

not millions of acres in North Carolina, worth many millions of dollars, and regularly taxed, which do not yield the owner any profit whatever? Why should the owner pay a high tax on unproductive land whilst the slaveholder pays no tax on unproductive negroes—supposing that they were unproductive, which we deny?

A persistent effort is made by the Democrats to deceive people into the belief that the object of the Whigs is to devise new subjects of taxation—subjects none exempt, such as the household furniture of the "poor widow," &c. This is not only false, but it is absurd. The Legislature has no right to tax such things, and if it were designed or desired to exercise that right there would be no need to call a convention to give the power. But the Legislature has not the right to tax negro property according to its value. That is expressly forbidden by the Constitution; and it is therefore necessary to get an amendment of the constitution to confer the right to equalize taxation between lands and negroes. When the Whigs come to power, they will desire that the taxes on land and on the leading subjects of taxation, but not to create new subjects unless the public necessities should demand them.

At some future time we propose to show that, as only the same amount of revenue will be required under the one system or the other, when the amount levied on negroes is increased, the amount levied on lands will be correspondingly diminished, and so in many cases a man's tax will be reduced, or materially increased or diminished. For the present we must pause for want of space.

Educational—To Teachers of Common Schools.

We ask attention to the following circular, and hope the teachers, who may have it in their power to be present, may be much benefited:

The Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the County of Alamance, desire to inform you that Professor W. H. Doherty, President of Graham College, has kindly consented to devote three days, viz: May 28, 29, 30, to the gratuitous instruction of the Teachers, Ladies and Gentlemen of Common Schools in this County, (and all other teachers who may attend), in the modern, approved, Norman methods of teaching, introduced by the late Hon. Horace Mann, and now universally adopted in all public schools of the Northern States and Western Cities.

Interesting and instructive Lectures will also be given, every day, in Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, &c., illustrated by beautiful experiments with the apparatus of the College.

Our excellent and beloved State Superintendent of Schools, C. H. Wiley, Esq., has promised to attend, and will address the Teachers.

The citizens of Graham and its vicinity will cheerfully provide board and lodging gratuitously, for all Teachers, and thus no expense will be incurred during the Convention.

Professor Doherty is well known as one of the most learned, devoted and experienced instructors in this country: long associated as Senior Professor in Antioch College, with the late Hon. Horace Mann, he had every means of acquiring perfect familiarity with the improved methods of instruction introduced by that distinguished educator, and now universally adopted in all good schools, under the name of the "Normal Method."

It is, therefore, the earnest desire of the Superintendents, and of all others interested in the welfare and progress of our Common Schools, that you will attend, without fail, in Graham on the days above mentioned, and embrace this favorable opportunity of acquiring valuable and practical knowledge in your honorable profession of teaching.

The meetings will commence at 10 o'clock on Monday morning, 28th day of May, next, in the College buildings. All Teachers will please give in their names, as they arrive, to John Trolinger, Esq., or to Dr. P. A. Holt, by whom they will be directed to lodgings.

It is expected that all Teachers will be provided with paper, pencil and the text books used in their Schools.

Look to Baltimore.

Occurrence at Charleston have demonstrated the irreconcilable antagonisms that exist in the principles and opinions of those who have constituted the Democratic organization. The country now sees that there is no common ground of governmental policy and constitutional construction with that party. Their claim to be national can no longer be urged. By the withdrawal of the delegates of most of the Southern States, proclamation is made to the world that Democracy in the North and Democracy in the South can no longer co-operate—that they are distinct and antagonistic factions; and that if the government is to be administered, the sentiment of nationalism re-established, and the Union preserved, these things must be achieved by some other party. Democracy is unequal to the task! What then is the country to do? What are Democrats themselves to do? Of sectional in all its feelings, in all its principles, in the very theatre of its existence, and in the Black Republican. The only hope for the country, the only resort for the Democrats, in such an exigency, is the movement now in progress—in the heart and in the van of which is the noble band of Whigs who have survived the wreck of their party—for the formation of a constitutional Union Party. Such an organization has now become an absolute necessity. Such an organization only, can save the country from the perils of sectionalism—the horrors of disunion.

Presenting itself just at this fatal crisis in the history of the Democratic party—just in the flush of Black Republican assurance of victory, the patriotic movement which is to assume shape and present itself bodily before the nation next week at Baltimore seems ordained of that great power that has so guarded the interests and guided the destinies of our country from the beginning, as to leave us room to hope that in every trouble we shall find a way of escape. To Baltimore then, and to counsels of the loyal men who have been commissioned to assemble there, let the country look for deliverance.—*Whig*.

Medical Society of North Carolina.

The eleventh annual meeting of this Society was held in the town of Washington on the 25th 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 localities which prevailed.

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. J. Pittman, of Tawborough, was

re-elected President, and Dr. J. J. Summerville, of Hatteras, C. J. Murphy, and W. A. B. Norcum Vice Presidents. Secretary, Dr. W. G. Thomas; Treasurer, C. W. Graham; Orator, Dr. D. T. Tayloe, 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 professional gentlemen of Washington to entertain 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 were spared to render their stay agreeable, the meeting of 1861 will be long remembered by those who were so fortunate as to be present on that occasion.—*Raleigh Standard*.

THE PATRIOT.

EDITED BY M. S. SHERWOOD, JAMES A. LONG.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

Friday, : : : : : May 11, 1860.

FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN POOL,

OF PASQUOTANK.

Notice to Subscribers.

Subscribers who find a *check mark* on their papers are notified that their names will be erased from the list in four weeks thereafter, unless payment of subscription be made before that time. Those who do not know the exact amount of their indebtedness, can send about what they suppose they owe, and we will send a receipt, with a statement of the account, will be returned.

To our Advertising Customers.

We take this occasion to inform our advertising customers, that we shall in the future adhere closely to our rule, setting up all advertisements in a uniform style—solid and compact. No large, display letters will hereafter be used, in putting up advertisements for good or for evil.

Executive Committee.

Hon. Sion H. Rogers, chairman has called a meeting of the Opposition Executive Committee in Raleigh the 11th May.

Whig Candidates.

We notice that the Whigs in the various counties, are bringing out their candidates. This is just as it should be. In Wake county, Messrs. Sion H. Rogers, K. P. Battle and J. P. H. Russ, are the candidates in the commons. This is a strong ticket, and we have every assurance that it will be successful. Let the Whigs of other counties go and do likewise; bring out your candidates—do it at once, and let them go to work. Bring out your strong men, lay aside all personal differences, and let every thing be done for the good of the cause.

Who are the Successful?

We publish in another paragraph in this day's paper that Mayor Wood's party of delegates have been rejected, and Dean Richmond's party have been voted by the Democratic Convention, the delegates to represent the State of New York.

All who are at all acquainted with the history of German Wood must be aware that he has been a bold and true friend of the South. Not so, however, has Dean Richmond. Here is the proof.

Dean Richmond, of Genesee sustained the Buffalo platform of 1848, and actively supported the ticket headed by Martin Van Buren for President. The following is one among the resolutions comprising the famous platform of 1848, sustained by Dean Richmond.

Resolved, That we inscribe on our banner free soil, free speech, free labor and free men; under a free will, light and right, until a triumphant victory shall reward our efforts.

We will not forget to refer to the political character of several other delegates from New York who are now figuring in the Charleston Convention and who are bitter enemies of the South and its Institutions.—*Charleston Bulletin*.

What has Robert P. Dick, Esq., and the other delegates of the Charleston Convention, from N. C. to say to the above from the *Charlotte Bulletin*, a Democratic paper? Will Mr. Dick please tell the democracy of Guilford and of the 5th district, how he could retain his seat in the Convention, after Fernando Wood had been refused a seat, and the Dean Richmond party admitted, whose motto inscribed upon their banner, is "free soil, free speech, free labor and free men, under a free will, light and right, until a triumphant victory shall reward our exertions." This sounds very much like some things read from Helper's Book on the trial of Daniel Worth. And now just look at the two pictures—on the 28th of April, Daniel Worth was on his trial in Greensboro, for the circulating of just such sentiments as the above, and convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for twelve months—and on the very same day, Mr. Dick and the other North Carolina delegates were sitting in Convention side by side, with the very authors of these sentiments—the very men who had sent Worth out as an ensnary, to promulgate their doctrines in the South. And with these men, Mr. Dick was acting to make a President. A President for what? Why, to save the country. Did the North Carolina delegates represent the sentiments of the North Carolina democracy, in the Charleston Convention? We pause for a reply. What says the Standard?

THE CORONATION.

The Young Ladies of Edgeworth, favored the citizens of Greensboro on the 5th, with a May-day Celebration. Miss Mary Morehead was crowned by her companions as the Queen of Love. She wore her honors meekly and with dignity, and to the admiration of all. The evening was delightful, and quite a large concourse of the citizens were out to witness the interesting proceedings of the young ladies. After the Coronation, the Queen in behalf of the young ladies of Edgeworth, presented a beautiful flag to the Guilford Greys, accompanied with a very neat and appropriate address. Mr. Henry C. Gorrell received the flag on behalf of the Greys, and responded in quite an eloquent speech. The Salisbury Band were in attendance, and discoursed most eloquent music.—The Band is composed of very gentlemanly and fine looking gentlemen. The Band in their performances, did themselves much credit—they are all favorites with our citizens.

We will give the proceedings next week in full. The Greys are an honor to our town and county—and the flag which was presented to them, is a well bestowed compliment.

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The Discussion. We surrender a very large portion of our paper this week, to the discussions of Gov. Ellis, and Mr. Pool at Smithfield and Goldsboro, and to the proceedings of the Charleston Convention—consequently we have but little space for editorial. It is very desirable and necessary that the West should fairly and fully understand the positions of our candidates, as taken by them in the East, so that when they come West there will be no chance for dodging, and that they may be held fairly and squarely to the record.

It is truly gratifying to see how squarely and fairly Mr. Pool stands on the platform, and to see how Ellis has been disappointed—as Ellis no doubt opened the canvass in the East, with the expectation, that Mr. Pool, would in that section be disposed to doge the *ad valorem* issue. If such was his calculation, how sadly and egregiously has he been disappointed. Mr. Pool's position is all that the West could desire, or ought to ask—a change of the constitution, so that slaves may be taxed as property, and not as persons; as the abolitionists claim they should be.

Mr. Pool's triumph over Ellis at Goldsboro, is represented as complete, and that hundreds of the democracy of Wayne, will next August either not go to the election, or if they do, will vote for Mr. Pool. There is great excitement in the East, and the deepest interest is felt in the approaching election. The Whigs every where are highly elated with their prospects, and the democracy are correspondingly depressed. Let every Whig do his duty, and the day will be ours.

Conviction of Robert T. Williams.

One of the most exciting trials that has ever taken place in North Carolina, has just been concluded in Rockingham Superior Court, and has resulted in the conviction of Robt. T. Williams of the murder of Margaret Helton. The case was called up on Thursday last week. On Saturday after dinner J. H. Boyd stated the grounds of defence, when Mr. Solicitor Settle commenced the argument for the prosecution, speaking until 9 or 10 o'clock; Hon. John A. Gilmer then spoke in defence of the prisoner until about 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, when the argument was suspended until Monday morning of this week; Monday was occupied by J. R. McLean, Esq., for the State, and Hon. Jas. T. Morehead for the prisoner. Late Monday evening Judge Bailey delivered his charge to the jury, who after an absence of about one hour, rendered a verdict of guilty. On Tuesday morning the Judge sentenced the prisoner to be hung, from which judgment Williams took an appeal to the Supreme Court.

Whig Convention.

On the 2nd inst., the Whig Convention, held in Graham to nominate a candidate on the part of Alamance, for the Senatorial district composed of the counties of Randolph and Alamance, was postponed to the third Saturday of this month.

A full representation of the county is desired. Let all of Alamance come up on the 15th inst. Let us have a full expression of the wishes of the Whig party on that day.

Two Sets of Delegates.

For the first time there will be seen two sets of delegates from N. C. for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. Mr. Dick and others, delegates to the Douglas Convention meet in Baltimore on the 15th of June, and another set to the Constitutional (quere) Convention to meet in Richmond on the 2nd Monday of June.

THE AD.

The Ad this week, has started on its mission. A large number of extra copies are printed, so as to supply back numbers to new subscribers. Send on your Clubs. There are a few bursles still left.

STRAWBERRIES.

We are indebted to Mrs. McCadoo for some very fine strawberries. They were very large, and of the finest flavor. Strawberries are very delicious of themselves, but as a present from a lady they are doubly so.

News From Charleston.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Herald, telegraphing that paper under date of 1st inst., furnishes the following items of news, &c., touching the conventions in Charleston:

The Pennsylvania delegation have held a meeting and stand eighteen to nine votes in favor of joining the Southern secessionists. The secession convention organized to-night, and twelve States were represented—namely, Delaware, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and New York. The representatives of these States signed the roll.

Mayor Wood, of New York, was introduced by Mr. Lawrence, of Louisiana and was received with tremendous applause.—After a short speech he signed the roll, as also did Dr. Skinner, Mr. Green and others.

Address the people, the members of the convention proceeded to the City Hall, where in the open air, Mr. Lamar and others addressed the multitude.

There are similar meetings all over the city, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails. Lamar said to-night that henceforth and forever there were two organizations. "There is no chance of a re-union. This is probably the last Democratic convention that will ever be held."

More Compliments to the West.—We learn from the *Tarboro' Mercury* that Gov. Ellis said in his speech at that town that:

"The basis would give the control of both houses of the Legislature to the West. It is from the East that the money comes and he believes that the people of the West could afford to build up their railroads, cutting down their mountains, and filling up valleys, and it is the East who must furnish the money. The mischief resulting from this would be incalculable."

We should like to be present when the Governor gets to the West.—*Raleigh Register*

Presbyterian vs. Baptist.—The Presbyterian Witness wants to know if baptize means only to dip or immerse, where the subject out of the water and plunging him in? whereupon the Mississippi Baptist answers the question by asking, "If it means to pour, what authority have Peds Baptists to stop pouring when they have begun?"

Discussion at Goldsboro' Between Messrs. Pool and Ellis.

Large and Attentive Audience.

POOL GLORIOUSLY TRIUMPHANT!

Ellis' own Friends Admitting his utter Demolition.

Reported for the Raleigh Register.

The discussion opened at 11 o'clock, 25th ult., 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 an indication of their adherence to the time-honored principles of the Democratic party.

He said that the Opposition Convention which met in 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 1784, and that this proposition had been made the main point between his competitor and himself; that it was a proposition to amend a sacred compromise between the East and West, which the Convention of 1850 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 the 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 2nd Congressional District, and that it paid into the Treasury one hundred and five thousand dollars, whilst 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 tax on 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 tax on the East, or then went on to show that Mr. Pool had voted against Governor's Bill for a Convention, and also Party'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, they would go as low as anything, and a paper which would do that ought to be called the "Tin Cup Party"; that any government that would tax a poor man's necessities 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 necessities; 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 tell Mr. Pool's views 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 on land; that Mr. Pool was in favor of taxing negroes, whilst he was for decreasing taxes 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 North Carolina, of whatever political faith, he was appearing before his countrymen who cherish the principles of American liberty, and that every man had a right to contradict 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 skimming the surface 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 there was a proposition to alter a compromise which had been effected between the East and the West, which had been made for the benefit of the East. He (Mr. Pool) did not see any ground for asserting that there was a compromise for the benefit of the East, which the East had voted against by overwhelming majorities in every county, and he proceeded to show the votes of the various counties on the subject. Wayne county for 28 votes, against it 936; Beaufort county, for it 90, against it 639; Bertie, for it 96, against it 335; Currituck 22 for, and 115 against it; Camden, 65 for it, against it 333; Chowan, for it 7, against it 322; Columbus, for it 3, against 331; 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 it 375; Hyde, for it 2, against it 430; 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; Northampton, for it 12, against it 286; Pasquotank, for it 6, against it 448; Pitt, for it 32, against it 710; Perquimans, for it 10, against it 431; Tyrell, for it 1, against it 459; Washington, for it 14, against it 409. These were Eastern counties, whilst Western counties voted as follows: Asen, for it 815, against it 44; Buncombe, for it 2, against it 22; Burke, for it 1359, against it 1; Davidson, for it 1034, against it 33; Haywood, for it 45, against it 8; Iredell, for it 1494, against it 18; Lincoln, for it 1887, against it 42; Mecklenburg, for it 1097, against it 67; Rowan, for it 1570, against it 24; Rockingham, for it 612, against it 68; Rutherford, for it 1567, against it 2; Surry, for it 1751, against it 4; Stokes, for it 1001, against it 71; Wilkes, for it 1757, against it 9; Wayne, for it 964, against it 13. How then could his competitor say that this was a compromise for the benefit of the East? He was a compromise for an Eastern audience that was adopted for the protection of their inter-

est, 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 would give 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 protection against unequal taxation, not only to the slave owner, but also to the land owner, to the owner of bank stock and of money interest, and all other leading investments of capital. Mr. Pool had been asked 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 6 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. His competitor said that he did all in their power to effect this, having none of the sacred reverence for the compromise of the constitution, so ostentatiously paraded here-to-day. 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.

He said that equality at the tax law of the State, was the only way to equalize the tax. He said that the tax on the land, and I am not by the one, and that it would 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 not sacrifice the land owner's protection for the sake of equality at the ballot box, and gave nothing in its place, but an increase of his taxes, and now he is increasing the 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 equal protection to the negro, and at the same time to restore the land guarantee and protection which the land owner enjoyed under the constitution of '35. My competitor has misled the crowd to-day into the belief that we would strike out and insert nothing, whereas we propose not only to strike out the laws to insert, so that under one species of law, 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 the man who has a difference you come to apply this rule to the owners of slaves. But my competitor will not come up to this point, but runs off to 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 poor man himself, calls himself a poor man, and asks the people to sympathize with him, 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 owner's. 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 he has no certain amount of revenue to raise to the support of the State government, he can explain to the people why 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, and tax a poor man according to his poverty, is a plan as unfair to the rich, and then turns around and plays to the poor, and says that he is one of the poor, and 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 does not state directly that it is a distinctly disclaimed in every respect; but he says that is an inference which he draws from our platform. Then let us examine the platforms of both parties, and see which is "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 speak of 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 value, so that no man can be taxed no higher or than another; but at the same time, our platform proposes to discriminate and to give laws to 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 misrepresenting it. It is in the following words: that the constitution may be so modified "that every species of property may be taxed according to its value, with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our State and in-

dustrial pursuits of her citizens." Now the duty is to discriminate in favor of industrial pursuits, is to give the legislature, elected by an industrial people, power to exempt from taxation those articles necessary to carry on the operations of labor. This is a question of power, and the legislature, fresh from the people, can, from time to time, exercise it in accordance with the will and interest of the people. But the Democratic platform is a very different affair. Undertaking to prescribe the duty of the legislature in passing a revenue law, it holds on to the prohibition in the constitution which forbids them to tax slaves according to value, but in regard to every other species of property it goes on in the following words: "We deem it the duty of the legislature, when passing acts for the raising of revenue, so to adjust taxation as to bear as practicable within the limits of the constitution upon the various interests and classes of property in all sections of the State." It would bear then, every species of property in all sections of the State, and it states the "duty" of the legislature to make it do so.

I ask my competitor if tin cups are not one species of property? He answered yesterday that they were. Then let him tell us how much would he bear upon a tin cup. Argoose eggs a species of property? Then how much would he bear upon the old woman's goose eggs. He must bear upon them some if he would bear upon every species of property. It would seem that my competitor is a tin cup man, and his party. He seems to have been aware of this, and has endeavored to find no way to get out of it, except by taking the start of us and endeavoring to put it upon our shoulders, when it was really upon his. My competitor is not the originator of this system of tactics. It is not original with him. It is upon the old principle of thief crying out thief! In his Raleigh speech behind my back; and when my friends were not allowed to correct any misstatements of my position, he raised this unjust cry against me, and then printed it in his pamphlet form, and has been sending it by thousands, to the innumerable of the mails, all over the State into all the cross roads and dark corners, wherever it was calculated to deceive the people as to our relative positions. Let it be understood hereafter that my competitor is the "tin cup" man and his party is the tin cup party. But this game of my competitor could serve only to throw dust in the eyes of the poorer and more ignorant classes, and deceive them into opposition to a measure calculated for their good. But my competitor is evidently preaching principally for the vote of the slave owner. He says the equal taxation drives slaves from the State, I say that any man who would leave the State because he pays his just proportion of his taxes, would leave his country for his country's good. But where would he carry his slaves? Every Southern State, except North Carolina, and perhaps Virginia, taxes slaves as property and not as persons. North Carolina alone goes upon the Black Republican idea, and taxes slaves as persons, equally with the poll tax on other property. Like the other southern States. South Carolina taxes every negro old and young, valuable and worthless, one dollar a piece. He certainly could not carry them there, for that would be a much higher tax than he pays in North Carolina. The statistics now show that there is not less than \$700,000,000 property in this State. If \$100,000,000 were exempt under the discriminating clause in our platform, which would be nearly \$1,000 in the heads of every voter, it would leave \$600,000,000. This property, taxed 10 cents on \$100 valuation, would raise the amount of revenue at present necessary for the State, viz: \$600,000. These figures show that my competitor to be near enough correct for the argument of this question. Slaves, in the aggregate, do not now pay quite 6 cents on \$100 valuation, whilst land pays 20 cents and some other property more. It ought to be equalized. It would increase the aggregate tax on slaves 4 cents on \$100 valuation, and decrease it on land 10 cents on the \$100 valuation. Four cents on the \$100 valuation certainly would not drive slaves out of the State. But my competitor says the discrimination in this question would increase the jealousy of non-slaveholders against slaveholders. This is an imputation on the honest non-slaveholders of the State.—But I think the best way to remove jealousy is to remove the cause of it.—Nothing is so well calculated to beget this jealousy as for the non-slaveholder to see that the slave owner is not paying his just proportion of the taxes, and that he is paying his taxes for him. It is said that slave-ry is in danger, and that we are upon the verge of actual war within the abolitionists in the defence of negro property. Who is to fight the battle? Slave owners have scarcely 20,000 fighting men in North Carolina, according to the census, while the non-slave owners have near 100,000 fighting men. Slave owners must call upon them to fight their battles, their families must be left and reduced to distress, and their bosoms be bared to the bullets of the enemy in defence of the slave owner's property. I appeal to the magnanimity of wealthy slave owners if it is right and honest in them to cling with a miser's grasp to a constitutional advantage which they have over these poor men, by which they force them to pay the taxes which slave property ought to pay.—Honest slave owners ought to be willing to pay their just proportion of the taxes. My competitor will appeal to their prejudices in vain, unless I much mistake them. Equal taxation would give to the non-slaveholder an interest in the institution of slavery, better than the taxation of slavery, because taxes taxation on slaveholders would lessen his taxes. This would strengthen the institution of slavery, which now needs strengthening. The other southern States have strengthened it in this way, and it is time North Carolina had followed their example. She taxes slaves as persons—they as property. Let her unite with them in making no difference between slaves and other property, that the south may present an undivided front against the abolition doctrine, that slaves should be treated as persons. But my competitor is endeavoring to make this a sectional question in the State by preaching up East and West, and of interest against East than West, although there are more slaves in the East. I deprecate raising an issue between the sections. I do not know which section has the greatest amount of property, but which ever section does have the greatest amount of property, that section ought, in justice, to pay the greatest amount of taxes. But my competitor is endeavoring to frighten Eastern men with the imaginary horrors of a convention on the federal basis. He says I am for a Convention on the federal basis. My platform does not say whether it is to be an open or restricted convention, but I have no objection to an open convention on the federal basis. There is no danger in it to any section. He says the West would grasp after power and would change the basis of representation in the Senate, by which they could put their hands in Eastern men's pockets and build their railroads.—The convention would be on the same basis as the House of Commons, and the opinion of that body on the subject of changing the Senate basis, will show what will be the opinion of the proposed convention. The proposition to change the Senate basis has been sev-

eral times before the House of Commons, but never received a respectable vote. It came up distinctly twice in the Senate of 1

