

THE IREDELL EXPRESS.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Politics, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading

Vol. III.

Statesville, N. C., Friday, July 20, 1860.

No. 3.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

One Dollar a square for the first week, and Twenty-five Cents for every week thereafter. Sixteen lines or less will make a square. Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows.

3 wks. 6 wks. 1 year. One square. \$3.50 \$6.50 \$8.00 Two squares. 7.00 10.00 14.00 Three squares. 10.00 15.00 20.00

When directions are not given how often to insert an Advertisement, it will be published until ordered out.

TO THE VOTERS OF CABARRUS AND STANLY COUNTIES.

WHEAT, GREAT IN- DEM. AD VALOREM. WHEREAS, Great in- Resolved, That we equality exist in the are opposed to distribution of tax...

LOREM. With the Democracy, therefore, of this County (unless indeed they meanly eat their own words) I have no controversy. Many of them, I rejoice to believe, in contempt of party leaders and machinery, will go bravely forward and vote for the change, which they resolved was so imperatively demanded.

But they present by no means the only or most glaring instances of inequality in the tax-bill. Take the tax on LABOR, for example, which is one per cent. on the income. You see at once, that a clerk in a store, or a working man in a shop, who earns \$500, pays more into the Treasury than a slaveholder on six taxable negro fellows, that bring him in one thousand or twelve hundred dollars annually.

concluded to apply the same rule to amusements or privileges, which are not property—for this would be to absurdly argue, because a man thought it well to feed his child with a spoon, therefore he was for feeding his pigs in the same way. At any rate it must be manifest to all who can understand the English language, that every argument, drawn from the Whig platform, to the effect that we do not intend to tax amusements, licenses and privileges, or that we intend to tax them like property, comes as near home to the Democrats as it does to us.

In the one case, certain property holders are notoriously allowed to stoop from the burden of the public debt. In the other, every man will be compelled to bear that burden in proportion to his ability: the rich, according to their riches; the poor, according to their poverty. But I am told these are mere catch-words. They are no such thing. They express with critical exactness the very object which we have in view.

pressly declare that taxation ought to be 'so adjusted as to bear equally as practicable, within the limits of the Constitution, upon the various interests and classes of property.' Now ad valorem is equality. It bears as equally as practicable upon all the interests and classes of property that it touches—fulfilling the very letter of their requirement. When they tell us they intend to get as near as practicable to a particular point, and they are an excellent highway right to it, of course they will take that way, or any else they don't mean what they say. They must, therefore, go ad valorem on all property but slaves, or else their answer is 'dark, ambiguous, and with double sense deluding.' Some of them, I know, in order to get out of this corner, have urged, that, though opposed to equalizing taxation, they are in favor of equalizing the burdens of taxation. Will these gentlemen be pleased to quit their hair-splitting and distinguish for us plainly between this tweedledum and tweedledee? If, however, I can gather any sense at all out of such twaddle, it means that such man ought to be made to pay a disproportionate tax on his property, simply because it may come easier for him to do it. How are you going to measure the disproportion? How far will you carry it? Against this monstrous doctrine (if it be what they mean) I protest with uplifted hand in the name of common honesty and good government. Incorporate it into your revenue policy, and you will soon get a taxation popular with those fellows who are down at heels and of a bad nature. You will be invited, perhaps, to advance on your position, and to make the rich pay all the taxes, because, forsooth, they can afford to do it. You open wide the door, through the prerogative of taxation, for plundering the estates of the wealthy, under the pretext of supporting the government. It is fit to rebuke the advocates of this dishonest scheme of equalizing the burdens of taxation, that if some of our countrymen are poor, they are also just. They will tolerate no appeal to their sense of poverty, which does violence to their higher sense of justice. They will sanction no system of taking money from their pockets for the common defence and welfare, which does not deal equally by all according to every man's ability. Neither the rich nor the poor ought to ask for less or submit to more. But Democratic leaders may squirm as they please. There is their hand-writing; and upon every principle of fair construction, it sanctions them to AD VALOREM on all the various interests and classes of property, except slaves. This narrows the field of controversy to a single issue: SHALL SLAVES BE TAXED, LIKE OTHER PROPERTY, ACCORDING TO VALUE? We say they should be. The Democrats say they should not be. In regard to all other property, we agree that the principle of ad valorem is right, and should be applied.

carted about this District. I learn, with especial diligence—a document, by the way, which has been applauded by the Black Republican press at the North for its abolition tendencies. I cannot conclude without invoking your zealous support for Mr. Pool, our candidate for Governor—a standard bearer without fear and without reproach. The banner over him is 'EQUAL TAXATION!' And let me come what may, or let fall what may in county skirmishes, every man who loves justice should rally to him who bears that banner so nobly. Our cause must triumph in the end. To doubt it would be to doubt your intelligence. Gov. Ellis has entangled himself in the meshes of his own cunning. The Democratic party has scattered itself to the four winds, so that you can't find it even with a search warrant. Its boasted nationality is clean gone. Where, under these circumstances, will the honest masses go, but to that well organized band of patriots, whose platform is Equality at the tax-box, the Constitution of the Country, the Union of the States, and the enforcement of the laws? I am, fellow-citizens, Your ob't servant, VICTOR C. BARRINGER, Concord, N. C., June 28, 1860.

AD VALOREM EXPLAINED BY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Q. What is the Debt of North Carolina? A. The State owes \$3 millions on bonds already issued. It will soon owe over \$13 millions on liabilities already incurred. The ordinary expenses of the government are on an average over \$100,000 yearly. It is certain the taxes must soon be raised to at least \$500,000 to \$900,000 annually.

Q. Can this amount be equitably raised under the Democratic system of taxation? A. No. All kinds of property except slaves, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., are already taxed as high as they can bear. Slaves however are but lightly taxed.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Fellow Citizens:—I find I cannot meet with you, in all probability, at several of the principal tax-gatherings. The Sheriffs of the two Counties have made their appointments so as to conflict both with each other and with my Courts. Under these circumstances, and especially as I am personally unknown to many of my fellow-citizens of Stanly County I deem it but just and respectful to submit to you in this form, as briefly as I can, my views on the important question of Taxation, involved in the present canvass. There is no other, comparable to this in magnitude, which demands your attention.

Q. What is the Debt of North Carolina? A. The State owes \$3 millions on bonds already issued. It will soon owe over \$13 millions on liabilities already incurred. The ordinary expenses of the government are on an average over \$100,000 yearly. It is certain the taxes must soon be raised to at least \$500,000 to \$900,000 annually.

Q. Can this amount be equitably raised under the Democratic system of taxation? A. No. All kinds of property except slaves, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., are already taxed as high as they can bear. Slaves however are but lightly taxed.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Let us advert a moment to the state of the question. It is very important for you to clearly understand the precise issue in dispute, as it will serve to put aside a great deal of frivolous matter with which a discussion of the subject is usually encumbered. It is not, then, a proposition to increase or diminish the taxes. Nobody of either party desires to raise more money than is necessary to meet the public wants and liabilities; nor have we any reproducers among us, who would be willing to raise less than is necessary for this purpose. A certain sum of money must be raised by taxation; and of course no change in the system of Revenue can either increase or diminish it; any more than if a man owed a debt, the means which he might adopt to pay it could not affect its amount.

Q. What is the Debt of North Carolina? A. The State owes \$3 millions on bonds already issued. It will soon owe over \$13 millions on liabilities already incurred. The ordinary expenses of the government are on an average over \$100,000 yearly. It is certain the taxes must soon be raised to at least \$500,000 to \$900,000 annually.

Q. Can this amount be equitably raised under the Democratic system of taxation? A. No. All kinds of property except slaves, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., are already taxed as high as they can bear. Slaves however are but lightly taxed.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. What is the Debt of North Carolina? A. The State owes \$3 millions on bonds already issued. It will soon owe over \$13 millions on liabilities already incurred. The ordinary expenses of the government are on an average over \$100,000 yearly. It is certain the taxes must soon be raised to at least \$500,000 to \$900,000 annually.

Q. Can this amount be equitably raised under the Democratic system of taxation? A. No. All kinds of property except slaves, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., are already taxed as high as they can bear. Slaves however are but lightly taxed.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. What is the Debt of North Carolina? A. The State owes \$3 millions on bonds already issued. It will soon owe over \$13 millions on liabilities already incurred. The ordinary expenses of the government are on an average over \$100,000 yearly. It is certain the taxes must soon be raised to at least \$500,000 to \$900,000 annually.

Q. Can this amount be equitably raised under the Democratic system of taxation? A. No. All kinds of property except slaves, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., are already taxed as high as they can bear. Slaves however are but lightly taxed.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. What is the Debt of North Carolina? A. The State owes \$3 millions on bonds already issued. It will soon owe over \$13 millions on liabilities already incurred. The ordinary expenses of the government are on an average over \$100,000 yearly. It is certain the taxes must soon be raised to at least \$500,000 to \$900,000 annually.

Q. Can this amount be equitably raised under the Democratic system of taxation? A. No. All kinds of property except slaves, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., are already taxed as high as they can bear. Slaves however are but lightly taxed.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. What is the Debt of North Carolina? A. The State owes \$3 millions on bonds already issued. It will soon owe over \$13 millions on liabilities already incurred. The ordinary expenses of the government are on an average over \$100,000 yearly. It is certain the taxes must soon be raised to at least \$500,000 to \$900,000 annually.

Q. Can this amount be equitably raised under the Democratic system of taxation? A. No. All kinds of property except slaves, household and kitchen furniture, horses, cattle, hogs, &c., are already taxed as high as they can bear. Slaves however are but lightly taxed.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.

Q. Why does not the Legislature tax slaves higher? A. Because the Constitution forbids the taxation of slaves under 12 years old and over 50. Slaves between 12 and 50 can only be taxed as high as white men between 21 and 45.