SUBSTANCE OF THE REMARKS OF HON, GEO, E. BADGER,

Wake County Ad Valorem Club. A meeting of the Ad Valorem Club, of this County was held at the Court House in this city on Monday evening last. On motion of Kemp P. Battle, Esq., Mr. Harris, of Forestville, was call-

ed to the Chair.

It being generally known that the object of the call of the meeting was for the purpose of hearing an address from North Carolina's most distinguished son, the Hon. George E. Badger, one of the Opposition Electors for the State at large, on the pending questions of the day, the Court House was crowded with a large and intelligent audience. Msjor H. W. Husted made a few humorous remarks by way of introducing the distinguished gentleman to the audience, stating that he had seen it in print that Mr. Badger would not dare to meet his competitor before the people, and that the Club had asked Mr. B to appear under their protection, so that it might be ascertained whether e could venture to risk himself in public debate; Mr. Badger arose, and after thanking Major

Husted for the flattering terms in which he had been pleased to call him up, and briefly referring in a humorous manner to the remark of a Democratic journal that he would not meet Mr. Haywood, one of the Democratic Elector's for the State at large, on the stump, he proceeded to say that he appeared before that audience upon an intimation that the Wake County Ad Valorem Club desired to hear him upon the pending questions of the day. Even if he had felt at liberty to do so, he was not disposed to decline the call.

We have, said Mr. B., two important questions now before us, demanding our earnest consideration: One directly pressing upon the country; and the other of the highest importance to our State and her people, viz: the subject of so altering our Constitution as to permit the Legislature to tax the property of the people of the State upon

the Ad Valorem system. The pending question before the country is that of the election of a President of the United States. This country is now in a situation in which it never before was placed. We have but two National candidates before the country for the exalted offices of President and Vice President .-Lincols and the party that nominated him cannot be called National-they are sectional. With regard to my Democratic fellow-citizens, said Mr. B., their party is shattered to pieces, and is, in my opinion, totally unable to re-unite. But the peo-A nle of the United States have now before them the names of two men distinguished for their statesmanship, conservatism and patriotism—I allude to John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massuchusetts. (Applause.) He felt called upon especially to say a word in reference to that nomination, because, as one of the Opposition Electors for the State at large, it had been rendered peculiarly necessary that he should say something, particularly in reference to Mr. Bell. He had served with him in the Senate of the United States, and knew him to be a true-man-there was no truer man to be found. (Applause.) He had led no armies to victory, but he had been long known to the country in the civil walks of lifein the administration of National affairs-and not one blemish can be found upon John Bell, ither as a politician or a patriot. (Applause.) A friend had asked him (Mr. B.) swortly after the neminations were made at Baltimore, how he liked Mr. Beli? He replied-very well: (Laugh-

ter and applause.) But, said his friend, he don't What has that to do with it? said Mr. Badger. A man may make a very good President, and vet not like me. Those who think that I, said Mr. B., am Indifferent to John Bell's success, are mistaken. He pos-esses statesmanship, patriotism and administrative ability, nd indeed, every qualification essential to the office of the Chief Magistrate of this Republic. (Applause.) If he knew that Mr. Bell hated him, he would be just as ready and willing to support him as he was now. (Applause.) The country would be safe in his hands—safe to the South and to the Value? Can anybody give a reason that it should North, because Mr. Bell was a devoted Union man. (Applause) John Bell was above calculating the price of this country-he would give every thing o his country. (Applause.) If he were to say that he preferred Mr. Bell to everybody else, he would say what was not true. Nothing would have pleased him so much as the nomination of his distinguished fellow-citizen, that pure patriot, honest and ca able man, Wm. A Graham. plause) Next to Mr. Graham, he would have preferred this venerable personal and political friend, John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky. (Applause.) With these two exceptions, there was no man in the country whom he would be so much densed to see elevated to the Presidency as John B-il, of Tennessee. (Applause) He did not be-Tove that Mr. Bell disliked htm: indeed, so kind and cenerous was his nature, he did not believe that Mr.

In reference to the candidate for the Vice Prosidency of the Constitutional Union Party, where in all this broad land will you find a man more unexceptionable than Edward Everett? True, he expected shortly to hear that he was a robber, a burglar or something of the sort, (laughter) but __which our revenue is raised." where is there a man of a purer and more spotless character, or one more unexceptionable in every respect? The very moment that Massachusetts became Abolitionized, they turned Mr. Everett out of the Senate, because he could not speak the voice of Massachussetts. No. Edward Everett was too honest and patriotic to suit the Abolition. i-ts. Edward-Everett was a scholar, patriot, and he liked to have said, Statesman; but somebody had told him that his young friend, the Hon. D. M. Barringer, had said in a speech a short time since that Mr. Everett was no statesman !

Bell could dislike anybody. His fee ings towards

Mr. Bell were those of sincere and cordial respect.

Mr Barringer-Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him in order to correct him? I did Mr. Badger-No, sir, I cannot give way to the

Mr. Barringer-I saw you on the street and told

Mr. Badger-I was just coming to that. My young friend is too impetuous. He should have more patience. When he heard that his young friend had made that remark, he began to think that possibly he might be mistaken in his estimate. ef Mr. Everett's statesmanship, as /g (Mr. Badger) unlike his friend, Mr. Barringer, had never been a Minister to a foreign country, nor indeed had he ever been a Secretary of State, But the impression was pretty general thoughout the country that Mr. Everett was a statesman, and he thought if he was not, it was very hard hearted in Mr. Barringer to tell on him. (Laughter.) Mr. E. had represented his country as Minister at the Court of St. James, where the acquitted himself with signal ability, and bad been Secretary of State, in which position he had displayed such ability as to command the admiration and spplause of the whole country. Indeed, everybody was under the impression that Mr. Everett was a statesman. But even if he were not, what dif-ference would that make? We only intended to make him Vice-President. * (Laughter and Applause.] Therefore, as we to not intend to make

im President, be thought our Democratic friends had no cause of complaint. He met Mr. Barringer on the street a few days ago and asked him if he had made the remark imputed to him in reference to Mr. Everett, Mr. Barringer told him that he did not say that Mr. Everett was no statesmen, but that he was not a first-class statesman, such as Clay and Webster. Well, if Mr. Everett came next to Ulay and Webster, he thought he would do pretty well. (Applause.) Clay and Webster are gone, and cannot be got back sgain; and be thought it would be a pretty good compromise to get the man that comes next to them. (Applause.) Mr Barringer .- Will the gentlemon excuse

me. He na-Mr. Badger .- The gentleman must excuse mc. I cannot give way-

Mr. Barringer-(persisting) you have not stated the conversation as it occurred between us. I said that Mr. Everett was both a scholar and a statesman, but more of a scholar than a states-

Mr. Badger. - The gentleman might have said that in his speech, but he did not say it to me; and several gentlemen who heard his speech have told me that they did not hear him say it then. [Applause] He found his Democratic friends had if late left our party and joined the Demonothing we could do. He thought it was the best loke of the campaign for anybody to attempt to mannian that Edward Everett was not a states. man. Everett was not only orator, sage, patriot, but a stateman, too. He has sufficient statesmanship to govern this country in such amanner

Mr. R. had felt bound to say this much on Na-

We come now, said Mr. Badger, to something (Laughter and applause.) What do our opponents which particularly interests us all, viz: the questay in opposition to our platform? They are in tion which had led to the formation of this Club, He begged the audience to excuse him if, in the to tax the poor man's tin cops, and make an incourse of his remarks, he should accidentally use road on his hen roost. They well know, however, two little Latin words. The question referred to that nobody ever proposed or contemplated such was whether there shall be equality in taxation. a thing. So great is their affection for the work-As the Constitution now stands the Legislature ing man that they really believe what they don't has the right to tax everything according to value believe. (Laughter.) They ought to be ashamexcept slaves. Slaves now are required only to ed of themselves. (Continued Laughter and Appay a poil tax, and that only when they are plause.) Our plan is simply to so alter the Conto put to much tax on some things and too little to tax tin cups, let us see what such a tax would State? The following is the position occupied by | thought this allowance was too liberal, for he had the Opposition party :

WHEREAS, Great inequality exists in the present mode of taxation, and it is just and right that all property should contribute its proportion

towards the burdens of State: Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the peorle of the State be called on the federal basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution that every species of roperty may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens.

Can anybody deny the justice of that position? a negro slave valued at \$1,000 is only taxed 80 nts, or 8 cents on the \$100 value, is it right to tax and 20 cents on the \$100 value? In the resoluion just read there are two exceptions allowed to to the general rule of equal taxation, viz: W'th nower to discriminate only in favor of the native. oducts of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens. What man canstand up in the face of the people of this State and deny the justice of these discriminations? If a man owns \$20,000 slaves, why not tax his property equally with that of the man who owns \$20,000 in land?

We all know that before the Convention of 1835 vas called, the West had been for a long series of years urging the calling of a Convention, and some of the Western people had gone so far as to threaten to hold a Convention themselves and to change the Constitution, whether the East was willing o not. In 1835, several causes operated to induce the East to agree to the calling of a Convention. The West could not have called the Convention without the consent of the East. The Convention was called for a specified purpose, and the members were sworn not to disturb the Constitution in any other respect. One of the Constitutional compromises agreed upon by that Convention was the maintenance of freehold suffrage. Why was that insisted upon? It was the idea of the East that if the West got the power she would increase the taxes upon slave property and lesson it on land, while the West feared that the East might burden land with taxes, to the partial exemption of slave property. And thus the compromise was effected-the landholder being protected by freehold suffrage from oppressive taxation, and the slave holder being protected by the capitation tax from undue taxes on his property. We have abolished one of these compromises by the adoption of free suffrage, and what could be more just than now to change the other so as to admit of the on

not be so? One of the things that give value to \$ property is the ability to dispose of it. What is the reason that one Treasury note is more valuable than a dozen promissory notes? It is be cause the Treasury note can anywhere be converted into gold in an instant. So with the negro If a man wishes to sell his land it will take him probably five years to get a purchaser, while s negro can be sold in 48 hours. Nobody proposes to burden the negro, but to tax him equally with What do our Democratic friends say in the 11th

"Resolved, That we are opposed to disturbing any of the sectional compromises of our Constitution State or National. Who talks about disturbing the National Constitution? This is merely a tub thrown to the whole. They are now devoutly opposed to disturbing the compromises of the Constitution. How were they a few years ago in regard to Free Suffrage? Mr. Badger continued to resu from the Democratic platformand that we especially deprecate the introduction

resolution of their Platforn :

at this time by the Opposition Party of North Carolina into our State politics of a question of Constitutional amendment affecting the basis upon

"Deprecate at this time, repeated Mr. B. What other time would be more suitable than the pres-What particular objection have they to this time? They go on to tell us-

"believing it to be premature." What do they mean by "premature? This use of the word vpremature' in the Democratic p'atform reminded him of a fellow at Chapel Hill. some years ago, who on a certain occasion was desirous of attending the races at Hillsboro, which were to come off some days thereafter. He was not a very bright youth, and upon applying to one of the Tutors for permission at that time to go, was informed by the Tutor that his application was premature". Never having heard the word remature" before, he took it for granted that it aplied permissson to go; so off he went at once. On his return he was brought before the Tutor for disobedience. The Tutor asked him why he went to Hillsboro without his permission. The boy replied "You gave me permission." "I gave you permission," said the Tutor, "what did I say?" "Why, sir," responded the boy, "you said it was premature, and I thought by that that you meant | Tar River and Weldon & Gaston Railto give me permission." Mr. B. thought when we discovered an evil then was the time to remedy it. It staves paid their full proportion of taxes, then might they with some propriety call it premature. \$50,000 in land pays 20 cents on the \$100 value, or one-fith of one per cent. What reason was there why \$50,000 in land should pay \$100, white \$50,000 in negroes only pay about \$40? But the Democrats say it is "premature," and we are left

in doubt as to their meaning. Mr. B. then read from the platform the word succeeding "premsture," viz. "Impelitic" What policy is there in continuing to tax in North Carolina one species of property double as much as another kind is taxed? I presume that it is impolitic in their esfination simply because the proposition comes | Favetteville & Coal Fields from the Opposition. Very well. (Continuing to read from the platform.) "Dangerous." To whom? asked Mr. B. Who is it going to damage? The only danger that he could see to result om it would be that some people's property in laves would have to pay as much tax as their eighbor's lands. If that's the only danger, it N. C. Railroad as an examseedn't trouble us much. (Continuing to read rom the 11th resolution,) "unjust." What sort of | Charlotte Railroad is extendan idea have our Democratic friends of justice ed beyond Rutherford and asked Mr. B. Negroes don't pay 61 cents on the the mountains: \$100 value, while land pays 20 cents on the \$100. Wilmington and Charlotte unjust for them to stand upon the same foot-This distinction should not be made in favor | Western Extension railroad, 1,700,000 of the slaveholder. When he read the 11th resolution of their platform and came to the word premature." he was under the impression that meir objection de equal axation was only and no

present. He thought that they might not oppose it though they are doubtless as nearly so as can be at another time. And when he read "dangerous" ascertained at this time 1 still hoped that when the "dangerous" time assed they would become its advocates. But when The interest on this debt will be about a million of came to "conjust" his hopes vanished. A thing dollars. How is it to be met but by increased may be "dangerous" to-day and highly safe to-mor- taxation?. Under the Democratic platform you row; but to say that it is "unjust" shows that they | can increases the tax on everything but the negro very hard to please, and particularly those who control over public affairs. After its being Carolina which does not pay its proper snare of the

do they proposeas practicable within the limits of the Constitution, very serious tax on the mechanic or laboring as to restore it to peace and happiness. [Loud] upon the various interests and classes of property man, but I doubt not that they would submit in all sections of the State. cheerfully to it if they bore an equal proportion

That is to say, while they deem it " premature, tional affairs. Our Democratic friends had held impolitic, dangerous and unjust" "at this time," their Convention at Charleston, but what was the to have fair taxation, they regard it the duty of result? They had disagreed upon a platform, a the Legislature to tax equally, every species of ortion of the members had seceded, and they had property, except negroes. Why exempt slaves? finally broken up, one portion to meet again at Is it reasonable to exempt slaves from taxation Baltimore and the other at Richmond. We can't equally with other property, and to exempt nothtell what they will do. Mr. Randolph had once ing else? I am a slaveholder myself, said Mr. B. made a very severe remark about the cohesive though not a large one, and I don't see why I should power of the "five loaves and two small fishes" with not pay as much tax on my property, seconding the Democrats; but it was now doubtful whether to its value, as any one else. If s person owns a that power even could have the effect of re-unit- large number of negroes, the natural increase, in ing them. He did'nt think they could get to- the course of 20 years, will double the value of his gether again. But as matters now stand there property, while land don't increase, but on the conare but two National candidates before the peo- tray, will in 30 years become completely worn

out. Two tracts of land don't beget a third tract. tween the ages of 12 and 50. By the present stitution that all property may be taxed equally, node of imposing taxes, the Legislature is bound according to value. But even if we were going some others. What are the positions occupied amount to, at 10 cents on the \$100 worth. He reference to this matter by the two parties in this | would allow 5 tin cups to each family, though he too much respect for any man to suppose that he would prefer a tin cup to a gourd, unless it was for the purpose of drinking whiskey, when perhaps the tin cup would be preferable. (Laughter.) Five tin cups valued at 5 cents a piece, would be 25 cents. The tax on 5 tin cups for one year would amount to one forflieth part of one cent, or in other words one cent would pay the tax on the tin cups of one family for forty years. Now let s see what would be the tax on chickens; but by, the way, he would object to that, because he had them to buy, and if they were taxed the country people would be sure to raise their prices on them. Suppose we allow 100 to each family. At ten cents a piece they would be worth \$10. The tax on \$10 worth for one year would be one cent. The united tax on the chickens and the tin cups of one family for one year would be one and one-fortieth of a cent. (Laughter and applause.) I will leave it to some better arithmecian than myself to calculate what per cent of this amount the collector would receive (Continued laughter and applause.) Fine cents would pay the tax on all the chickens and tin cups of one

family four years. Can anybody conceive of men making such complete asses of themselves as to suppose that we had any idea of taxing these things? But let us see what the whole tax in the State would be on all the chickens and tin cups. We will suppose there are 90,000 families in the State. As it is only the poor people who so much excite the compa-sion of our Democratic friends, we will suppose that out of the 90,000 families there are 40,000 poor families. The whole tax for one year on the tin cups and chickens of the whole 40,000 families would only amount to \$10. There are two clever gentlemen on the Democratic ticket in this county, Messrs Mordecai and Cox, each of whom he supposed owned at lesst 100 negroes .-If the principle of Equal Taxation should be adopted, these gentlemen- would each have to pay on their negroes about \$100 taxes instead of \$40 as now. Of course, though they don't object to the increased taxation on themselves, but they object to Advalorem because it will tax the poor man's tin cups. Nobody supposed that the resolution in the Opposition Platform in regard to a Convention ver contemplated such a thing as the taxing of tin cups. When the resolution was before the Opposition Convention, Mr. Turner wanted to amend it so that it would exempt tin curs. pewter plates, &c., but knowing that the Demoerats would misrepresent it anyhow, he (Mr. B) opposed any change in the wording of it. The ion provides that we shall discriminate "in favor of the native products of our State." What loes that mean? Why, that as between what is produced by our own people, and the productions of the people of other States, we shall discriminate n favor of the former. " And the industrial pursuits of her citizens" What is the meaning of that? It means that the workingman's horse, furniture, tin cups, if you please, and many other

If he were disposed to criticise the Democratic slatform, he could show that they go for taxing tin curs, chairs, &c. They say in their platform that the Legislature should "so adjust taxation as to bear as equally as practicable within the limits of the Constitution upon the various interests and lasses of property in all sections of the State. He did not, however, attribute any such purpose to them, but merely wished to call attention to he same feature in their platform that they complain of in ours. The only thing that the Constitution precludes us from taxing now according to value is the negroes. It is this feature in the Constitution that we wish to change. Our platorm provides for discriminination in favor of the industry of our people-theirs makes no such provision. Is there any reason why negroes should not be taxed according to value? The only reason that he could see was they are more valuable than other property. They can be transported and sold with ease, and for that reason hey ought to be taxed as high as any other pro-I eaving out of view the paltry charge that we intend to tax tin cups and such things, is it not the policy of a Republican Government

things, shall be exempt from daxation. It was

never contemplated by the Opposition that these

things should be taxed.

to tax property according to value? Isn't it right and fairt Our taxes are not at the highest, high as they Fre new. We have to raise now some \$600,000 or \$700,000. A friend has prepared me the folowing table, showing the present and prospective

ndebtedness of the State PRESENT DEBT OF THE STATE, MAY, 1860. Bonds issued 1st January, 1851, to pay

3,000,000 Atlantic Railroad. 1,466,500 Western Extention Railroad, 1,080,000 Favetteville & Coal Fields Railroad. 300,000 Wilmington & Charlotte Railroad. 200,000 Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, 120,000 Fayetteville and Centre 59,000 Fayetteville and Warsaw 10,000 Chesapeake and Albemarle Canal, 350,000 Under Act of 1858-'9, to meet the State Debt. Due Literary Board.

Bank of Cape Fear, Debt on account of Cape Fear and Deep PROSPECTIVE DEBT.

Estimated & Railroad, \$ 100,000 Wilmington and Charlotte Railroad. 2,000,000 West'rn Extension Railroad, (according to Gwynn.) Additional-if we take the ole, and the Wilmington &

Railroad.

Our present revenue is some 6 or \$700,000.

These figures may not be entirely accurate,

never will agree that this species of property shall | but you can't increase the taz on the negro withhe taxed like other property. Perhaps they meant out raising it at the same time on the head of the that it was a "dangerous" proposition for them | white man. Taxes will certainly be considerably to oppose, and "unjust" because they believe they | increased two or three years hence, and there is a nione are entitled to the exclusive power and very large proportion of the property in North apolitic, dangerous and unjust" to public burdens. Put politics out of the way and cra's. [Applicate.] They would be satisfied with alter the Constitution so that the Legislature ask any man if it is not right that this property may tax slaves equally with other property, what | should be taxed equally with other property in accordance with its value? The present system is "at the same time we deem it the duty of the unjust and oppressive. The Legislature has been Legislature when passing acts for the raising of obliged to tax the salaries or wages of every man revenue, so to adjust taxation, as to bear as equally who receives \$500 or more 1 per cent. This is a

of taxes with others. A man owns two negro mechanics which he hires out for \$250 a piece. These negroes work side by side with the white man, who earns \$500 by his work, and though their master receives the same for his negroes that the white man gets, yet he has to pay a tax on the two of only \$1.60, while the white man pays \$5, besides the 80 cents poll tax. The condition of things have changed since 1835. Then, no one omplained of the taxes. Since then they have ecome enormous, on land and on nearly everything except negroes.

I now wish to notice, said Mr. B., some of the bjections urged against the calling of a Convenion. Some say they are afraid that the western delegates will change the basis of representation. What reason have they for this fear? Our western friends deny that they have any such purpose. Why should we doubt them? I presume they are s honest as we are. But, if they did desire such a thing they couldn't do it, for that portion of the State which may be called middle western North Carolina would raise ber voice against it. Some bave bjected to a Convention because of the enormous cost of holding it. If slaves were taxed equally with land, the increased revenue on that kind of roperty in ten counties would pay the whole cost of a Convention. Why, some of them say that the cost of holding a Convention will be \$300,000! did among its members so many persons distinguished for public service, patriotism, and intelliwonder they had not said \$3,000,000. They are noted for their inclination to misrepresent .-These are not their real objections. The true cause of their opposition was, it was proposed by the Opposition party, and he now made the prediction, and wished his audience to take notice of the fact, that many of these who now denounce this question of Equal Taxation as being at this time premature, ngerous and unjust, would, two years from this time, be its strongest friends. It will be amusing to hear the reasons they will give for their opposition to it at first. In the meantime, we have but one course left. We believe it to be right and | matters of personal interest of no importance to ist. This is the most proper time to correct an evil. The only question is, is it right? If it is right, let us press forward to blot out the inequality that now exists. (Applause.) He had intended to make a remark or two in

eference to Gov. Ellis. He thought Gov. E. had

no right to drag him out in his spee hes. He had said nothing to him and wanted nothing of him. He had better keep all his ammunition for John Pool, for it is my opinion that he will need all he can command and more before he gets through this canvass. (Applause.) He speaks of my having pronounced my ipse dixit. What does be mean by calling my opinion an ipse dixit? (Applause and laughter.) The Governor says "Mr. Badger and Mr. Pool asks for ad valorem—the people do not," that is to say the people have not asked Gov. E. for it; but they mean to have it, nevertheless. Now, it would not concern me particularly if the reople did not choose to adopt ad valorem. It is true, I have some negroes, and pay but little taxes on them; but under the ad valorem system I should have to pay a great deal more. What interest is it to me then? Though the Governor may not, I know a great many of the people who want Equal Taxation, and they mean to assert their rights at the ballot box. Gov. Ellis says "it is only a hobby"-if so, Pool will ride it into the Gevernor's office. He says we want to make "capital for a forlorn party." So we are forlorn as far as the Governor is concerned—that is, we can't get office from him. He says that we want to "excite the jealcusy of one class against another." That is as much as to say that if one portion of our Constitution is unjust, it is wrong to alter it. If we want to prevent jealousy let every man come forward and pay equally according to his ability .-(Applause.) Gov. E. says that Equal Taxation is specious and delusive-fair in appearance but tricky." Is it so? Whom will it delude? How is it specious? "Discrimination," says the Governor, "is the sole true policy." We have got discrimination now with a vengeance. We have munications I had only in view a nomination to now discrimination in favor of one class of property. The paper that I am reading from says ed to me; but all the reasons above indicated, to take the tax off of land and put it on negroes." This must be a misprint. Gov. Ellis could not have intended to say what was false. It is not true-we don't propose to take the tax off of land and put it on negroes, but to make it equal. Gov. Ellis says that land and negroes are of equal value, and we propose to tax them equally. By increasing the tax on the negro now you also increase the tax on the white man; but sdopt Equal Taxation on all property, and then the increase of the tax on the negro will have no effect upon the poll tax. I don't recognize the right of Gov Ellis to speak in an offensive manner of me, and therefore I deemed it my duty to make these remarks of him. He had better confine himself to John Pool, for he will get sick enough of him before he gets through

the mountains. Mr. Badger concluded his remarks by wishing that the Governor might find abundant happiness and success in private life, to which he will shortly retire, and said, if the Governor wished to pay nore taxes than he would have to pay under the ad valorem system, he had no doubt the Treasurer would take all he might desire to pay. Then wishing all his audience happiness and prosperity, and that they all might have ad valurem, he

closed his speech. [The reporter has not attempted to give the lanage of this masterly address of Mr. Badger's, and knows that his report does not half do justice o the speech A great deal of it was written out from memory, and there are doubtless many inaccuracies in it. Though Mr. Badger spoke slowly and deliberately, it was a very difficult task to reort his speech, inasmuch as the interest excited by the speaker was so great as to frequently atract the attenten of the reporter from his notes.] The crowded audience seemed spell-bound, and nanifested their delight by frequent and loud ap-

DOUGLAS, A FALLEN STAR Senator Benjamin, in his late speech in the Sen

ate, thus "accuses" Douglas: We accuse him of this, to wit that having bar gained with us upon a point upon which we are by the decision; that he would act under the decision, and consider it a doctrine of the politics. party; that having said that here in the Senate, be went home, and under the stress of a local election, his knees gave way; his whole person trembled. His adversary stood upon principle and was beaten; and lo, this is the candidate of a mighty party for the Presidency of the United States. The Senator from Illinois faltered. He got the prize of his faltering in his former contest, and his success in the canvass for the Senate, purchased for an ignoble price, has cost him the loss of the Presdency of the United States.

Here were two men struggling before the people of a State on two great sides of a politi al controversy that was dividing the Union, each for defeated. To day, where stands he? The other ty of the United States. He is a fallen star. Pugh] is an honored member of our organization. We separated from him because he has denied humble, to the public service. the bargain that he made when he went home; because, after telling us here in the Senate that he was willing that this whol mat'er [of slavery preme Court, in the face of his people, he told

c party in speeches here in the Senate presence.

is only held as a prisoner.

THE UNION CONSTITUTIONAL MOVE-MENT IN MASSACHUSETTS-HON. ED-WARD EVERETT'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION OF THE BALTI-

MORE CONVENTION. On Friday evening a grand ratification meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett was held in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Speeches were made by J. Thomas Stevenson, George S. Hillard, Everett Saltonstall, Gen. George H. Deverenx, of Salem, and Major G. A. Henry, of Tennessee. The following letter from Hon, Edward Everett, in reply to Gov. Hunt's notice of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency by the Baltimore Convention, was read:

BOSTON, May 29, 1860. My Dear Sir: I have duly received your letter of the 11th, in which you inform me officially that the National Union Convention, recently in session at Baltimore, had done me the honor to nominate me as its candidete for the office of Vice President of the United States. I am deeply impressed with this manifestation of the favorable opinion of the Convention, comprising as it gence; and fairly representing a considerable portion of the conservative feeling of the country-For the great cordiality with which, as you inform me, my name was proposed and received, my warmest thanks are due. The grateful acceptence of such a nomination would, under erdinary circumstances, be a matter of course: but it has unavoidably been with me the subject of long and anxious hestitation. The grounds of this hesitation I owe it to the Convention, which has honored me with this mark of its confidence, and to myself to explain; loath as I am to dwell on the public. It is generally known that I have, for some years past, retired from active participation in political life, not, as I hope I have shown, from indolence or want of sympathy with my fellow-citizens in the pursuit of the great objects of social life. The reasons of my retirement have been more than once publicly stated, and I beg to repeat them here from my speech at the Union meeting in Faneuil Hall, last December:

"I did not suppose that anything could occur which would make me think it my duty to appear again on this platform, on any occasion a political character; and had this meeting been of a party nature or designed to promote any party purposes, I should not have been here .-When compelled by the prostration of my health five years ago, to resign the distinguished place which I then filled in the public service, was with no expectation, no wish, and no intention of ever again mingling in the scenes of public life. I have accordingly with the partial restoration of my health abstained from all participation in political action of any kind; partly because I have found a more congenial, and, as I venture to think, a more useful occupation in seeking to rally the affections of my countrymen, North and South to that great name and precious memory which are left almost alone of all the numerous and kindly associations, which once bound the different sections of the country together; and also because, between the extremes of opinion that have long distracted and now threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle ground of practical usefulness, on which a friend of moderate counsels can stand.' It having been suggested to me, notwithstand-

ing these avowals, that I might be thought of, at the Union Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, I requested by telegraphic message and by letter, that my name, if brought forward, might be withdrawn. It is true that in these comwhich led me in advance to decline such a nomination, apply with equal force to the Vice-Presidency. These reasons of course still exist in unimpaired force, and I cannot now take an active part in politics without abondoning a deliberately formed purpose, and even exposing myself to the suspicion of insincerity in its persistent avowal. Without dwelling upon these considerations, of which, however, I am sure the weight will be admitted, I beg leave to advert for a moment to my connection with the movement for the purchase of Mount Vernon, to which your letter alludes in such obliging terms. The favor which has attended my exertions in that cause, (if I may without indelicacy say anything on that subject.) has been mainly the result of my known and recognized disconnection from party politics. If it could have been even plausibly insinuated that I was, or intended to become a candidate for high political honors, I should, in my various excursions in aid of that fund, have laid myself open to the imputation of speaking one word for Mount Vernon and two or myself. As it is, the people throughout the Union have generously given me credit for having a single eye to that meritorious object. As far as the purchase of Mount Vernon is concerned, that object has been effected, under the udicious and efficient management of the Regent and Vice Regents of the Association, with the aid of their intelligent and act've assistants throughout the Union. But a sum of money equal to that already raised is still wanting for the Mansion, the enclosure of the land purchased, the restoration of the house and grounds, as far as practicable, to their condition in 1800, and the estublishment of a permanent fund for their conversation. I own that I am desirous still to enjoy the privilege of o-operating in this noble work, which, however, it wil be impossible for me to do to any advantage, whatever may be the result of the present canvass, if I am now drawn into the vortex of a strenuously contested election. There are many parts of the country which I have not yet visited. I had promised myself a rich harvest from the patriotic liberality of the States on the Gulf of Mexico, and of those on the Mississippi river, (which I have not yet been able to visit, with the excepat issue, [the power of the people of the territories | tion of Missouri, though often kindly invited.) over the subject of slavery, I that it should be con- and I confess that it is very painful to me to sidered a judicial point; that he would abide withdraw from that broad field of congenial labor, to tread the thorny and thankless paths of

Apart from the pecuniary aspects of the casa, which, however, are of considerable importance, I will candidly say, that in holding up to the admiring veneration of the American people the peerless name of Washington, (almost the only bond of fraternal sentiment which the bitterness of our sectional controversies has left us), I feel for which he faltered; but lo, the grand prize of as if I was doing more good, as far as I am able his ambition to-day slips from his grasp, because to do any good, and contributing more to revive the kindly feering which once existed between North and South, and which is now, I grieve to say, nearly extinct, than I could possibly do by engaging in the wretched scramble for office,which is one great source of the dangers that threaten the country. These considerations, and others of a still more personal nature, have necesempire at home. One stood on principle—was sarrly occasioned me to reflect long and anxiously, before accepting the nomination with which the faltered-received the prize; but, to day, where Union Convention has honored me. In yielding stands he? Notat the head of the Democratic par- at length to the earnest solicitations which have We been addressed to me, from the most respectable have separated from him. He is right in saying sources in almost every part of the Union, I make we have separated from him We have separated a painful sacrifice of inclination to what I am led from him, not because he held principles in 1856 to believe a public duty. It has been urged upon different from qurs We have separated from me, and I cannot deny that such is my own feel. him not because we are intolerant of opposition ing, that we have fallen upon times which call from a ybody, for the Senator from Ohio [Mr. | upon all good citizens, at whatever cost of personal convenience, to contribute their share, however

I suppose it to be the almost universal impression-it is certainly mine,-that the existing state of affairs is extremely critical. For political conin the territories] should be decided by the Su- troversies have substantially assumed an almost pure'y sectional character,-that of a fearful strugthem that he had got us by the bill; and that, gle between the North and the South. It would whether the decision was for or against us, the not be difficult to show at length the perilous naractical effect was to be against us; and because he ture and tendency of this struggle, but I can only hows us now again that he is ready to make use say, on this occasion, that, in my opionion, it of Republican arguments used against himself to cannot be much longer kept up, without rending home, and to put them forth against the Democrat- the Union. I do not mean that either of the great parties in the country desires or aims at a separation of the States as a final object, although A FAMOUS PISTOL.—It is stated that the pistol, there are extremists in considerable numbers who which the friends of Mr. Fowler, late postmaster have that object in view. While a potent and a at New York, found under his pillow the night baleful influence is exercised by men of this class previous to his fight was the same weapon which conversative masses are insensibly and gradually was presented to him by Hon. Robert J. Walker, goaded into concurrence with opinions and sentiand with which Fowler accidentally wounded ments with which, in the outset, they had no Samuel F. Butterworth. Fowler, at the time sympathy. Meantime, almost wholly neglecting made a present of the pistol to the injured party, which was one of the weapons used by Daniel it. Sickles in shooting Barton Key in Butterworth's to which, as abstract formulae, the great sections tions of the country differ irreconcilably, though Gen. La Vega, on of the chiefs in the Mexican civil war, has not been executed as reported. He increasing bitterness and exasperation. The passions thus kindled have already led to acts of violence and bloodshed, approaching to civil war in the Territories, and attempted servile insurrection in the States. The great religious and philanthropic associations of the country are sundered, and the kindly social relations of North and South seriously impaired. The national House of Representatives, hovering on the verge of anarchy, requires weeks to effect the organization, which ought to be the work of an hour, and it holds its secessions, (many of its members, I am told, armed with concealed weapons,) on the crust of a volcano. The candidates for the Presidency representing respectively the dominant sectional ideas will, at the ensuing election, in all probability, be supported by a purely geographical vote. In other words, we are already brought to a pass, at which North and South cannot and will not cooperate in the periodical reorganization of the

overnment.

Can such a state of things long continue, especially with the ever-present risk of new causes of exasperation? I own that it seems to me imposable, unless some healing course is adopted, that the catastrophe, which the mass of good citizens o much deprecate, should be much longer delayed. A spirit of patriotic moderation must be caled into action throughout the Union, or it will assuredly be broken up. Unless the warfare of nflammatory speeches and incendiary publications s abandoned, and good citizens, as in 1776 and 1787. North and South, will agree to deal with the same elements of discord (for they existed then as now.) as our futhers dealt with them, we shall but for a very few years longer be even nominally brethren of one family. The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section, exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgment, as self-contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death smell rom fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all republican government is "the consent of the governed," much more does a union of oequal Sovereign States require as its basis, the armony of its members, and their voluntary cooperation in its functions. Believing, for these ressons, that healing counsels must be listened to, f we are much longer to remain one people, I regard the late National Union Convention as a movement in the right direction. I could wish that it had been earlier assembled; with less exclusive reference to official nominations, and with more comprehensive representation, if possible, of the conflicting opinions of the country. On general principles and in ordinary times I admit hat third parties are objectionable, but in the exsting state of affairs, if there is to be any escape rom the present ill-omened conflict, it would eem that a commencement must be made with such a meeting as that of the 9th and 10th at Baltimore. It was a fair representation of the conservative opinion of the country, and the calmness, gravity and good feeling with which its proceedngs were conducted, cannot be too highly prais-

In adopting as its platform the Constitution without note or comment, the convention, as it eems to me, pursued a wise and patriotic course. No other course was thought of in the earlier days the Republic. Electioneering platforms are almost without exception equivocal and delusive. Its is objected that men differ as to the meaning of the fundamental law: but they differ not less as any gloss or commentary. The Constitution in its fair and natural interpretation, is the only basis on which good citizens in every part of the ountry can unite; and any attempt to go further will usually have no other effect than to cause hose who agree on great practical principles to liffer on metaphysical subtleties, or to bring together, by artfully-constructed phrases and from sel Ish motives, those who have nothing else in common. The candidate for the Presidency, present ed ty the Union Convention, is every way worthy of confidence and support. I speak from personal knowledge and long association with him in the public service. His distinguished talent, large experience in affairs, proved integrity and been restored from alarming an even desperate dissterling patriotism furnish the amplest pledge for an bonest and efficient administration of the government at home and abroad. A citizen of the South, and loyal to her constitutional rights, his mpartial and conciliatory course as a public man affords a ground on which he can be supported in either section of the country, without dereliction the community have failed and been discarded, this f principle, and by men of all parties, without a has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on painful sacrifice of former preferences. Deeply the efflicted they can never forget, and produced cures regretting that the Convention has not put it in | too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. my power to pay an equally cordial and emphatic tribute to some worthy candidate for the Vice-Prt-idency, but feeling it a duty to give the desired proof of sympathy with their patriotic efforts to restore the happy days of brotherly concord between the different sections of our beloved country, Fremain, dear sir, sincerely yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

G. S. BADGER HARRIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Henderson, N. C., Will attend the Courts of Granvill. july 2-wly. VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE IN CA-TAWBA COUNTY, N. C.

DERSONS desirous to purchase a home in the most healthy section of Western North Carolina are now fered a rare opportunity. The undersigned off rs for sale SEVERAL TRACTS OF

AND - one of 1,000 acres, one of 951, one of 635, of the individual taking | it, and used in such quanone of 509, one of 354, one of 72, and one of 43, titles as to act gently on acres,—which may be treated for in private. These Let the dictates of your ands are on the road between Lincolnton and Newton, the use of the LIVER O INVIGORATOR,

and all necessary out buildings. Also, a Forge for the nanufacture of Iron, situated on an unfailing stream where a fine location for a Merchants Mill may be selected. On this Tract will be found about 120 acres f fine bottom land, over 100 acres of which is in a good state of eultivation The tract containing 951 acres embraces a Saw Mill

and other improvements. On the remaining tracts here are some improvements, and mere or less bottom All of the above land is included in one common

boundary, and it will be sold either in a body or sub divided into sections to suit purchasers. Lying as this land does, on the line of the public road between Newton and Lincolnton, about 9 miles from the latter and 7 from the former, with abundant Rail Road acommodations already built and being constructed hese lands will be easy of access and convenient to those seeking the best markets for their produce. A few miles from the above specified lands there are wo other tracts which are offered for sale-one about 995 acres and the other 876, -which will be sold in

ne body or seperated to suit purchasers. The subscribers having determined to remove to the outhwest, offer this valuable property to these who rish to purchase, as they have resolved to sell. Persons who may desire to inspect the lands and in provements, will find proper guides on the promises who will afford them all needed accommodations. Call and see the property at as early a period as pos A. F. & E. J. BREVARD.

mar 14-w3m. BELLEMONT FOR SALE. HIS DESIRABLE AND MUCH ADMIRED Residence, one mile North of the town of Pitts- as Derangements of O the Stomach, Sleepore, N. C., is now offered for sale, on accommodating iness, Pains in the - Back and Lolus, erms. The land is well adapted to the culture of Corn, Costiveness, Pain | and Sorcaess over the Wheat, Oats, and Tobacco. There is also on the fremises, a fine Orchard of carefully selected fruits No where in North Carolina can there be found a more plea-

sant summer retreat than this. The scenery is surpassed ingly beautiful; with one of the finest landscape views east of the Mountains. For particulars address M. J. Ramsey, Pittsboro, or Dr. J. W. Page, Raleigh. February 19th, 1860. TAKEN UP and COMMITTED TO JAIL egro Boy; said boy is about 5 feet 10 inches high,

As a Runaway Slave. in Cabarrus County, N. C., a and weighs about 115 lbs., had on when taken up a Black Jeans Coat, also Dark colored Vest and Pants He speaks quick and is quite intelligent; says he is free, and was raised in Middlesex county, Virginia, and has resided for several years in Greenville, S. C., but has been in North Carolina for the last 8 or 9 mouths. Said boy is about 40 or 45 years of age. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away This the 17th of May, 1860 J. I. BUNDY, SHERIFF. may 25-w6-

DE FOREST, ARMSTRONG & CO. DRY GOODS MERCHANTS 80 & 82 Chambers St., N. Y. Would notify the Trade that they are opening Weekly, in new and beautiful patterns, the Wamsutta Prints, ALSO THE AMOSKEAG,

A New Print, which excels every Print in the Country for perfection of execution and design in full Madder Colors. Ours Prints are cheaper than any in market, and meeting with extensive sale. Orders promptly attended to

Scrofula, or King's Evil

s a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blond by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor Being in the erculation, it pervades the whole body and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the veneres infec-tion. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous cousti-

other diseases: consequently, yast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their ma-ture, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the homan family has i's origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause. One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must genovate the blood by an altera-

tutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but

they have far less power to withstand the attacks of

tive medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in AYER'S

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE AND SKINS DISEASES, ST ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE OR ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES BLAINS, and Boils, TUMORS, TETTER, and SALT RHECKS SCALD HEAD, RING. WORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC MERCURIAL DISEASE, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, BEBILITY, and indeed all complaints arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD,—
The popular belief in "impurity of the blood" is founded in truth, for scrofuls is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Saraaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated con stitutions

Ayer's Cathartic Pills. For all the Purposes of a Family Physic, are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Theipenetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigr orate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed with pain or physical debility is astonished

to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named i pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Hearthurn, Head ache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausca, Iniliyestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency; Loss of Appetites, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the

> Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

body or obstruction of its functions.

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous re the cases of its cures, that almost every so country about ds in persons publicly known, who have eases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superjority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer besitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to ouclimate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon

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LIVER INVIGORATOR NEVER DEBILITATES. TT IS COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM Gums, and has become an established fact, a Standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years

who had given up all thopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certi- O ficates in my possession show. The dose must be adap. |- ted to the temperament

lands are on the road between Lincolnton and Newton, and are said to be good Tobacco lands. There is a railroad already running to Newton and one in course of construction to Lincolnton.

Upon the first named Tract there is a large and comfortable Dwelling, with a good Kitchen, Negro Cabins, tiveness, C holical Lincolnton.

Lincolnton and Newton, and I will cure Liver Attacks, Dyspepsia, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stombourn, Flat places, and it will cure Liver Attacks, Dyspepsia, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Billous Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Billous Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Billous Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stombourn, Flat places, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stombourn, Flat places, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-plaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-propsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-propsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-propsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-propsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-propsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-propsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-propsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-propsy, Sour Stombourn, Chronic Diarrhea, Su m in er C c m-Morbus, Cholera In- fantum, Flatulence, Jaundice. Female Weaknesses, and may e used successfully as a ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure thousands can testify,) in two or three Ten-All who use it are giving their testimony

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The Family Carthartic Pill is a gentle bu sctive Cathartie which the Proprietor has used in practice more than twenty years. The constantly in reasing demand from those who have used the Pills and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

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The FAMILY CA- THARTIC PILL has, with due reference to been compounded from a Vegetable Extracts, part of the alimentary casafe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such

whole body, from sudden neglected, end in a long of Appetite, a Creep- ing Sensation of ache, or Weight in Head, all inflammatory Diseasdren or Adults,
Rheumatism, a great
Purifier of the Blood of and many diseases to
numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3. PRICE, 3 DIMES!

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartie Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the trade in all large towns.
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