



EQUALITY AT THE BALLOT-BOX: EQUALITY AT THE TAX-BOX.

By Sherwood & Long.

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M. S. SHERWOOD. JAMES A. LONG.  
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ADDRESS  
Sherwood & Long, Greensboro', N. C.

From the American Advocate.

**The Candidates at Newbern.**

Having been present at the discussions between Messrs Pool and Ellis, the candidates for Governor, at Goldsboro', Newbern and here, we publish an account of them, the first from the Raleigh Register and the other from notes taken by us. The subjects embraced in each discussion as well as the line of argument pursued, were nearly the same at each place. We here give some points in Mr. Pool's speech at the latter places not embraced in the Goldsboro account.

Gov. Ellis opened the discussion and as he did not vary the position taken in Goldsboro', published in this issue, and heretofore published as taken at their places, we deem it unnecessary to repeat them.

Mr. Pool commenced his reply by saying that his competitor had just said that he should discuss this ad valorem issue principally, as the nominee of the Charleston Convention was not in the field. He said if his competitor continued to discuss that question only until the Charleston Convention put a candidate in the field, he thought he would continue to do so until the day of the election. He said the Democratic party was claimed to be the "only party" capable of saving the Union—that they had had a dissolution of the Union among themselves and that a party had so divided up was a poor reliance to save the Union of the States—that the Union-loving conservative people of the country must unite and form a party to save and protect the Constitution and the Union of the States—that his competitor claimed the South had a party and that the North had a party. It is now time for our country to have a party; and a convention of conservative men will soon meet in Baltimore and present to the American people a candidate upon whom we can all safely rely to bear the banner of the stars and stripes with this motto inscribed upon its folds: The Constitution, the Union, and the Execution of the Law.

Mr. P. then proceeded to discuss the question very much in the same manner as he is reported to have done in to-day's issue.—And we propose to notice only some of the points made by him at this place and not referred to in the published report of the Goldsboro' discussion.

**POLL TAX.**

Mr. P. had he been represented as saying he was in favor of taking the poll tax off white men. He had never said he was in favor of or against it. He said that he was making no proposition to take it off. That was a matter that ought to be left with the discretion of the Legislature. At present the legislature has no power to take the poll tax off white men without also taking the entire tax off slave property. He and his party were now proposing so to amend the constitution as to disconnect the tax on white polls from the tax on slave property; and in that way place it in the power of the legislature to relieve white men from the poll tax whenever it may be deemed expedient to do so. The only proposition that we make is to give the legislature the power to reflect the will of the people on this subject.

**SENATE BASIS.**

Mr. P. said a convention on the federal basis would represent the same sentiment and interest as the House of Commons, which is elected on that basis—that this matter of changing the basis had repeatedly been before the House of Commons and had never gotten anything approaching a respectable vote—that the interest represented in the

House of Commons and which would be represented in a convention on the Senate basis. It would therefore be impossible in such a convention to make any change of this kind; but the Western people favor no such change—indeed they express themselves opposed to it, and my competitor has no ground for representing in the East that a change is in contemplation in any section of the State. I have received letters within the last few days from many of the most prominent Western gentlemen assuring me that no such purpose is contemplated, and requesting me to defend the West from such a charge. The district convention which assembled in Greensboro' on the 24th of April, having heard that my competitor was making this charge in the East against the West; unanimously adopted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That should a convention of the people be called we are in favor of the present basis of Representation in the Senate remaining just as it is, and that we will not favor any change of our organic law in this respect,—and that we understand such to be the sentiment of the West."

The extreme Western papers and speakers on the stump are taking the same ground, in proof of which I call attention to the following from the Asheville Advocate:

"We would call the attention of our Eastern friends to a remark of Col. Gaither's in his speech before our County Convention. He said no doubt it would be used against Mr. Pool in the East, that if the West got a Convention, the Constitution, would be torn to pieces. The West simply asked that the Constitution be so amended that slaves may be taxed according to value. She would be content with that amendment. And this we believe to be the view of all thinking men here."

It is therefore apparent that this scare-crow of my competitor's manufacture has no foundation and that he has not truly represented the sentiments of the Western people for whom he undertakes to speak.

**RAILROADS.**

Mr. P. said, my competitor has compared the amount paid into the treasury by this district with the amount paid by the 8th Congressional district and has been comparing the amount paid by each county in which we have spoken with the amount paid by Burke county and has based upon these data an appeal to Eastern men against Equal Taxation upon the ground that the East has contributed largely to Western Railroads, and that the West is already largely indebted to them. Such is not the fact. The East is rather indebted to the West for a large proportion of the Railroads of the State. I have had an investigation made of this subject which I believe to be accurate, and I do not believe that my competitor or any one else will deny its accuracy. Of the 684 miles of railroads completed in the State 480 miles are East of Raleigh and only 204 miles West of Raleigh.—The East has more than twice as much railroad as the West, and two dollars have been expended for Eastern Railroads where one has been expended for western roads. If this then, is a question of sectional indebtedness we of the East are already largely indebted to our connection to which I desire to call to the attention of slave owners. Railroads are especially for their benefit, for by increasing the facility of getting the products of slave labor to market they increase the value of that labor and add largely to the profits of slave property. The railroads of the State run through many of the largest slave holding Counties, and three fifths of the whole slave population of the State is in those counties through which three Railroads run, to say nothing of the adjoining counties which are also benefited by them.

[The black polls of the Counties traversed by Railroads sum up as follows:

Ral. & Gaston R. R.	23,364
Wil. & Weldon R. R.	16,583
N. Car. R. R.	16,173
A. & N. C. R. R.	7,921
West N. C. R. R.	5,120
Wil. & Charlotte R. R.	15,877

86,038

Showing three fifths of the black polls in the State in the counties through which these Railroads run.] If we should count also the counties adjoining these, any reason then, why slave property should not contribute its equal proportion to the building of these roads? But even Railroads in the West, while furnishing facilities for getting to market, are of equal benefit to the East by furnishing freights to our roads, and pouring into the lap of our Eastern parts the rich products of the fertile lands of the West. (Applause.) I said in Currituck and elsewhere, and I say here to day that I am in favor of running the Western Extension to the Tennessee line at the earliest practicable time.—[Gov. Ellis says that he is also in favor of this.] I voted for it in the last Legislature, worked for it and talked for it, and intend to continue to do all I can to accomplish it whether in the East or West, whether in the legislature or out of it, or whether elected Governor or not elected Governor. It is no question of East and West; it is a question involving the interest, the prosperity and the glory of my native State. [Tremendous applause.] South Carolina and Virginia have had the credit and the benefits of the products of North Carolina. This should be permitted no longer, North Carolina should be united in interest and feeling as it is in the glory arising from the memory of the past. I deprecate such sectional appeals as I have heard here to day. We are one people—we have a common interest in the deeds and fame of our revolutionary fathers—a common reverence for their memory, a common pride in the battle fields of liberty. We are linked together by the glories of the past, and by the hopes of the future, let us also be linked by the interests of the present. I am an Eastern man and am speaking to Eastern men and I tell them that if I am elected Governor I shall be no Governor of the East, no Governor of the West, but a Governor of N. Carolina. [Applause.]

I was born in the East and reared in the East and I cherish the associations of my early days. I am attached to her plains and her sea coast—to the sluggish streams that wind by the place of my humble birth and washes the play ground of my childhood—to the broad river whose swelling tides pass by the scenes of the labors of my mature manhood. But while I cherish these, I thank my Creator that I have a heart large enough to desire the prosperity of every portion of my native State. [Continued applause.] I give no ear to sectional appeals—I acknowledge no sections in the good old North State, but shall continue to labor for the prosperity of every portion of it from the mountains to the seaboard.

The speech of Mr. P. was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic demonstrations of applause. It was truly one of close, logical argument and thorough investigation. His reputation as a debater was well sustained, and his friends were buoyant, cheerful—jubilant at the brilliant success their gallant standard-bearer had achieved. The force and evident effect with which he pressed the policy and duty of the Eastern people and the slave owners in sustaining the great principle of Constitutional Equality won for him the confidence and the admiration, not only of his own party, but also of many who have been decidedly opposed to him in politics.—This effect has sent an electric thrill of joy and enthusiasm to the hearts of his friends that will cause them to work or the success of the cause. No Whig candidate has left Craven County with more ardent admirers than John Pool. If our friends throughout the State give as good an account of themselves in August as Craven County, the good old State is irreversibly "redeemed, disenfranchised and regenerated."

Get your enemies to read your works in order to mend them; for your friend is so much your second self, that he will judge, too like yourself.

Men of genius are often dull and inert in society, as the blazing meteor when it descends to earth is only a stone.

**Speech of William W. Holden in the Charleston Convention.**

"Mr. Holden, of North Carolina. I beg leave as a delegate at large from the State of North Carolina, to make a statement to the Convention. My State has thus far, been a modest one in this Convention. I ask leave now, to explain my position. I came here to ask this Convention to distinctly repudiate squatter sovereignty. After consideration and reflection, however, upon this subject, I desire to say that, for the purpose of harmony and conciliation, I am willing to take the Cincinnati platform, pure and simple, subject to the decision of the supreme court of the United States (applause), the Dred Scott, decision, and all future decisions on the subject of slavery in the Territories of the United States.

Sir, I profess to be a National Democrat, out and out, while, at the same time, I declare myself a true Southern man. I came here, not to a sectional Convention, but to a national Convention. I have read with glowing and gratified emotions, Mr. President, the noble declarations made by you in one of the free States, consequent upon the John Brown raid in the State of Virginia; and, sir, so long as you sit there and sustain the action of a majority of the States, without regard to section, I will stand by you.—(Applause.)

Mr. President, I have to say that my sympathies, my most profound and heartfelt sympathies, are with my Southern brethren in the movement they have made, but, Sir, speaking for myself alone, as a delegate from the State of North Carolina, I will do no act and will unite in no movement that shall look towards a dissolution of the Union of these States. Sir, in my humble opinion, the destinies of this Union are inseparably interwoven with the prosperity of the National Democratic party of this country. But, if the lofty and noble columns of this Constitution are destined to fall—if discord and dissolution shall prevail where law and order now prevail—if the great light now illumines the Western hemisphere, must go out in darkness and night, no man may say that up to this hour the National Democratic party is responsible for the consequences that may follow. In my opinion they have so far done their whole duty. I have no sympathy with the reflections I have heard cast upon the noble and faithful Democracy of the Northern States. (Applause.)

Mr. President, I have this further remark to make. I shall respect and abide by the action of this Convention so long as it remain a National Democratic Convention, composed of a majority of all the States. But if this Convention should be left without a majority, I would then have no course to choose but to retire from it, and to do the best I can for my native land.

*A Sensible Young Lady.*—Said a young lady, who was fashionably educated at the boarding school, and indulged in idleness at home, so that there was neither strength or elasticity in her frame, "I used to be so feeble that I could not even raise a broom, and the least physical exertion would make me ill for a week. One sweeping day I went bravely to work, cleaning thoroughly the parlors, three chambers, the front stairs and hall, after which I lay down and rested until noon, when I arose and eat a heartier meal than for many a day. Since that time, I have occupied some portion of every day in active domestic labor, and not only are all my friends congratulating me upon my improved appearance; but in my whole being—mind, body and spirit—I experience a wonderful vigor, to which I have hitherto been a stranger. Young ladies, try my Catholicon."

*The Conventions.*—The Constitutional Union Convention will meet in Baltimore on Wednesday, 9th instant; the Black Republican, wool-gathering Convention, at Chicago on the 16th instant; the Constitutional Democratic Convention, at Richmond, on the 11th June, and the adjourned Squatter Sovereignty Convention, in Baltimore, on the 18th June.