats stand pledged to tax "equally?" The resolution, on this subject, passed at the Whig Convention is as follows:—
Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State to be called on the following 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."

New, corn, wheat, oats, rye, tobacco, cider, wine, liquor, tar, pitch, turpentine, cotton, &c., are "native products of our State," and these do not propose to tax these—for the resolution says that the convention may discriminate in favor of the State. Again the resolution says, "the spirits that make drunk, the plough, the loom, the anvil, the flour barrel, the wash tub, the poor wretch on which she limps to Church, this—all these are the products of the industrial pursuits of the citizens of the State, and the Whigs propose to tax them. But how is it with this? Is not corn a class of property? Is not the cider you make, your own property? Is not a tin cup property? Do not the items enumerated, constitute, 'various interests and classes of property,' and does not the Democratic resolution say, in substance, yes, in words, that it is 'the duty of the Legislature' to tax these classes and interests of property 'as equally' (that is upon the ad valorem principle), 'as practicable within the limits of the Constitution.'"

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From the North Carolina Argus.

V. C. Barringer's Address at Concord.

On the 17th inst., according to previous notice, Victor C. Barringer, Esq., addressed his fellow-citizens of Cabarrus, at Concord. The court room was crowded; and the audience gave an attentive hearing to the very able and eloquent address of the earnest, clear headed and patriotic-hearted speaker. If any one came there with doubts as to the justice, propriety, and equity of equal taxation, he could not have left, after hearing Mr. Barringer's conclusive address, without having every doubt entirely dispelled. The able speaker showed himself a perfect master of the subject. He traced it historically, and showed conclusively that our fathers, in 1777, adopted the ad valorem, or equal taxation, principle in raising revenue, and that they applied it to the four leading subjects of taxation at that time, viz: land, negroes, cattle and stock in trade, and that the tax was one shilling to the one hundred pounds worth, which was increased, as the exigencies of the case required, to two, three, four, five and six shillings, in our struggle for independence; and that the while roll began at one shilling and increased in the same proportion. He went on to show that it was equal, just, and right; that the land was paying more than double its just proportion of the public taxes; that money at interest, stock in trade, and various other articles were unduly taxed, while negroes (even those who paid tax at all) were paying less than their just proportion according to value, and the untaxed part, constituting nearly half of the value of the negro property of the State, paid nothing at all to the treasury; that it was a species of property requiring fully as much if not more protection than any other—was much more productive, and could be much more speedily turned into cash.

He showed that if the whole property was taxable according to value, no one could reasonably complain, for all would then be equal, and that ten cents on the 100 dollars would be amply sufficient to raise enough to support the Government; that equal taxation—ad valorem, or according to the value—would reduce the taxes on land from twenty cents on the \$100 worth to ten cents and that the taxes on negroes would be on some of them raised, and on others diminished, as they were more or less valuable; that a negro worth \$500 would pay 50 cents, that one worth \$200 would pay 20 cents, the same as the present poll tax, ten worth \$1000 would pay \$1, and so on in proportion to value; that it would be necessary to tax the small and inconsiderable subjects complained of by Demagogues to mislead the people and excite their prejudices—such as pigs and poultry, tin cups and pewter spoons, Bibles and such inconsiderable articles, and that the principle of equal taxation would only apply to articles of substantial value—That the Convention would at all events only settle principles for common and general action, and that it would be the duty of the Legislature in

taxing, and that in doing so, they never would descend to those small trifles. That the white poll tax and various other species of taxable subjects would still remain specific—such as pedlars' licenses, circuses and such like things which were transient, and to be valued.

He compared the two platforms of the parties, and showed the superiority of the Whig over the Democratic. That whilst the Whig platform insisted upon taxing all property worth taxing, according to value, discriminating only in favor of the native products of the State, and the industrial pursuits of her own citizens, the Democratic platform went for equal taxation on everything but slaves, and wished the constitutional restriction to remain, thus making slaveholders a privileged class—"enjoying privileges and immunities" beyond any other class of the citizens—in opposition to our bill of rights; that whilst our bill of rights declares that "no hereditary emoluments, privileges, and honors ought to be granted or conferred" and whilst it "prohibits and forbids" "any titles of nobility" as "contrary to the genius of a set of laws" it is also declared that "emoluments or titles shall not be granted or conferred" but in consideration of public services; and that by allowing the holders of slaves exemption from taxation for all under 12 and over 50, they are enjoying separate and exclusive privileges as a class beyond the non-slaveholding class; that the non-slaveholding class constituted nineteen-twentieths of the population of the State, and these privileges given to slaveholders would array the non-slaveholders who were doubly taxed, against the institution.

That as a slaveholder, he scorned the unjust boon and only asked for and would forever demand, the right and privilege of paying equally with all his brethren, taxes to support the Government which protected his property according to the value of the property, whether it should be in land, negroes, money or of any kind. That then all would be equal, and would fight more for our constitutional rights.

EQUAL TAXATION.

When the celebrated bean Nash was ill, Dr. Cheyne wrote a prescription for him. The next day the doctor coming to see his patient, enquired if he had followed his prescription. "No faith, doctor," said, "if I had, I should have broken my neck, for I threw it out of the window."
A young lady reprimanded her shoemaker for not following her directions respecting a pair of shoes she had ordered, and among others insisted that they were not follows.—Crispin replied that he purposely made them so, in order to oblige her, well knowing the modesty of her disposition, and that she was not fond of fellows.