J. J. BRUNER,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1860.

THE 7TH DISTRICT ORGANIZED.

SALISBURY, May 9th, 1860.

The Whigs of this District met in Convention at this place to-day, to organize for the campaign. We subjoin the official report of the proceedings.

The Convention was not as full as could have been desired, but it was not lacking in spirit. The proceedings will be read with interest. The speech of Mr. Barringer, it will be seen from our imperfect report, abounded with well aimed blows struck in the right places.

As regards the subject of equal taxation, public sentiment in this section approves it. The people will demand it. There will, nevertheless, be a desperate effort made to compel those who have heretofore voted with the democratic party to forego it, and stick to their party men. It is to be a struggle between *party in the wrong* and a *just principle*. It is certain that many will stick to party, right or wrong; but it is equally certain that there are a goodly number who will not do this violence to their honest convictions of right for the sake of party. The signs of the times are cheering, and the Whigs of this part of the State are in the best humor, all the time.

OPPOSITION DISTRICT CONVENTION!

The Oppositionists in the 7th Congressional District, pursuant to appointment, met in Convention at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on the 9th May, instant, for the purpose of selecting a District Elector, appointing sub-electors in the Counties, &c.

On motion of Luke Blackmer, Esq., Wm. S. Harris, of Cabarrus, was called to preside. On ascending the platform, Mr. Harris congratulated his political friends on the prospects which now cheer the hearts of true patriots every where. He thought the dark days of those who have always represented the sentiments and principles of the Clay whigs had passed; and that soon we should witness the triumph of patriotic effort and political virtue and the down fall of party tyranny. He congratulated his fellow whigs of North Carolina especially, in their adoption of that sound principle of taxation announced in the platform of the State Convention, and regarded it as being in strict accordance with the right and just principles which have ever characterized the party with which he had had the honor to act. Mr. Harris then announced the object for which this Convention had been called, and took his seat amidst the hearty applause of the delegates.

On motion of R. A. Caldwell, Esq., C. W. Fenton and J. J. Bruner, were elected Secretaries.

Lists of delegates were now called for and recorded as follows:

Anson.—C. E. Smith, J. B. Kendall, and C. W. Fenton.

Cabarrus.—Wm. S. Harris, K. P. Harris, V. C. Barringer, E. B. Harris, J. C. H. Burkehead, L. B. Krimminger, J. M. Kestler, Dr. James F. Gilmer, and Geo. L. Gibson.

Mecklenburg.—B. W. Alexander.

Stanly.—Col. D. A. G. Palmer, Dr. M. T. Waddill, and J. R. Livingston.

Rowan.—H. C. Jones, Jacob Fisher, L. Blackmer, R. A. Caldwell, E. D. Austin, Jas. Gibson, J. M. Coffin, J. J. Bruner, John Benson, Wm. Murphy, C. L. Partee, M. S. McKenzie, Casper Holtsomer, A. W. Boss, Lawence Lingle, D. C. Reed, J. K. Graham, F. E. Shober, J. C. Burroughs, Jesse Thomason, P. P. Meroney, John Snider, John Irvin, Dr. Saml. G. Boyden, M. Richwine, J. D. Ramsay, A. M. Sullivan, J. D. Johnson, John Barger, Levi Treatler, G. G. Foard, and S. R. Harrison.

Cleaveland, Union, Lincoln, Gaston and Catawba Counties were not represented.

On motion of H. C. Jones, Esq., the Chairman was requested to appoint a Committee to consist of two members from each county represented, to report business for the action of this Convention.

The Chairman announced the following committee:

From Mecklenburg.—Col. B. W. Alexander.
From Cabarrus.—L. B. Krimminger, J. P. Gilmer.
From Stanly.—Col. D. A. G. Palmer, Dr. M. T. Waddell.
From Anson.—C. E. Smith, J. P. Kendall.
From Rowan.—H. C. Jones, R. A. Caldwell.

The Committee retired.

Mr. V. C. Barringer was then called out to address the Convention. He was greeted with applause on taking the platform. He said it always afforded him pleasure to respond to the call of his fellow citizens. He proceeded at once to discuss Equal Taxation as the great issue that concerned us as citizens of North Carolina. He urged that, as we had equality secured to us in almost every thing else relating to public affairs, why not have equality in taxation also, the most important of any. He illustrated the equality of the principle of Equal Taxation, its fairness and its justice. He then proceeded to show the inequality of the present system, in which $90,000,000 of land, is made to pay about three times as much to the State, as $200,000,000 of slave property; $12,000,000 of money at interest is made to pay more than half as much as $200,000,000 of slave property; $13,000,0000 of capital in merchandise is made to pay almost as much as $12,000,000 of money at interest, and so on through the whole tax bill. The weak interests are made to bear the burden of taxation. The whole system manifestly tended to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, and it was getting worse and worse every year. He denied that we were seeking to array the non-slaveholders against the slaveholders. He declared that whig slaveholders, almost without exception, were for this just principle. It was nobody but Democratic slaveholders, who loved their pockets more than what was right, who opposed it; and it was against such men that we were seeking to array slaveholders and non-slaveholders, and every one else whom we could induce by argument to unite with us in this reform. He showed that Democrats by their tin-cup appeals, were seeking to array the poor against the rich, and to create the impression that the whigs wanted to oppress the poor. Now, he exclaimed, who is really favoring the poor? The amount of slave property in the State, which now goes untaxed, is not less than eighty or ninety millions of dollars, and all in the hands of the rich. And the whigs, who seek to tax this immensely valuable property, are held up as favoring the rich against the poor widow; while the Democrats, who want to protect these millions upon millions from any taxation whatever, claimed to be the special friends of the poor; every body of any sense could see the falsehood of such a claim. The whigs sought to favor neither class, but to treat all alike, and to make the rich do what they were now not doing, contribute their just proportion to the public burdens.

He took up the tin-cup argument and tore it to pieces; he showed that the whig platform expressly discriminated in favor of the productions of our own people, that even if these small things ever was taxed, which he said no Legislature ever would do, the game would not be worth the candle; that Rowan County would not have to pay more than 10 cents on all her eggs; that we could not raise in the whole State more than a $1,000 off of these trivialities of the house and the farm—while the millions of untaxed slave property would bring into the Treasury eighty or ninety thousand dollars of revenue, at far less cost and clamor than all the eggs and tin-cups in the world.

He showed further, in reply to Mr. Cantwell's argument of the day before, that Equal Taxation would save the landed interest of Rowan County about $2,000 annually in the way of taxes—that much every year would be lifted up from an interest which was now over-burdened. He avowed himself against any change of basis of Representation, showed that, perhaps the West, under an ad-valorem system, would lose one or two Senators, but that it was right that property should be protected in one House; that he was willing that which-ever section bore the heat and burden of taxation, should have the control of the Senate, that he was not afraid of our Eastern brethren, that the West had the House of Commons, and it would be well for the whole State to have the political power divided between the two sections; one would act as a check upon the other.

He quoted from the "New bern Enquirer, (a Democratic paper) which understrikes the free white labor of the State and exalted slave labor over it. And he then proceeded to show that, in agriculture alone, white labor was immensely more valuable—that our slave population, between 1840 and 1850, had increased more than our white population—he believed it had done so during the present decade—that thousands of worthy poor white men were leaving the State every year, under our present unequal tax-bills—yet Democracy never shed a tear over their departure or cared to give a single thought to stop this outward tide of white laborers and citizens—but it could never cease howling at the bare prospect of a negro's leaving the State.—He asked whether 20 cents more on a slave, worth $1,000, could have the effect of driving him from the State? Every body knew it would not.

He went on to warn the people against the swindle that was about to be practised on them in this campaign. The Democratic Convention had taken a square position against Equal Taxation—Gov. Ellis had taken such a position also—yet, in the face of this committal, the Democracy were going to run candidates for the Legislature in many counties about here, and universally, he had been told, beyond the mountains, who were out and out for Ad Valorem. He said the people never would get this just measure in that way. These candidates only wanted votes and would deceive them when they got to Raleigh. No one should seek to be a representative man, who did not adhere to the committal of his party on this subject.

Mr. B. closed by alluding to the late disruption of the Democratic party at Charleston. It could not come together at Baltimore without one side or the other breaking down from principle, and uniting again upon some infamous swindle like the Kansas Bill or the Cincinnati platform. The party was now a mere fraction—powerless for any good to the country.

Mr. Barringer was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered during the delivery of this speech, and retired from the stand amidst a thunder of applause.

The Committee on business having returned while Mr. Barringer was speaking, when he had concluded, Col. Palmer, of Stanly, as Chairman of said Committee, submitted the following report:

Your Committee on business, after due consideration, submit the following resolutions and recommendations:

Resolved, That the principles set forth in the platform of the Convention which assembled in Raleigh on the 22d of Feb. last, commend themselves to the favor of every conservative national man.

Resolved, That the principle of Equal Taxation, as promulgated by the Raleigh Convention, is eminently just; and is the only system of Revenue suited to the genius and the interests of a free people.

Resolved, That in John Pool, of Pasquotank, we recognize a gentleman, a statesman and a standard-bearer worthy of our cause; that we hereby pledge him our hearty support, and we appeal to honest men every where, who love their country more than party, to aid in securing his triumphant election.

Resolved, That taxation and representation should go together, as now provided by our organic law; that the Whig sentiments of the West is unalterably opposed to any change of the basis of representation in either House of the General Assembly; and that all we seek or desire is to secure the constitutional recognition of a system of Taxation, which shall operate justly and equally upon all tax-payers, and both sections.

Resolved, That the appointment of Rufus Barringer and S. H. Walkup, as delegates to the Constitutional Union Convention, which this day assembles in Baltimore, be and the same is hereby ratified and confirmed by this Convention.

Resolved, That extravagances, profligacy, corruption, and inefficiency pervade every department of the government under Democratic rule; that that party has violated every pledge given to the people in 1852 and in 1856 to secure internal tranquility upon the slavery question, and retrenchment in the public expenditures—and that now, by the late disruption at Charleston, it remains only in the form of factions powerless to save the Union or the Constitutional rights of the South.

Resolved, That the exigences of the public welfare imperatively demand a change of administration, State and National; that to the nomination of the Constitutional Union Party at Baltimore, we look for a guaranty which will bring peace and prosperity to the whole country; and that, as that party affords now the only break-water to Black Republicanism, we invite to its banners good men and true men everywhere.

Resolved, That Wm. P. Bynum, Esq., of Lincoln county, be appointed Elector for this District.

Resolved, That Gen. John A. Young, of Mecklenburg and M. L. McCorkle, Esq., of Catawba, be appointed Assistant Electors for this District.

Resolved, That we recommend the following gentlemen as Sub-Electors for their respective counties,

A. J. Dargan, Esq., for Anson county.
Rufus Barringer, Esq., for Cabarrus county.
Wm. Pegram, Esq., for Gaston county.
Col. Wm. M. Grier, for Mecklenburg county.
C. M. T. McAuley, Esq., for Union "
Wm. C. Lord, Esq., for Rowan "
H. W. Guinn, Esq., for Lincoln "
Wm. J. Montgomery, Esq., for Stanly "

Resolved, That we recommend our friends in the Counties of Cleaveland and Catawba, by County Conventions or otherwise, to fill the position of sub-elector for themselves respectively, as we have no means here of knowing their wishes in this respect.

Resolved, That Luke Blackmer, Nathaniel Boyden, J. M. Coffin, Wm. Murphy, James R. Beard, be a central District Committee to attend to the affairs of the party in the district, with power to fill vacancies in any of the appointments above named.

On motion, the foregoing Report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

Col. Palmer, of Stanly, was then called out. He said the leading question which was to engage the attention of the people in this canvass, was one of practical and direct pecuniary interest to every tax-payer; and what was better still, it was as simple, and the principle contended for by himself and friends, so manifestly just, that all could understand it and would as certainly appreciate it. No man dare stand up before the people and defend an unequal tax. Democratic partisans may attempt to mislead and deceive; but the honest, working men of the Country will catch them at their tricks, and will rebuke them at the ballot box. Democracy as a partyism, had seen its day, in North Carolina and the country at large. Its sun is setting, and as it declines, let patriots arise and fling to the breeze their banner inscribed with "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws."

On motion of R. A. Caldwell, Esq., the President was requested to designate a Committee of three to inform Mr. Bryson of his appointment and request his acceptance.

The Chair appointed, for that purpose, the following

Committee—Dr. J. G. Ramsey, R. A. Caldwell, and Col. D. A. G. Palmer.

On motion, the Whig papers in this District were requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

On motion the thanks of the Convention were tendered the President and Secretaries for their services, &c.

And the Convention then adjourned, *sine die*.

WM. S. HARRIS, *President*.

C. W. FENTON, J. J. BRUNER, } *Secretaries*.

COUNTY MEETING.

The Whigs of Rowan held a County Meeting in Murphy's Hall, at 10 o'clock, on the 9th instant, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature. A more extended account will be given in our regular issue. The meeting unanimously nominated

For the Senate.

DR. J. G. RAMSAY.

For the Commons.

F. E. SHOBER,
H. C. JONES, JR.

The two last are new men, as candidates. Dr. Ramsay is well known as our former able representative in the Senate.

They all appeared before the meeting and responded to their nominations and accepted them.

Messrs Shober and Jones are young men of high respectability, and will do themselves and their friends an honor. They are the right sort of men, and those who know them best, are the best pleased with the nominations.

The Whigs of Rowan are now ready, and we notify our friends at a distance that they shall hear a good report from our old County at the right time.

SOUND SENTIMENTS NORTH.

Occasionally a gleam of light breaks through the monotonous darkness of the Northern horizon, which is really refreshing to look upon. Such isolated indications of truth and justice, however, prove nothing, except, that in the North, as in all countries, even the most tyrannical, there are some enlightened and liberty-loving spirits, who dare to defend the right, despite the overpowering sentiment of prejudice and wrong, which everywhere around them rules supreme. In the trial of the fugitive slave case in Philadelphia, it is reported that the District Attorney gave utterance to the following truthful and manly sentiments:

"It is a scandal upon us as a just people, that there should be organized societies in our midst whose business it is to proclaim treason—excite to rebellion and servile insurrection, and to conspire to frustrate the action of the law of the land and pillage men of their property. Such persons merit punishment as criminals.

"Then, I say again, which I have before said, this institution of domestic servitude, is a political necessity—socially right and morally right—and I will also add, that I firmly believe it to be politically right—socially right and morally right. It is the law of God as well as the law of man. It requires no defence. To those who exercise their reason, and acknowledge the force of their obligation, public and private, who respect the rights of property, and domestic tranquility, and glory in national honor and prosperity, to those I say it is plain and clear that it has been wisely given to us, where it most exists, as a means of national greatness, and a vital element in the work of civilization we have to accomplish for the whole of the human race."

From the Western Advocate.

SYSTEM OF TAXATION IN DIFFERENT STATES.

It may not be inappropriate, as the question in the present campaign seems solely to be whether ad valorem taxation shall be a law of this State or not, to publish the systems upon which other States raise their revenue. By the following table it will be seen that the people of nearly all the States of this Union pay ad valorem tax and in only one or two is there any capitation tax. Georgia and Alabama—not mentioned in the table—pay tax on slaves and all other property, which brings in a revenue to the owner, according to value. And it has not been many days since a large slaveholder from Georgia told us that "it worked well there and as he believed to be the only fair system of taxation." He was a Democrat and an ultra Southern rights man too.

The table which we give below was read by Col. B. S. Gaither in his speech in Asheville on Monday last.

Rhode Island.—The revenue system is regulated by Legislation and not by the Constitution. The direct taxes upon real and personal estate are subject to the same rates of taxation.

New Jersey.—No Constitutional provision—all property—whether real or personal is taxed ad valorem. Poll tax 50 cents.

Texas—Slaves are taxed as property ad valorem without regard to age, sex or condition. The Constitution provides for the ad valorem system of taxation on all descriptions of property. The Legislature is allowed to exempt from taxation $250 worth of household and kitchen furniture of every citizen.

Kentucky.—Slaves are taxed ad valorem. They are listed specifically for taxation by name, and the tax on them is regulated as to its amount by their estimated value as slaves. The system of taxation is left to the discretion of the Legislature. The general purpose of the Constitution is that all taxes shall be uniform and equal.

District of Columbia.—Slaves taxed ad valorem. Slaves of non residents per capita.

Mississippi—The tax on slaves is per capita. All property liable for taxation.

Michigan.—No difference between real and personal estate—all taxes are ad valorem.

Illinois.—All property, both real and personal, taxed ad valorem.

Vermont.—Taxation is fixed by law, by which real estate is appraised every five years, personal every year, and the taxes are assessed each year such per cent. as the Legislature votes. Real and personal estate pay the same ad valorem. All persons pay according to the value of the property they own—subject to certain exemptions—household and kitchen furniture, clothing, mechanics and farming tools. The head of each adult male is put on the list at a fixed value which is put in with the valuation of his property to make up the list for assessment.

Ohio.—Both real and personal property according to its true value in money and by uniform rates of assessment.—Real estate appraised every four years—personal every year.

South Carolina.—Slaves are taxed per capita without regard to age.

California.—Real and personal property pays tax ad valorem.

Maine.—A valuation of real and personal estate once in ten years and taxes assessed according to value upon real and personal estate.

Louisiana.—Slaves are taxed as property in proportion to their value; the values of course is ascertained by regard to age, sex, condition, &c. The Constitution provides that no species of property shall be taxed at a higher rate than any other taxed property. Exceptions as to charitable institutions, churches, &c.

Arkansas.—Slaves are taxed as property ad valorem. Slaves under 5 and over 50 years of age not taxed. The Constitution provides that all property shall be taxed ad valorem. The law provides what species of property shall be subject to taxation. The law designates slaves as taxable property and the Constitution makes the rate ad valorem. Lands, slaves, cattle and horses, over three years old, bank stock, money at interest, furniture, over $500 worth, watches, jewelry, &c., taxable.

Coincidence.—In a work called the "Lives of the Presidents," is a table of the periods in which they were born and went out of office: "John Adams, born 1735, retired 1801. Thomas Jefferson, born 1743, retired 1809. James Madison, born 1751, retired 1817. James Monroe, born 1750, retired 1825. J. Quincy Adams, born 1767, retired 1829."

Now, it will be seen by this, that Jefferson was born just eight years after his predecessor Adams; Madison eight years after his predecessor Jefferson; Monroe eight years after Madison, and John Quincy Adams eight years after Monroe. Another curious fact to be observed is, that Adams was just sixty-six years old when he retired; Jefferson was sixty-six; Madison was sixty-six; Monroe sixty-six; and John Quincy Adams, had he been elected to a second term, would have been sixty-six. Adams, Jefferson, and Monroe, all died on the 4th of July.

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The eleventh annual meeting of this Society was held in the town of Washington on the 20th of April. There were a large number of physicians in attendance from the mountains to the seaboard, and an additional number of thirty new members, who joined the Society. It is in a flourishing and prosperous state. A number of reports were made by different members from the various counties upon the diseases which prevailed in their immediate locations.

Dr. Edward Warren resigned the editorship of the Medical Journal, having been lately elected to a professorship in the University of Maryland; and Doctors C. E. Johnson and S. S. Satchell were elected its editors.

The annual address was delivered by Dr. Howard of Warrenton. Subject—"Dignity and utility of the medical profession and the duties of medical men." It was generally considered that it was the best address ever delivered before the society, and that Dr. Howard has acquired additional reputation as a writer and orator.

Dr. N. S. Pittman, of Tawborough, was re-elected President, and Drs. J. J. Summerell, C. H. Hodges, C. J. Murphy, and W. A. B. Noreom Vice Presidents. Secretary, Dr. W. G. Thomas; Treasurer, C. W. Graham; Orator, Dr. D. T. Taylor, of Washington.

The next meeting of the Society will be held at Morganton in May, 1861.

We learn that the hospitalities of the citizens of Washington proved to be most cordial and liberal. The private families of the town entertained a number of the profession; and contributed greatly in aiding the professional gentlemen of Washington in entertaining the members of the Society. The members in attendance, we are confident, cannot soon forget the unbounded attention of their professional brethren of Washington for their untiring attention to make their visit a pleasant and an intellectual one. While neither pains nor expense spared to render their stay agreeable, the meeting of 1860 will be long remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present on that occasion.—*Ral. Reg.*

The Massachusetts Delegation to Charleston.—The Boston *Atlas and Bee* gives the following side-wipe at the Charleston delegation from that State, going down to the Southern Seas in a special steamer:

Who vouches for the soundness of the cargo? Does the Hon. Caleb Cushing? His own orthodoxy has been impeached upon the floor of Congress since the present session commenced. Does Collector Whitney? He cast the "one vote" which elected Charles Sumner to the U. S. Senate in 1851. Does the Rev. Mr. Lovejoy? We saw the other day an ancient and yellowish copy of the *Liberator* upon which his name appeared as travelling or local agent of that "unsound and incendiary sheet." Does the Hon. Isaac Davis? He has frequently been elected to office by the Free-Soilers of Worcester. Does the Hon. B. F. Hallett? It is scarcely ten years since he declared himself "for freedom and free-soil all over God's heritage." Does Col. Greenel? He first suggested the coalition which resulted in Sumner's election. Does Mr. Frothingham? He was a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives by special grace of the Free-soilers of Charlestown. Does Mr. Geo. B. Loring? His pamphlet, in which the most ultra doctrines of the Gerrit Smith school of Abolitionists were promulgated, can yet be found without searching the libraries of the antiquarians. Does Gen. B. F. Butler? He has been in close communion with the Free-soilers for the last ten years, has openly justified Sumner's election by the Democrats of 1851, and substantially withdrew himself from the Congressional canvass of 1852, so that Gen. Wilson might be chosen to the lower House over Mr. Wentworth, a scheme that came very near succeeding.

The "Thermomicron."—Here is a reminiscense of former times narrated by Col. B——, who is full to overflowing with good stories: "In ancient times—that is, some twenty years ago—shortly after the State House in Indianapolis was built, it was proposed by one of the representatives that a thermometer should be got for the Hall, and at an expense not exceeding three dollars. This motion brought the distinguished member from —— county to his feet, who eloquently inveighed against 'spendin' the hard earnins of the people in that air way; and, besides, Mr. Speaker, if we had that *ther thermomicron*, I don't believe ther's one here who knows how to wind the cussed thing up.'"

HA! HA! HA!—Mr. Pool has beaten Governor Ellis in every controversy they have had together. At Goldsboro', he was completely used up. Democrats, themselves, admitting that he was no match for our candidate! Hurrah for Pool.

At Smithfield the Governor was put completely *hors du combat*. No wonder Democratic papers are so chary of their comments. Hurrah for Pool!

"Ad valorem is the tune
The people all delight in,
As Ellis will find out full soon,
By Pool and ad valorem."

Wadesboro' Argus.

DISCUSSION

between the Gubernatorial candidates, at Goldsboro'—Large, intelligent, and attentive audience—Pool gloriously triumphant—Ellis' own friends admitting his utter demolition!

The discussion opened at 11 o'clock at the Court House.

Gov. Ellis made the opening speech. He commenced by complimenting the Democracy of Wayne, and congratulating himself upon the vote he received two years ago, saying it was the indication of their adherence to the time honored principles of the Democratic party.

He said that the Opposition Convention which met at Raleigh and nominated his competitor, had presented a new issue to the people of this State, which was no less than a change in the time honored Constitution, which had been adopted by our revolutionary fathers in 1776, and that this proposition had been made the main point between his competitor and himself; that it was a proposition to annul a sacred compromise between the East and West, to which the Convention of 1835 had given form and shape,—that this compromise was put in the Constitution to secure the East against paying an unjust proportion of the taxes—that this proposition to tax slaves according to value instead of taxing them as polls, would increase the taxation of the East, which was already paying its full proportion. He said this was the second Congressional district, and that it paid into the Treasury one hundred and five thousand dollars, while the 8th Congressional district, where they had large appropriations to build railroads, paid only forty-three thousand dollars into the Treasury; that the large county of Burke, which gave many more votes than the county of Wayne, had $500,000 expended in it for Railroads, the interest on which was $30,000 a year, and that it would take the taxes paid by that County 7 years to pay the interest for a single year on the amount expended in it from the Public Treasury. He said, by ad valorem taxation, the taxes of the East would be increased, and those of the West diminished, and in that way the West would lose one or two Senators, but that his competitor advocated an open Convention on the federal basis, and when that Convention assembled, the West would have the power in it, and that they would change the basis of representation in the Senate to prevent the loss of Senators—that he was a Western man and knew their views, and that they would not consent to the loss of a Senator. He then went on to show that Mr. Pool had voted against Gorrell's Bill for a Convention, and also Turner's Bill in the last Legislature, which he said was inconsistent with his present position. He said the Opposition Platform would tax everything and exempt nothing—in proof of which, he would call attention to an amendment offered by Mr. Turner, of Orange, in the Opposition Convention, proposing to exempt tin cups, &c., which was voted down, showing that they refused to exempt tin cups, and that if they would go down as low as tin cups, he supposed they would go as low as anything, and a party which would do that ought to be called the "Tin Cup Party;" that any government that would tax a poor man's necessaries was the worst species of tyranny; that ad valorem would break into the corn crib and the smoke house; that he himself was a poor man, and that he did not want an ad valorem tax; that he was in favor of taxing luxuries more than necessaries; that the private billiard table argued luxury and ought to be taxed more than a man's land of equal value. He then went on to refer to Mr. Pool's votes on the subject of ad valorem, and said if those propositions were not the same as that which he now advocates, why did he not introduce his present proposition in the Legislature? He said ad valorem would drive slaves from the State,—that the wealthy man could take his slaves on the Railroad and carry them to Arkansas, where they would earn more than they do in North Carolina.

He said there were two ways to equalize taxation—one by putting it upon negroes, and the other by bringing it down upon land; that Mr. Pool was for increasing taxes on negroes, whilst he was for decreasing them on land; that the Public Treasury would permit a decrease in the present amount raised. Here ended Mr. Ellis' first speech.

MR. POOL'S REPLY.

He said this was the first time he had appeared before the people of Wayne—that he knew they were opposed to him politically, but that when he appeared before the people of N. C., of whatever political faith, he was appearing before his countrymen who cherished the principles of American liberty, that every man had the right to express his political opinions,—that he knew the people of Wayne County, though opposed to his politics, were North Carolina gentlemen, and were willing to hear both sides of the question fairly discussed—that his competitor, instead of coming up fairly to the issue between them, and discussing it upon facts and principles, had dealt in unsupported assertions, and taken up his time, in skirmishing around the outposts of the question,—that he had involved himself in contradictions which he should take pains to point out to the audience. His competitor had said that here was a proposition to alter a compromise which had been effected between the East and West which had been made for the benefit of the East. He (Mr. Pool) did not see any ground for asserting that this was a compromise for the benefit of the East—that the East had voted against it by overwhelming majorities in every county, and he proceeded to show the votes of the various counties on the subject. Wayne county gave for it 28 votes, against it 966; Beaufort county, for it 90, against it 630; Bertie, for it 96, against it 385; Currituck 22 for, and 115 against it; Camden, 65 for it, against it 332; Chowan, for it 7, against it 322; Columbus, for it 3, against it 391; Edgecombe for it 29, against it 1324; Franklin, for it 85, against it 617; Gates, for it 12, against it 502; Green, for it 9, against it 423; Hertford, for it 7, against 376; Hyde, for it 2, against it 431; Johnston, for it 73, against it 776; Lenoir, for it 54, against it 320; Martin, for it 14, against it 795; Nash, for it 8, against it 737; North Hampton, for it 12, against it 986; Pasquotank, for it 7, against it 442; Pitt, for it 32, against it 710; Perquimmons, for it 10, against it 431; Tyrell, for it 1, against it 430; Washington, for it 14, against it 400. These were Eastern counties, while Western counties voted as follows: Anson, for it 815, against it, 44; Buncombe, for it 1322, against it 22; Burke, for it 1859, against it 1; Davidson, for it 1020, against it 53; Haywood, for it 481, against it 9; Iredell, for it 1194, against it 10; Lincoln, for it 1687, against it 43; Mecklenburg, for it 1097, against it 67; Rowan, for it 1575, against it 24; Rockingham, for it 612, against it 69; Rutherford, for it 1587, against it 2; Surry, for it 1751, against it 4; Stokes, for it 1094, against it 71; Wilkes, for it 1757, against it 8; Yancey, for it 804, against it 13. How then could his competitor say that this was a compromise for the benefit of the East? and urge before an Eastern audience that it was adopted for the protection of their interest, when it had been forced upon them so plainly against their wishes? that his competitor was raising the cry of East and West; that he deprecated appeals to sectional feelings upon a great question of justice and equality; that his competitor had represented his platform as proposing to strike out a provision of the present constitution and put nothing in its place; that the constitution of North Carolina permitted the Legislature to tax everything according to value except slaves; that it permitted no tax to be placed upon slaves under 12 or over 50 years, and on those between those ages it permitted no higher tax than that placed upon white polls; that the proposition was now to strike out this restriction and to put in its place a provision that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power in the Legislature to discriminate *only* in favor of the native products of our State and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." That this would not only allow slaves to be taxed according to value as property, but compel the Legislature so to tax them, and at the same time to tax all the leading subjects of taxation in the same way, giving it power to discriminate only in favor of "native products and industrial pursuits." That this would give a substantial guarantee and proportion against unequal taxation, not only to the slave owner, but also to the land owner, to the owner of bank stock and of monied interest, and of all other leading investments of capital.—Much has been said about protection to the slave owner. Where is the protection in the constitution to the land owner? and the owner of other property? He has none, and as the result of it, the land is taxed 20 cents on the hundred dollars valuation, while the slave is taxed only six cents in the aggregate. There was a protection in the constitution, as amended in 1835, to the land owner, for the Senate was elected by and represented none but the owners of land. Free Suffrage annulled this provision of the Constitution and left the land owner without protection. My competitor and his party did all in their power to effect this, having none of the sacred reverence for the compromise of the constitution, so ostentatiously paraded here today. They talk much of protection to the slave owner, but have no regard to the interest of the poor land owner. I voted for Free Suffrage because it gave equality at the ballot box, and I deemed that equality of more importance than the protection which was sacrificed to gain it.

I am now in favor of equality at the tax box, and I am now met by the cry that it will annul the constitutional protection to slave owners.—But the proposition of our platform, while it would break down the present mode of protection to slave owners in order to gain that equality at the tax box, it at the same time proposes to insert in the constitution another and a better protection to the slave owner, as well as to the land owner, and the owner of other property. My competitor did sacrifice the land owner's protection for the sake of equality at the ballot box, and gave him nothing in its place, but an increase of his taxes, and now he is unwilling to take equality at the tax box, because he fears that some protection to the negro will be taken away; and even when the proposition to gain that equality contains a provision of ample protection to the negro, and at the same time to restore the last guarantee and protection which the land owner enjoyed under the constitution of '35. My competitor has misled the crowd today into the belief that we would strike out and insert nothing, whereas we propose not only to strike out but also to insert, so that under the constitution, when tax is raised upon one species of property, it must also be raised upon others, compelling every man to pay for the support of the government which protects him in the enjoyment of his property in proportion to the value of the protection which he enjoys. If one man is protected in the enjoyment of $1,000 and another in the enjoyment of $10,000, it is a clear principle of justice that one should pay ten times as much as the other towards the support of the government. Who says it is right that the man who has $1,000 worth of land should pay as much as the man who owns $10,000 worth? No earthly reason can be assigned why there should be a difference when you come to apply this rule to owners of slaves. But my competitor will not come up to this point, but runs off into a long talk about tin cups, the old woman's goose eggs, chickens, &c., in order to prejudice the minds of the poor man against a system of taxation which is clearly and justly for his benefit. He pretends that he is a poor man himself, calls himself a poor man, and says he is one of them, and does not want Ad Valorem. I am now talking to poor men, and if he is one of them let him sit there and hear me talk to him. But I understood him to make some strong appeals to the interest and prejudices of the rich slave owners. He said I would increase the taxation of the East, because the great slave interest is in the East, and increase the tax on slaves so much as to drive them from the State. As we have only a certain amount of revenue to raise for the support of the State government, can he explain to the poor men here how an Ad Valorem system of taxation, which he says would so largely increase the taxes of the rich, would also increase the taxes of the poor? He must know that to raise a given amount, if the taxes of the rich are increased, the taxes of the poor must be decreased. To raise a given amount, a system that would tax a rich man according to his wealth, would certainly tax a poor man according to his poverty. He plays awhile to the rich, and then turns around and plays to the poor, and says that he is one of them. He has two strings to his bow, but unfortunately for him, when he uses one, he is obliged to break the other. He seems to have been aware of this, and, therefore, finds it necessary to claim personal fellowship with the poor man, and throw dust in his eyes about tin cups, goose eggs, &c. He says, any party that would tax tin cups ought to be called the "tin cup party." He does not state directly that either myself or any member of my party proposes to tax these things, for he knows that it is distinctly disclaimed in every section; but he says that it is an inference which he draws from our platform. Then let us examine the platforms of both parties, and see which is the "tin cup party" and who is the tin cup man. He seems to mistake that our purpose is to put a revenue bill in the constitution, when it is simply to insert a great principle of equality and justice, and to compel the legislature to observe it in passing revenue laws. The Legislature now has power to tax the tin cups and goose eggs of the poor according to their value, but has no power to tax the slaves of the rich. *We* declare no duty of the legislature. *We* speak only of power. *We* would give the legislature the same power to tax slaves according to value which it now has to tax other property in that way, and in giving that power, we would compel the legislature to tax all leading subjects of capital upon one uniform rate of value, so that one can be taxed no higher than another; but at the same time, our platform proposes to discriminate and to discriminate only in favor of our "native products and industrial pursuits." This is the plain letter of the platform put in print for the world to read, and yet our opponents persist in misrep-