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For the Patriot.  
When Looking backward through the  
Dream of Years.

How many a gem of thought we might have kept,  
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Which then so carelessly aside we cast.

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From the Wilmington Daily Herald, May 2.

Gen. Dockery in Wilmington.

According to appointment, Gen. Dockery addressed the people of this County at the Court House yesterday afternoon. The Court Room was filled to overflowing; indeed we have rarely witnessed at any political meeting in this place so large an assemblage. Apart from the interest which ordinarily attaches to the discussion of political subjects, was felt that natural regard by the Republican Whigs for the success in debate, as well as the polls, of their candidate, comparatively as he was a stranger. In the discussion which took place between Gen. Dockery and S. J. Person, Esq., (who appeared for Mr. Bragg), we are sure we speak the conviction of all the Whigs present, that our candidate bore himself with an ability, candor, and honesty worthy of all commendation. He surprised and delighted his hearers. We had expected a plain, straight forward, strong speech; but he added to all this such an intimate knowledge of the subjects he discussed, and illustrated them so forcibly, yet so clearly, with so much ease and terseness, that we felt that the Whig cause had an able, a very able defender and supporter in him. Of this conclusion, we imagine, were the Locofocos, before the end of the discussion, for it cannot be denied, that he bore off the honors in this fight.

George Davis, Esq., having introduced in becoming terms, the General to the audience, he after a few introductory remarks, took up the subject of *Constitutional Reform*, and avowed himself in favor of Free Suffrage. He had always been its advocate, and contended that the people desired this change in the Constitution, and that he was ready to give it to them. The Democrats had talked and promised, and legislated upon this subject, but what had it all amounted to after running the State to very great expense, the people were as far from getting this change as in the outset. He contended that the shortest, cheapest, surest mode to have this change effected, would be the mode proposed by the Whigs, that of a Convention. By a Convention properly organized, composed as it would be of the ablest men in the State, elected for the purpose, such change in the organic laws might be deemed essential, could be made, and be ratified by the Legislative mode, and at much less expense. He was not afraid to trust the people. The Constitution was safer in their hands than in those of politicians who tinkered at it for political advancement. In this connection, he paid a high compliment to the distinguished men who composed the Convention of 1835, and gave a slight history of Free Suffrage, which he said was the landing of Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, who kindly gave it to Gov. Reid as a hobby.

Gen. Dockery next referred to *Common Schools*, and his remarks on this head were forcible and at times eloquent. He alluded to the blessings of Education, and his own limited opportunities when young. As a sick man could appreciate the blessings of health, so deprived of the benefits of a good education as he had been, he knew how to appreciate them. His head was now silvered by age, but all his exertions had been, and would be, to extend as far as possible the advantages of education over all the State. His remarks on this head were appropriate, and feelingly expressed.

On the subject of *Internal Improvements*, he was as in all things else, candid and above board. He had always been the friend of Internal Improvements. He was in favor of the extension of the Central Rail Road, East and West. When recently at Edenton, Mr. Bragg, his Democratic competitor, had asked him whether he was in favor of the extension, he had promptly replied that he was—Turning then, said the General, to Mr. Bragg, I asked him whether he also was in favor of the extension. Mr. Bragg replied, that he had no right to interfere here. I asked him again, and received the same reply. I then charged him with dodging, and asked him the further question, whether he (Mr. Bragg) was not in favor of borrowing money to build this extension, and he replied that he was not. The General then proceeded to show that this amounted to hostility to the Road, since no Rail Road was ever constructed without borrowing money, unless it might be in the case of the Rail Roads west, which were built by donations of the public lands.

He commented upon the Resolution of the Democratic Convention on this subject, upon which Mr. Bragg, from being a strong anti-Internal Improvement man, had planted himself, and showed its utter insincerity and speciousness. What did it amount to? Generalities. Resolved, &c., "that it would be politic and proper for the Legislature, from time to time, to extend such further aid, &c., &c., as a just regard for the means and resources of the State will prudently allow." What is "a just regard?" Who is to be judge? When will it be prudent to make appropriations? Nothing definite, nothing tangible. No direct pledge of assistance to Internal Improvements, either those commenced or to be commenced, but simply a vague declaration, that "such further aid" should be rendered, as "a just regard," &c., will "prudently" allow. What a miserable, equivocal Resolution was this. It amounted to nothing, and the Democrats knew it. Yet this was the Resolution on which Mr. Bragg relied to make the people believe him an Internal Improvement man.

General Dockery next alluded to the improvement referred to our own Bar, and paid a high compliment to the efforts of Mr. Badger in procuring through the Senate an appropriation of \$200,000 for its improvement. He also commented upon the efforts of Mr. Ashe in the same cause; and while he charged Mr. Ashe with no delinquency or inattention as regards this very important business, because he believed he would exert himself in behalf of the interests of Wilmington, he nevertheless showed that thus far his efforts had been unavailing, and proceeded to explain the reasons therefor. It was impossible to obtain appropriations so long as the Democratic doctrine prevailed; for no member of Congress could get an appropriation for his own port, when he steadily refused to vote for appropriations for other ports, on the ground that it was non-constitutional to do so.

On the subject of the *Public Lands* and their disposal by Congress, General Dockery was clear and satisfactory. He gave a succinct history of the question, and claimed for North Carolina, her just, equitable and religious share of the Public Domain. Mr. Bragg, his competitor, had declared that he would not see North Carolina a beggar at the feet of the General Government. Nor would he: he wished her legal share only, and he deemed it true manliness to insist upon our rights. The lands were being given away. It was perfectly constitutional for the new States to receive them, but it was unconstitutional for North Carolina to do so. This was Democratic logic. Democrats argued that the land should be used to meet the expenses of Government; but the time had come, according to Gen. Cass, one of the great Democratic lights, when Gen. Jackson's predilection was reversed, and the lands were no longer necessary as a source of revenue. We had now a surplus in the Treasury of \$30,000,000, and it was daily increasing. The General alluded to his vote on Bennett's Land bill, (in reply to remarks by Mr. Person) and stated that although the bill did not render to North Carolina her full justice, yet that he voted for it on the principle that half a loaf was better than no bread, and he would vote for it again were he in Congress. His remarks on this subject were extended, and we cannot follow him as we would wish.

The Editor of the *Raleigh Standard*, said the General was very desirous of knowing his position on the *Nebroski bill*. He, the General, had no disguise, he would gratify him. While repudiating the doctrine of *sovereignty*, and stating that the bill contained exceptional features, yet, that recognizing as it did a Southern principle, were he in Congress he would vote for it. He occupied ground similar to that of Mr. Badger and of Mr. Kerr on this subject. But why did not the Democrats pass the bill; they had a large majority in the House; he should not be surprised in the event of its defeat, that the Whigs would be made responsible for it.

In the course of his remarks, the General paid a deserved compliment to the enterprise and prosperity of Wilmington; spoke of the contest in which he was engaged; that terminate as that contest may, his best energies should always be as they had heretofore been, for the development of the resources of North Carolina, and for the prosperity and true greatness of the whole State.

He made a decidedly favorable impression upon our people. Plain, honest, unassuming, there is nothing of the politician about him. You know him at once to be a frank, manly, reliable man, no humbug, above board, sincere, in whose statements the people may rely. He is a much stronger man in debate too, than had been supposed; ready, armed at all points, equal to the emergency. He "wooded" his Democratic adversary yesterday in beautiful style; turned the tables on him amid roars of laughter; brushed away his sophistries with an iron hand. The Whigs were delighted with the result of the interview; more so, we think, than we have seen for a long while.

Mr. Person replied for Mr. Bragg at much length. We have not the space to-day, to follow his argument, nor Gen. Dockery's rejoinder. We may allude to these to-morrow. The discussion occupied the whole of the afternoon, and was conducted with courtesy and good humor.

Gen. Dockery left this morning to speak at Smithville, pursuant to appointment. He will return this afternoon, and to-night leave in the cars for Whitesville.

*Acquittal of Ward.*—The *Washington Union* of Saturday last says: "We understand that a telegraphic dispatch from Elizabethtown, Kentucky, was received in this city last evening, announcing that Matthew F. Ward, tried for the murder of Mr. Butler, had been acquitted of the charge by the jury. It is said that the jury were out with the case but five minutes."

Ward, it will be recollected, shot and killed Butler, a schoolmaster, without any thing like just provocation. The murder was represented at the time as most deliberate and cold-blooded. Gold and legal talents have cheated the gullows of the victim. Thomas F. Marshall and John J. Crittenden, the latter a volunteer in the case, appeared for Ward. We envy these men neither their reputation nor their consciences. Trials of rich men for high crimes in this country are getting to be, in many cases, mockeries of justice. If Ward had been a poor man death by hemp would have been his portion.—*Standard*.

Several hundred English, Welsh, and Danish Mormons have arrived in the city, says the *St. Louis Intelligence*, within the past two weeks.

## Acquittal of Ward for Killing Butler.

A despatch from Elizabethtown, Ky., announces that the jury in the case of Mat. F. Ward, charged with killing Prof. Butler, of Louisville, have after an absence of only about five minutes, returned a verdict of "not guilty." As this verdict will, no doubt, excite universal remark, we recapitulate of the leading facts of the case:

Professor W.H.G. Butler, a gentleman of excellent character and fine education, was formerly a private teacher in the Ward family, who are wealthy citizens of Louisville, and by whom Butler was highly esteemed. At the time of the murder, however, he kept a school of a superior grade in that city, and for a pupil a brother of Matthew F. Ward, named William. This boy had broken the rules of the school by bringing chessmen and distributing them among some of the boys, who threw shells under the seats. This attracted the attention of Mr. Butler, who inquired into the matter, and the fault was fastened on William Ward, who at first denied it. Mr. Butler then corrected the boy for breaking the rules, and for lying. Matthew F. Ward, the next morning on hearing of it, repaired to a gunsmith's shop and purchased two pistols and had them loaded, and in company with his brothers, R.J. Ward also armed, and Wm. Ward proceeded to the school, inquired for Mr. Butler, who came out of an adjoining room, and after a short altercation, shot him through the lungs. Mr. Butler died the next night.

The principal witness against the accused were the scholars of Mr. Butler, who were present in the school room at the time. We subjoin the evidence of one of them.

Edward W. Knight called.—Was present at the school-room of Prof. Butler on the second day of November last. Was in Mr. Sturgis' recitation room, and saw Mat. F. Ward, Robert J. Ward, Jr., and Wm. Ward enter the gate from the street into the school house yard. This was about 10 o'clock. At about 12 o'clock, a negro of Mr. Ward, had called and left word for the books of the Ward boys to be sent home. Had heard some threats from these boys the day previous, which made him expect some trouble the moment he saw the Wards coming into the gate. He immediately went to the door opening into the large school room; the other boys followed, but were immediately called back by Mr. Sturgis, the assistant teacher.

When I got to the recitation room door, the Wards had come in through the passage, and were in the main school-room. Mat. Ward said, "I have a little matter to settle with you; which is the most to blame, the little contemptible puppy who begged chessmen and then lied about it, or the boy who let him have them." Mr. Butler asked Ward to go into his room and he would explain the affair. Mr. Ward said: "No here is the place to answer the question." Butler refused to answer without an explanation. Mr. Ward then said, "Why did you call my brother William a liar?" Mr. Butler said he was not disposed to answer without an explanation. Mr. Ward said, "You are a—liar and a—desecrated." Ward then made a motion as if striking at Butler, who saluted back a little. Butler then raised his right arm and moved towards Ward. Ward drew his hand from his pocket, presented a pistol to Butler's left breast and fired. Butler dropped immediately, exclaiming, "Oh, my wife and child! My God! I'm dead!" Mat. then drew another pistol; and Robert J. Ward drew a knife. Mr. Sturgis came out of his recitation room and Robert said, "Come on, I'm ready." Mr. Sturgis retreated to his room, and soon came out again, and Robert advanced towards him with a knife, and Mr. Sturgis ran back into his room and made his escape out of the window.

All the others testified to nearly the same state of facts, and also that Prof. Butler's right hand was crippled; so that he could not open or shut it, the fingers being about half shut; that in reply to Ward, Butler spoke as if he desired to reason with him—that Ward looked healthy and vigorous, and spoke in a loud tone; whereas Butler's replies were polite and gentle. One or two were under the impression that a moment before the pistol was fired, Butler, on being pronounced a liar, laid his right (crippled) hand lightly on Ward's shoulder, but all were confident no blow was struck.—Others admitted that Butler might have pushed Ward back a little, but the pistol was fired so quick by Ward after he had given the lie to Butler, that it was difficult for them, it appears, to state exactly what occurred.

Dr. Thompson, who was called in to dress the wounds of Butler, testified that the deceased in reply to question, when he was shot, said "we were clinched; Ward called me a liar, and I struck him; we clinched, then, I received a shot; did not know who shot me." The witness further testified that Butler was a small man weighing 134 or 140 pounds; the fingers of his right hand were about half closed and could not be straightened; his arm was probably thrown forward when he received the shot. Dr. Randall, who was also present with Dr. Thompson, testified that Butler said that Ward raised his hand to strike him when he (Butler) gave him a blow, and Ward fired instantly, inflicting the wound of which Butler died in a few hours.

A variety of other testimony was introduced to show the uniform good character and the long continued ill-health of the prisoner, and the just with the intention of shooting Butler, he procured them to take with him to the South, as he was, at the time, preparing to leave for his farm in Arkansas.

These are the leading points of the testimony on which the jury have pronounced the prisoner "not guilty," or in other words, that he was justifiable in killing Butler.

The comments of the press upon the result of this trial are justly severe. The *Petersburg Intelligencer* says:

"We believe that it is of all things the most difficult in this country to enforce against a certain class the law prescribing the punishment for the highest offence that man can commit against man. Poor, friendless, obscure culprits rarely fail to be convicted, and to expiate their guilt upon the gallows before thousands of spectators. It is an easy matter to drag such offenders to an ignominious death. Not so with the favorites of fortune—the possessors of wealth—the aristocrats—the sons of 'first families'—the lordlings of fashion and high life—These are too strong to be caught in the meshes of penal law. Ninety out

of a hundred of these may shoot down, stab or otherwise assassinate the most worthy of their fellow creatures, without any serious dread of punishment. They have only to lavish their gold in their defence and they will triumph. There did occur in New England, a few short years ago, a case in which a Professor of distinguished rank and influential connections was dragged to justice as a murderer—but for one case like this there are, perhaps, a dozen furnished by the criminal Courts of the country in which the rich and powerful assassin is put into the dock only to be acquitted. This remarkable and intolerable distinction between 'high and low'—rich and poor—in this Republic and of boasted equality—is utterly repudiated in monarchical, aristocratical England. We there see the Duke and the peasant, with all the intermediate gradations, alike dealt with by the administrators of justice. George the Third's reason, which he assigned for refusing to pardon Dr. Dodd, was worthy of a King—that Dr. Dodd's high position in society aggravated his crime by the example which it set. It is one of the glories of England that in murder trials there is 'no respect for persons.' The eyes of justice are as blind as those of a marble statue in such trials. Not so in the United States. Justice here has her eyes wide open, and they are often than otherwise turned leniently upon the wealthy offender who goes over her bar with proud defiance, surrounded by troops of friends and eminent counsel. It should not be so—for murder is no less murder when committed by a millionaire than the son of a millionaire, than when committed by the humblest and most indigent individual of the community. We have been led to indulge in these reflections by the result of the trial of the Wards, of Kentucky, for the murder of Professor Butler. Knowing the influence that would be brought to bear in their favor, we did not, for a moment, believe from the first that there was the slightest chance for their conviction, and we are therefore not at all disappointed at the result of their prosecution. It was an affair of moonshine altogether. If Prof. Butler had been shot down by a man who was not worth a ninepence in the world, and whose family was obscure beyond all recognition, the law would have avenged him by swinging up his murderer, for whose escape there would have been no chance. But what would have been the certain issue in the supposed case was far from resulting in the actual one. Ward was acquitted in five minutes by the jury, although one of the prosecuting counsel consumed eight hours in a single speech to them. We wonder that the jury retired at all—that they did not, as soon as the argument was closed, relieve the Judge from all further trouble by unanimously pronouncing the prisoner 'not guilty.'

The *Boston Mail*, commenting on the notorious Ward trial, uses the following strong language:

"The particulars of the murder case in Kentucky, where the two brothers, Ward, proceeded to the school-room of Professor Butler, having previously provided themselves with loaded pistols, for the purpose of destroying an unoffensive man, of cultivated mind and gentle manners, and there murdered him in cold blood, are still fresh in the recollection of the public. His offence was inflicting a mild and very moderate chastisement on a refractory schoolboy. Had such a crime been committed by a man in middling circumstances instead of insolent members of a spurious aristocracy, the populace would hardly have waited for the slow and snail-paced progress of the law; but would have seized the malefactors and hanged them on the limb of the nearest tree. But in this case we see treacherous, cowardly and cold-blooded assassins borne to the Court House in the Governor's carriage, and most eminent lawyers in the State prostrate their talents and the prestige of their legal fame, by volunteering their service to cheat the gullows of two of the most fitting subjects that ever swung from its ignominious summit. An acquittal will place an indelible stain on the escutcheon of Kentucky, and we hope the jury will pause before they inflict it. An acquittal will be a declaration that law is a mockery that crushes the weak, but convives at the atrocities of the strong; that a man of wealth may trample upon those who are his superiors, if placed in an humble position in life; may dye his hands in blood and commit crimes that the Russian despot, or the most intolerant tyrant that occupies a throne dare not, in this age, attempt; and that his wealth will shield him from punishment. The eyes of the whole country are fixed on this trial, and we hope the scandal of an acquittal will not be added to a crime sufficient to transfix humanity with horror. These Wards have become somewhat famous from the influential position of their family in Kentucky, and the public scandal in connection with the celebrated divorce of Miss Sallie Ward from Colonel Lawrence, now attaché of the American embassy to London."

Monday morning, November 18, 1850, the Legislature met at 12 o'clock, but was not fully organized till Wednesday evening the 20th. On that night, if we mistake not, the party first met in caucus to compare notes, and devise ways and means to perpetuate themselves in power. Of course we cannot speak with absolute certainty of all that was said, and done by the brotherhood, while in council. But some things we do know; and we insist upon our readers to believe nothing that we may say that is not fully and to the letter sustained by the votes of the party, as recorded by themselves in the Journals. On this authority we assert when the locofocos first convened in caucus, they were anything but a harmonious body, on the subject of Constitutional Reform. The Hon. Weldon N. Edwards was opposed to any change being made in the Constitution whatever. Mr. Strange was for taking a bold stand, with his friend S. P. Hill, upon the Reid platform, in favor of free suffrage by Legislative amendment and nothing else, at present. Mr. Stevenson, of Craven, said he had been hard pushed in the canvass, and had been forced to pledge himself to his constituents to go for free suffrage and the election of Judges by the people. Mr. Avery said he was from a strong whig county, and had also been compelled to commit himself to his constituents in favor of electing the Judges and Justices of the Peace of this State, by the people. Mr. Saunders remarked that he supposed they all had seen or heard of his Rollsville letter; in that he had committed himself to his constituents to oppose any further appropriations being made to works of Internal Improvements by the State, over and above the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Mizell remarked he had also pledged himself to his constituents to go for a similar amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Love observed that he had come out on the stump openly for a free Convention. Mr. Flemming remarked, the ground he took, and he thought true democratic ground, was first to take the sense of the people at the ballot-box, before any amendment was attempted to be made in the Constitution of the State. Mr. Canady, of course, concurred in this opinion. Senator Flegden observed that he came out on the stump for free suffrage, the election of Judges, Justices of the Peace, and all other officers of the State directly by the people; for his part, he believed in giving the sovereigns of the land the largest liberty at the ballot-box; and no Internal Improvements. Mr. Hill, with

some excitement, said he would denounce here, as he had done throughout Caswell county, the idea of electing the Judges by the people; that was a little too democratic for him. Mr. Ruffin, of Rockingham, said the same. Mr. Avery remarked, he was bound in honor to go for such an amendment. Mr. Stevenson, and several others said the same thing. Mr. Mizell stated the nature and extent of his pledges, and he intended to make an effort to carry them out in good faith. Judge Saunders—I beg my friend from Martin to take back the two last words, for the present, at any rate. Mr. Mizell—I will. Mr. Flemming and Mr. Love both rising at once with considerable excitement, begged Judge Saunders to yield them the floor for a moment. Judge Saunders—certainly, gentlemen; Mr. Flemming can have it first; then Mr. Love. Mr. Flemming—then, sir, permit me to say, when I hear the gentleman from Martin speak of pressing his amendment, I feel bound in honor to go for a free convention, and the white basis in both branches of the Legislature; and I intend to make and continue to make an honest effort until the day of my death, to carry my point. Mr. Love—you have spoken all that I desired to say. Judge Saunders—resuming the floor—Mr. Chairman—I deeply regret to see so much excitement in our meeting, and I cannot see any good likely to grow out of these bickering and heart-burnings. I think my friends from Yancey and Haywood a little too hot on their nush. I, like my friend from Martin, am committed to the citizens of Rollsville against any further appropriations to works of Internal Improvements in this State; and I intend to offer such amendment, but not in good faith—does my friend from Martin hear me? Mr. Mizell—yes, sir. Mr. Flemming, Mr. Sharp and Mr. Love all rising and exclaimed in a loud voice, then I go against this hypocritical caucus mode of amending the organic law of the State. Mr. Saunders, amid the hasty and sonorous rappings of the chairman's hammer, said he hoped the gentlemen would not persist in thus interrupting him and the deliberations of the brotherhood. The gentlemen certainly did not hear him; he remarked for their especial benefit, that the amendment he intended to offer, would not be presented in good faith; and he never expected to vote for it. Mr. Mizell—I cannot go that far, Judge. Mr. Flemming—exactly; after you have got through with free suffrage and some two or three other amendments, you then intend to bring up your death-warrant amendment on Internal Improvements, and press it in good faith for the special benefit of the West, I suppose. Mr. Mizell—I do not promise to wait that long. Mr. Flemming—then I leave the caucuses, to take care of the interests of those who sent me here. Several voices—If you leave, we will kick you out of the party. Mr. Flemming—Kick and be blessed; and with these words he left the caucuses.

Just at this time the excitement became intense. Not a word broke from a member. Silence reigned throughout the room for some time. At length the venerable Nestor of the tribe slowly rose and resumed his stand on the floor; and after casting his eyes cautiously around the room, until he had caught the wishful gaze of every disconsolate locofoco, he slowly exclaimed in a melancholy tone of voice: friends, this is what I should call a crisis and a dangerous one, too, for the democratic party, for I am firmly of the opinion, if we do not manage speedily to head our discussions this night, in this room, we will soon be routed, horse, foot and dragoons, by the well organized forces of the Federal party. Mr. Taylor, of Nash, interrupting the speaker—then, judge, for God's sake, you fix all out for us straight and right, and we will follow. Judge Saunders—I am glad to hear that from my friend Ford. His pleasant voice sounds as the voice of hope to me, and I will say to him, as a gallant American once exclaimed, under almost similar circumstances, "I will try." Great applause, with many smiles of approbation from the brotherhood. After the applause ceased, Gen. Saunders, much revived in spirits, proceeded in substance, as follows:

There is but one remedy for our troubles, and that I take to be a *Select Committee*; [great applause.] The judiciary committee will not hereafter answer our purpose exactly. It is entirely too large to be wielded to advantage at this particular time. If we hope to effect the object we all have so much at heart, it is absolutely essential that we have a Committee at once appointed by the Speaker, that shall be composed of different materials from that of the Judiciary altogether. The present pressing necessities of the party require that we should have a well packed and drilled party committee appointed as soon as possible, to take this whole matter in charge, for the benefit of the party. I am decidedly in favor myself, of instructing the Speaker to appoint on this committee as many young democratic sprigs of the law as he can muster courage to place upon it. It is highly important also that no one be appointed on this committee who is not a man of decided genius and ability, and who it is well known is not troubled much with a tender conscience on this or any other subject. The Democrats on this committee should all be men of skill, who can twist and turn so as to be ready on the shortest notice to meet any emergency that may chance to arise. In short, we want a committee of judgment, intellect, genius, and great brass! A committee that will claim vitality long after it is dead and ought to be forgotten. And I go one step farther, and say that our Speaker must appoint as just such a committee, if we hope to succeed in making capital out of amending the Constitution, for the democratic party in this old Commonwealth. Mr. Dobbin must give us a committee that will, dead or alive, report like a reefer, whenever their triggy chairman shall be approached from the right quarter and in the proper manner. We must all here also bind ourselves under the obligations of a caucus oath or promise to go for free suffrage and against every thing else, until it shall be passed, and then for the election of judges, Magistrates, &c. &c. In the mean time to save our own individual bacon, and to keep up a show of great liberality on the part of the democratic party, it will be necessary for all who have advocated other amendments besides free suffrage before the people, as I and friend Mizell and some others have done, each to draw up the amendment he may have favored, and after introducing it to the House, let it be referred to the Select Committee I have proposed; and that Committee must be instructed to report against all bills and propositions that may be referred to it, and every bill

that I take to be a *Select Committee*; [great applause.] The judiciary committee will not hereafter answer our purpose exactly. It is entirely too large to be wielded to advantage at this particular time. If we hope to effect the object we all have so much at heart, it is absolutely essential that we have a Committee at once appointed by the Speaker, that shall be composed of different materials from that of the Judiciary altogether. The present pressing necessities of the party require that we should have a well packed and drilled party committee appointed as soon as possible, to take this whole matter in charge, for the benefit of the party. I am decidedly in favor myself, of instructing the Speaker to appoint on this committee as many young democratic sprigs of the law as he can muster courage to place upon it. It is highly important also that no one be appointed on this committee who is not a man of decided genius and ability, and who it is well known is not troubled much with a tender conscience on this or any other subject. The Democrats on this committee should all be men of skill, who can twist and turn so as to be ready on the shortest notice to meet any emergency that may chance to arise. In short, we want a committee of judgment, intellect, genius, and great brass! A committee that will claim vitality long after it is dead and ought to be forgotten. And I go one step farther, and say that our Speaker must appoint as just such a committee, if we hope to succeed in making capital out of amending the Constitution, for the democratic party in this old Commonwealth. Mr. Dobbin must give us a committee that will, dead or alive, report like a reefer, whenever their triggy chairman shall be approached from the right quarter and in the proper manner. We must all here also bind ourselves under the obligations of a caucus oath or promise to go for free suffrage and against every thing else, until it shall be passed, and then for the election of judges, Magistrates, &c. &c. In the mean time to save our own individual bacon, and to keep up a show of great liberality on the part of the democratic party, it will be necessary for all who have advocated other amendments besides free suffrage before the people, as I and friend Mizell and some others have done, each to draw up the amendment he may have favored, and after introducing it to the House, let it be referred to the Select Committee I have proposed; and that Committee must be instructed to report against all bills and propositions that may be referred to it, and every bill

## Virginia Interference and Dictation.

The coolest specimen of impudent interference with the concerns of another that we have seen, for a long while, has lately been afforded by the "Portsmouth Globe." That paper, published in Virginia, has actually raised to its mast head the name of Mr. BRAGG, as the "Democratic candidate for Governor of North Carolina." The Editor loses his right to do so upon the ground that he has readers in this State—a pretext that would hold equally good with the "New York Herald" or the "National Era."

Now, there may be more in this movement of the "Globe" than at first meets the eye, and the Editor, if the representation that we have heard be correct, might have alleged a better and more appropriate reason for the extraordinary course he has thought proper to adopt. Mr. BRAGG has been accused (how correctly, we know not,) of having the most decided yearnings towards the "mother of statesmen"—has been regarded, to a extent, as identified with Virginia interests,—and no Virginia politician certainly ever hugged an abstraction more fondly to his bosom, or swore more devoutly by the Resolutions of '38 and '39 than he, THOMAS BRAGG, Esq., of Northampton.

What better evidence of the alarm, which the nomination of Gen. DOCKERY, and the spirit and determination with which the Whigs of North Carolina have entered upon the campaign, have infused into the ranks of locofocoism, could be desired, than the fact that they require help from Virginia? After all, the "Globe" is but imitating the ex-

ample set it by the present Administration in regard to the New York elections. It will not be very long, we suppose, before the power and patronage of the General Government will be brought to bear actively upon the result in this State, also.—*Raleigh Register*.

## Mr. Fillmore and Southern Institution.

When Mr. Fillmore was at Montgomery, Ala., the other day, he paid a visit to the country seat of Major J. H. Cowles, four miles from the city; and (we quote from the Journal,) after taking a view of the beautiful grounds around the mansion of the Major, he was conducted to the negro quarter, where he found a cheerful and happy number of slaves of all ages and sexes, comfortably provided and cared for, who received him with a pleasant smile and much cordiality. On entering one of the rooms, where a number were seated around a cheerful fire, (the evening being quite cold,) they all arose from their seats, and received their visitors most gracefully. We discovered one of the men with a book in his hand, which he seemed desirous to conceal. On being asked what book he was reading, he replied Robinson Crusoe, sir—and expressed the opinion that Crusoe's man Friday, was a funny fellow. We have no doubt Mr. Fillmore was highly gratified to find the slaves so neatly and cleanly clad, and in every way so well provided for, and rendered not only satisfied with their condition, but happy and contented.

We imagine that Mr. Fillmore will find ere his return to the North, what an unnecessary philanthropy abolitionism is.

## Communications.

### Legislative History of Free Suffrage.

[FOR THE PATRIOT.]

MEANS. Editors:—Before we commence giving the history of Free Suffrage, as recorded in the Journals of 1850–51, we propose first writing a short preface to the record, for the purpose of celebrating the truth therefrom, in such a manner as, at least, as will enable the uninitiated to understand to a limited degree, the sordid and selfish motives that prompted the dominant party in the Legislature of that date to act in the unmanly and illiberal manner they did towards the people and their appointments.

For the purpose, then, of abbreviating our remarks as much as possible let us at once commence with the campaign of 1850. Gov. Reid, it will be remembered, was again nominated by the Locofocos and canvassed the State, riding his favorite hobby, free suffrage by Legislative enactment, and recommending nothing else at that time. By pursuing this course he was enabled to triumph over Gov. Manly by a very small majority—there having been some slight defections in the whig ranks against their candidate. The Locofocos also succeeded in electing a decided majority in each branch of the Legislature by openly advocating all kinds of amendments to the Constitution of the State, both by the Legislative mode and a free Convention. Thus flushed with the honors of a sudden victory, and clothed with absolute power for the first time in North Carolina, the members of the untried locofoco party contemplated the past and future with no little pride and self-complacency. When two or more of them chanced to meet, they congratulated each other most heartily over their unexpected success, and were sure to refer in a pleasant way to the meeting of the Legislature before they parted. Every leader of the party loquacious and planned, when they met in Raleigh, to take the robes of office on themselves, and the sceptre of authority into their hands; that their party might be inaugurated and remain in power forever in North Carolina.

The happy time at length arrived, and the locofoco members elect poured into the city of Oaks in full strength, accompanied with a score or two of office seekers. Oh! but it was a lively time with the leaders of the triumphant progressive party.

Monday morning, November 18, 1850, the Legislature met at 12 o'clock, but was not fully organized till Wednesday evening the 20th. On that night, if we mistake not, the party first met in caucus to compare notes, and devise ways and means to perpetuate themselves in power. Of course we cannot speak with absolute certainty of all that was said, and done by the brotherhood, while in council. But some things we do know; and we insist upon our readers to believe nothing that we may say that is not fully and to the letter sustained by the votes of the party, as recorded by themselves in the Journals. On this authority we assert when the locofocos first convened in caucus, they were anything but a harmonious body, on the subject of Constitutional Reform. The Hon. Weldon N. Edwards was opposed to any change being made in the Constitution whatever. Mr. Strange was for taking a bold stand, with his friend S. P. Hill, upon the Reid platform, in favor of free suffrage by Legislative amendment and nothing else, at present. Mr. Stevenson, of Craven, said he had been hard pushed in the canvass, and had been forced to pledge himself to his constituents to go for free suffrage and the election of Judges by the people. Mr. Avery said he was from a strong whig county, and had also been compelled to commit himself to his constituents in favor of electing the Judges and Justices of the Peace of this State, by the people. Mr. Saunders remarked that he supposed they all had seen or heard of his Rollsville letter; in that he had committed himself to his constituents to oppose any further appropriations being made to works of Internal Improvements by the State, over and above the sum of one hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Mizell remarked he had also pledged himself to his constituents to go for a similar amendment to the Constitution. Mr. Love observed that he had come out on the stump openly for a free Convention. Mr. Flemming remarked, the ground he took, and he thought true democratic ground, was first to take the sense of the people at the ballot-box, before any amendment was attempted to be made in the Constitution of the State. Mr. Canady, of course, concurred in this opinion. Senator Flegden observed that he came out on the stump for free suffrage, the election of Judges, Justices of the Peace, and all other officers of the State directly by the people; for his part, he believed in giving the sovereigns of the land the largest liberty at the ballot-box; and no Internal Improvements. Mr. Hill, with



must go to that committee, let it come from whom it may. Thus, my friends, we can, in any opinion, save ourselves and perpetuate our power in North Carolina for all time to come, simply by appointing a Select Committee, and making that committee a party knot a scrape went to hear of all our political sins and faults upon the people far into the dark wilderness of deceit and misrepresentation. And after the committee has served us this noble purpose, who here cares much if it does sink under the great weight of the load of guilt we may as individuals or as a party, think proper to lay upon our own drudge? Sacrifices have sometimes to be made for the common good of far better materials than I hope this committee will be composed of.

These remarks, as well as the plan of operation proposed, delighted the party. All instantly bound themselves to vote down every amendment that might be proposed to the bill that the Select Committee was now authorized to bring in and recommended its passage; Judge Saunders was requested to move the appointment of the committee he had proposed. The caucus now having no further business before it, adjourned in fine spirits and high cheer.

Thursday, November 21. The first thing that we had entered on the Journals of this date, is a string of no less than nine resolutions offered by Judge Saunders, referring the whole of Governor Manly's Message to different committees,—the first of which reads as follows:

Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the amendment of the Constitution and to the installment of the Governor, be referred to a Select Committee.

The Judiciary Committee was too large and important a committee of the House to be drilled and packed with impunity,—hence the change we see. Shortly after the resolution passed, Mr. Dobbin announced from the Speaker's chair the following gentlemen as the Select Committee on Amendments to the Constitution, to wit: Jas. R. McLean, of Surry, chairman, Thomas Ruffin, junior, of Rockingham, George Stevenson, of Craven, Alfred Foster, of Davidson, and Dr. Wm. Blaw, of Pitt, all localities, with the exception of Mr. Foster, and young lawyers except Dr. Blaw, not one of whom was more than twenty-five or thirty years of age at that time.

No one can deny but what this is a very able and impartial committee; and Speaker Dobbin deserves the thanks of all parties for the liberality and generosity he has displayed in making such an appointment. Nevertheless, we are at a loss to know why it was that he refused to appoint Judge Saunders chairman of the committee. It seems to us that his age; his experience; his great legal tact, and abilities, all, to say nothing of the resolution he introduced, entitled him to that place. But so it is, Mr. McLean got that party-honor, and the ex-Minister to unfortunate Spain did not get on the committee at all, much less to be its chairman. This slight does not seem, however, to have disheartened the General in the least degree. To all appearances, it only served to quicken his zeal and brighten his faculties. For we find on the very next morning this indefatigable old loco-foco introducing the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Select Committee on Amendments to the Constitution inquire into the expediency of making the following amendments:

1. To abolish the freehold qualification of voters for the Senate.
2. To give the people the right of electing the Superior Court Judges, and for changing the tenure of their office for a term not less than seven years.
3. To give to the people the right of electing Justices of the Peace, and for a term not less than four years.
4. To restrict the General Assembly in all appropriations of public money, when the sum shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars, or when the faith of the State shall be pledged, unless by the vote of two-thirds of each branch of the Legislature; or by the votes of a majority of two successive Legislatures. And that the Committee report a bill for the earliest constitutional mode of carrying those amendments into effect, with the approval of the people.

We deeply regret that neither our time nor room will permit us to comment long upon these extraordinary resolutions. We will, however, crowd in a word or two and let them pass. First, then, we should like exceedingly if Judge Saunders had gone on to inform us which of the modes prescribed he thought the earliest mode of carrying his four amendments into effect, with the approval of the people? The loco-focos especially need light upon this subject. The next remark that we desire to make is, that these resolutions, just as they are arranged and numbered, are to be brought before the people in due time, as hebbies for the untried locofocos of this State, to ride into office and power upon.

If any feel disposed to doubt this fact, I beg such an one to remember that when Gov. Reid thought free suffrage was sure to pass both branches of the Legislature, and go to the people to be ratified or rejected, he came forward and in his first annual Message, though he had never heard of the people, and recommended the Legislature forthwith to make another amendment to the constitution, to wit: the 2nd proposition of Judge Saunders. But strange to say, no effort was made by any of the party to couple this recommendation with that of free suffrage. On the other hand, though many of the leaders were committed before the people for such an amendment, they voted it down, when proposed in accordance with the recommendation of their own Governor. When free suffrage failed by the vote of Mr. Edwards, their locofoco Speaker of the Senate, we heard nothing from the election of Judges by the people, from Gov. Reid or any other loco-foco; nor shall we, until free suffrage has been passed for the last time, through the Legislature. Then we will hear a hideous howl raised in favor of the election of Judges by the people; and so on to the end of Judge Saunders' programme.

[To be continued.]

WELDON.

The Central Rail Road.—On Friday morning last, in company with a number of gentlemen of Charlotte, we enjoyed the pleasure of a ride on the Central Rail Road, as far as the work was finished something over six miles. If the character of the work on the whole road should be equal to those six miles, it will certainly be one of the most substantial and best built roads in the Southern States. Although Mr. Sumner has not as yet his full force upon this part of the road, he nevertheless progresses with the work at the rate of something over a mile a week, and at the present rate of progress, which will probably be accelerated by an increased amount of force, would complete the road to Salisbury by the first of November, at the farthest. This will be gratifying intelligence to the friends of this great enterprise.—Charlotte, *Whig* 10th.

#### Remarks of Mr. Brown, OF MISSISSIPPI, ON THE VETO MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT PIERCE.

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, of course I do not wish to say a word as to the number of copies of this message which should be printed. I would as soon vote for the printing of twenty thousand as for printing ten thousand copies—I have no doubt that every reading man in the country will examine the message, and examine it with great care. But I think it is due to those who voted for this bill that something shall go out with the message to arrest public attention, and induce the public mind to pause, before it comes to too hasty a conclusion, as to the correctness of the doctrine set forth in that paper. I certainly do not intend to undertake an answer to a carefully prepared State paper, upon merely hearing it read at the Secretary's desk. This, however, is not the first time that the subject of giving lands for the benefit of the insane has been before the Senate. It was here, according to the record which lies before me in 1854, and after an elaborate discussion, the bill then passed the Senate by a majority of more than two to one. I have the years 26 and before me. On that occasion the years were 26 and the days 16. That the Senate may understand who it was that voted in favor of the bill at that time, I ask leave to read the years and days. The years were:

"Messrs. Badger, Baldwin, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Corbin, Bradbury, Chase, Clark, Clay, Cooper, Davis of Massachusetts, Dawson, Dayton, Downs, Ewing, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Morton, Norris, Pearce, Phelps, Pratt, Russ, Seward, Shields, Smith, Soule, Spruance, Sturgeon, Underwood, Upham, and Wales—36."

The days were:

"Messrs. Atchison, Cass, Davis of Mississippi, Dodge of Wisconsin, Iowa, Felch, Gwin, Houston, Hunter, Jones, King, Mason, Rhett, Turney, Walker and Yulee—16."

It will be seen by an analysis of the vote that some of the most rigidly strict constructionists of the Constitution are recorded in favor of the bill; among them are two gentlemen who have received the highest mark of the President's consideration—Mr. Burdud and Mr. Soule. They are strict constructionists of the southern school; and they have both been sent abroad on missions of the first class. I mention this fact simply that the country may be induced to pause before it comes to too hasty a conclusion in reference to this subject.

During the present session of Congress the bill has been under consideration in the House of Representatives. On its passage the years were 81, days 52. It was discussed there. It was certainly not hastily passed. After having been before Congress for several years, and after being pretty elaborately discussed at this session, and at former sessions, it has passed the House, if not by a majority of two to one, certainly by a very heavy majority. My experience is, that in the House they divide pretty closely upon almost every question of general interest. I find among the yes many gentlemen of acknowledged ability, strict constructionists of the Constitution, good Democrats, men who have never been suspected of flinching in the support of the Constitution, or of democratic principles. The same bill was under consideration in the Senate during this session, and though the Senate then was not so full as it was in 1851, when the former vote was taken, the bill passed this body a second time by a majority of over two to one. The vote was 25 to 12.

The years upon the occasion of its passage were:

"Messrs. Badger, Bell, Brown, Chase, Clayton, Dawson, Dodge of Wisconsin, Everett, Fessenden, Fish, Ford, Geyer, Gwin, Hamlin, Houston, Jones, of Tennessee, Morton, Rusk, Seward, Shields, Stuart, Sumner, Thompson of Kentucky, Wade, and Walker—25,"

The days were:

"Messrs. Adams, Atchison, Butler, Cass, Clay, Dodge of Iowa, Douglas, Fitzpatrick, Mason, Pettit, Weller, and Williams—12."

I do not say, sir, that after these votes the President was bound to approve the bill against his views of constitutional propriety. I am very far from finding any fault with him for having sent in his veto. But again I say, that looking to votes like these, the country ought to pause before it comes to a hasty conclusion in reference to the soundness of the views which the President has put forth. It is no light thing, for a measure after passing the Senate twice by a majority of more than two to one, and after passing the House of Representatives by a majority of nearly two to one, to encounter an Executive veto. If it had passed hastily, or without due consideration, it would not surprise any one if the President should arrest it. But the bill before us, as we all know, was discussed in both Houses of Congress, at this and at former sessions.

I said before that I did not mean to attempt an answer to the argument of the President, after having merely heard his message read. Some of the argument, I confess, struck me as having force in it. Some other struck me as having little force. This, perhaps, arose from the fact that I had heard them on many occasions before, and having become accustomed to them, I did not regard them with the same consideration that I would something new.

The President in the outset of the message, admits that this is a measure of great humanity, and one which commends itself to the warmest sympathies of his heart. I am glad he said so, because I apprehend that the sentiment will find a response in the heart of every American citizen, of every friend of humanity, whether he resides north or south, east or west. The President says that eleemosynary objects or purposes are not among those which are provided for in the Constitution. So they are not in express terms; but does Congress never legislate upon any subject in regard to which it has not been expressly authorized to legislate? If not, I want to know where we get our authority to legislate for school purposes? The President makes an argument to show by implication that we have the power to do that. All the grants that have been made from time to time for school purposes are sanctioned by the constitution, according to his construction of it; and yet, sir, you may read the instrument from one end to the other, and find no specific power to make grants for school purposes. If the President will point to the clause which authorizes grants of land to colleges, I will show him the clause which authorizes the grant proposed in this bill.

But, says the President, if we are to legislate for the insane where are we to stop? Are we to carry our benevolence so far as to legislate for the protection of all other indigent or unfortunate classes? This you will see at once, is not an argument which can touch the question of power, but it is simply an argument which reaches the question of the exercise of power. If you have authority to do this, it may follow that you have the power to do something else; but it does not follow that, because you do this, you ought therefore to do something else. If you have the power to make an

appropriation of land for the protection and benefit of the indigent insane, it may follow that you have the power to make an appropriation of land for the protection and benefit for the indigent who are not insane. But if you exercise the power in the one case, it does not necessarily follow that you must exercise it in the other.

The President seems to think that in this matter the State will be brought to bow to the authority of Congress. I do not think so. When my State and yours, Mr. President, (Mr. Bright occupying the chair,) accepted donations of lands for school purposes, for common schools, and schools of a higher grade, did it ever enter into your head or mine that our States were thereby humiliated, and were bowing as paupers, and beggars, and mendicants, to the authority of Congress?—No, sir; we felt that we were not beggars, but that Congress was giving its assent to our exercising exclusive jurisdiction over a part of that which belongs to us in common with our fellow citizens of all the States.

The President seems also to be apprehensive that if we go on legislating in this way, we shall dry up all the sources of benevolence in the State, and that the people of the State instead of taking care of their indigent insane, their poor, their blind, and their lame, will habitually look to Congress for the protection of those classes. I think not. With as much justice might you say that if you receive land from the Government for the education, in part of your children, this will induce the State to look to Congress for the means of educating all the children. Did it ever enter into your mind, sir, when Congress granted your State the sixteenth section of land in each township for school purposes, that, by the State accepting it, you were in danger of becoming mendicants, begging Congress to make appropriations for the education of all the children in your State? I apprehend there is no more danger of your becoming beggars at the footstool of Congress for the support of our indigent insane, our indigent blind and our poor of every class, if we accept a grant like this, than there has been that we should become beggars of Congress to educate all our children, because the days gone by, we accepted aid from Congress to educate a part of them.

But, sir, the President further tells us that this bill is in violation of the public faith. And why? Because the land stands mortgaged for the redemption of our public debt. With all due respect for the President, I must say that this argument does not strike my mind with great force. You have more money in the Treasury now than will satisfy all the demands against it. Your Secretary of the Treasury is out in the market, constantly buying up, at a large premium, the bonds of the government. Instead of being without money and being compelled in good faith, to keep the mortgaged property until you discharge the obligations which are resting upon it, you will have more money than will satisfy all the demands against you.

I cannot conceive that the bill is in violation of the public faith, because in this disposing of the lands as the bill proposes, you are not putting yourselves in a condition to avoid, or even to render dubious, the payment of your public debt. But, sir, when Congress passed a bill granting millions upon millions of acres of the public lands to your soldiers, the public domain was then under mortgage. The same sort of obligation rested upon it then as now. The same thing occurred when you passed the swamp land act. When you granted millions upon millions of acres of land for railroad purposes, you granted land which was under this same mortgage. It is true, an argument is made to prove that if you grant one section for a railroad, the next is doubled in value, and so nothing is given; but suppose the mortgage does not think so; and suppose it does not turn out so; is the public faith violated? The President introduces the prudent proprietorship argument, to justify grants to railroads. It is one which we have frequently heard, and it always strikes me with little force.

But if Congress, as a prudent proprietor, may grant land for one purpose, saying "this is as I would dispose of it," where does the President get authority to say to that proprietor, "you shall not grant it for another purpose, because that purpose does not strike me as being proper." If a prudent proprietor may give land for school purposes, for railroad purposes, for internal improvement purposes, and various other purposes, as you have done time and time again; and if the same proprietor concludes that he may give a little for the protection and benefit of the indigent insane, who shall dispute his right to do so, or restrain him in the exercise of his judgment? The people are the owners of the soil, and I think, if their representatives say, in their name, that this is a just and proper disposal of the land, they ought to be allowed to appropriate it in this way. That is my judgment.

One of the grounds on which the President justifies our giving away the swamp lands is, that by so doing, we protected the public health. He intimates that the lands were subject to overflow, and produced miasm and malaria, and were exceedingly detrimental to the public health. To get clear of this nuisance, it was a prudent disposition to give the lands to the States, and might drain them, and thus secure the public health. This is the argument as I understand it. Where, sir, do we get power to protect the public health? Is that in the Constitution? If we protect the public health in a State, and do it constitutionally, I pray you, have we not the right to protect the indigent insane in the State, under the same clause in the Constitution? If Congress may do anything to protect the public health in the State of Arkansas, or Mississippi, why, by the same authority, may it not protect the indigent insane in Delaware, or Pennsylvania? I confess myself wholly unable to see how it can exercise the same power, and yet be constitutionally denied the right to exercise the other. I should never have thought, myself, of such an argument; but the President seems to rely upon it; and, therefore, I take it for granted there must be something in it more than I have seen.

I should not have said a word on the message of this kind, but that I wanted the country to understand when they enter upon the investigation of this subject, that after mature discussion in this body, the bill has twice passed on the yes and nays by a majority of more than two to one; I want that this point may be understood; that calm, dispassionate men shall, when they come to investigate the subject, take into account the fact that while the President has felt constrained to veto this bill on constitutional grounds, other gentlemen of higher legal fame have taken different grounds; that there are arguments, in fact, on the other side of the question. A right minded man, a man of proper thought, ought, in justice to the Senate and House, before he makes up his mind, to examine and see what the arguments are that justified the veto, and then having taken the *pro* and *con* into the account, having investigated both sides of the question, give such judgment as he feels he ought to render.

I voted for this bill when it was before the body; and upon hearing the message read my con-

victions of its constitutionality have not been at all shaken. I will read the message, and read it again. I have none of that sort of pride of opinion, that love of consistency, which will induce me still to stand by the bill, if, upon a careful investigation of the President's arguments, I shall be convinced that he is right and I am wrong. But I say that upon hearing the message read from the Secretary's desk, I have not been so convinced. The inclination of my mind now is, and it is strongly so, that I shall record my vote as I did before.

I trust, sir, that no one will suppose that in submitting these remarks, and in taking this position, I am becoming in any degree the antagonist of the President. He has his constitutional opinions about this question; and I shall act on mine. I will make no attack upon him; far, very far from it. I have great personal respect for the President; great respect for him as a politician and as the head of the great party to which I belong; and I am sure he will not take it amiss if I say that I have yet a much higher respect for the distinguished office to which he has been elevated by the American people. These considerations, if nothing else, would restrain me from saying anything in the slightest possible degree unkind in regard to him, or of the paper which he has sent to us. But, sir, if all these considerations were out of the way, my own self-respect would always induce me to speak of the President of the United States, and of any paper which he may send to either House of Congress with becoming respect and consideration.

**DR. E. WATSON'S OFFICE** on West Street, opposite the Bland House and over the Store of Wm. S. Gilmer & Son. Persons calling in his absence will please leave their orders at the Bland House or W. S. Gilmer's Store.

**NOTICE.**—The subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and customers that he has removed to his **New Brick Store House**, on East street, directly opposite Mr. A. Weatherly's Store, where he is now receiving and opening the largest and most extensive **Stock of Goods** that he has ever purchased, consisting of DRY GOODS, Ready Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Gold and Silver Watches, Brills and Saddles, Iron and Steel, Groceries, &c. &c. All of which he is most anxious to sell. And were it not so common to pull about Cheap Goods, he would say something in that way; but suffice it to say that he is not only able but willing to sell goods as cheap as any other house in this section of country. His Clerks are as plain and accommodating as any others. All he asks of his friends is to give him a call and they shall not be disappointed. Call and see me. C. N. McADOO. April, 1854. 777-1.

**D. P. GREGG, Dentist**, (Graduate of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery,) having located himself permanently in this village, respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens and those of the surrounding country. He deems it unnecessary to publish long lists of testimonials, as he hopes to have sufficient opportunity to evince personally to those having diseased dentures, whatever qualifications he may have to practice in the varied departments of the profession. Any call will be promptly attended to. Office on North street, first door North of Hopkins' Hotel. Ladies will be waited upon at their residences upon such an intimation being given. Greensboro' N. C., Dec. 15th, 759-11.

**New Goods at Summerfield** (Bruce's N. Roads).—WILLIAM H. BRITAIN has the pleasure of saying to his friends and the public generally that he has just returned from the cities of New York and Philadelphia, where he purchased a large and carefully selected stock of Plain and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, together with various articles of Agricultural Implements—in short, his assortment now embraces nearly every article usually found in country stores. He asks the public to call and examine his stock, assuring them that he will sell on very fair terms. He will exchange goods for all kinds of country produce, and allow fair prices. A good lot of Bacon and Lard, wholesale or retail on hand for sale. Guilford County, N. C., April 1854. 778-5w.

**Bedmont Chalybeate Springs, STOKES COUNTY NORTH CAROLINA.** THE subscribers having purchased the above Springs at the close of the last season, and put up large and comfortable improvements, will be prepared by the 1st of June to accommodate all who may patronize them. The Springs are situated at the foot of Moore's Peak the highest point of the Sauratown Mountains—about 1 mile from Dan. River and two from Danbury the County Site of Stokes, and is surrounded by as lovely scenery as any place in the State of Virginia.

It is the design of the subscribers to make this a first class watering place—and nothing will be left undone by them to make it such, and to make it as desirable a place for the health and pleasure seeking public as any to be found in North Carolina or Virginia.

Their prices will be as moderate as the times will admit. Single persons \$5.00 per week. [week. " " 1.00 per day for less time than one " " horse 75 per day. Servants half price. SMALLWOOD & GALLOWAY. May 1854. 779-2m.

\* Raleigh Standard, Salem Press, Fayetteville Observer, each, weekly, from 15th of May to the 15th of July, (2 months) and forward bills to Patriot Office.

J. W. HOWLETT, D.D.S. J. F. HOWLETT, D.D.S.

**J. W. HOWLETT & SON, Dentists**, have recently offered their professional services to the citizens of Greensboro' and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern, and scientific manner. They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty. The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years. They have furnished their Operating Rooms (on West Street two doors above the Bland House,) in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of Ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired. February 16, 1854. 768-ly.

**NEW GOODS FOR SPRING TRADE.** I am now receiving and have on hand the largest stock of Goods in Western Carolina, which I offer wholesale or retail at the smallest kind of profits. Call and see what splendid bargains can be bought out of this Mammoth Stock of Goods, either at wholesale or retail. W. J. McCONNEL. April, 1854.

**NEW SPRING GOODS.**—J. R. & J. SLOAN have received their full stock of **SPRING GOODS**, consisting of all the new designs and fashions of the season, to which they invite the attention of town and country purchasers. April, 1854.

**A Silk Dress for every Lady.**—Beautiful silks at all prices from 62 1/2 cents to the richest—all new styles. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

**McCONNEL** will give more sugar and coffee for less money than any other house; and as many nails as a boy can carry for one dollar. April, 1854.

**BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,** GREENSBORO' N. C., on West Street, above Melver's.—The Subscriber invites the attention of the public to the following Catalogue of Books and Stationery, just received and for sale. Webster's Speller, " Dictionary, Walker's " Worcester's " Parker's 1st, 2nd and 3rd Reader, Wiley's North Carolina " Davies' Arithmetic, 1st & 2d, University Edition, Emerson's " 2nd & 3d part, [tion, Colburn's " Mental, Smith's " New, Mitchell's Primary Geography, " Intermediate " Appendix by C. H. " Ancient " & Atlas, [Wiley Mrs. Willard's " " Lynd's Class Book of Etymology Bullions' English Grammar Brown's " Wells' " Bailey's " Davies' Algebra " Elements Geometry & Trigonometry " Legendre " Descriptive Geometry Loomis' Algebra " Elements " Geometry " Analytical Geometry & Calculus Gunmore's Surveying

Comstock's Natural Philosophy Olmsted's " " Smellie's " " Draper's " " Abercrombie's Intellectual Philosophy " Moral " Upland's Mental " Dymond's Morality Draper's Chemistry Stockhardt's " Whately's Logic " Rhetoric Blair's " Abridged " University Edition Pauley's Evidences Alexander's " Pauley's Nat. Theology Wayland's Moral Science " Political Economy Olmstead's School Astronomy Mattison's High School " Butler's Analogy Green's Analysis Kames' Elements of Criticism Quackenbush's Composition Parker's " Lyell's Elements of Geology Page's " Cleveland's Compend Eng. Literature Lord's Modern History Frost's United States History, &c.

Bullions' Latin Grammar Andrews' & Stoddard's " McLintock's & Crooks' 1st Book in Latin Leverett's Juvenal Andrew's Viri Roman Bullions' Caesar Bullions' Cicero Bowen's Virgil Andrew's Horace Andrew's Sallust " Caesar Gould's Ovid " Horace Folson's Livy " Cicero Leverett's Lexicon Bullions' Greek Grammar Sufeld's " " Lessons Bullions' " Reader Herodoti Historium Demosthenes Greca Minora Owen's Homer's Iliad " Zephon's Analysis Bolnar's Lexicak Grammar Perrin's Fables Charles XII Louis XIV Meneses's French Course Guevres' De Racine Family Bibles Small Methodist Hymns, (various sizes & prices) Psalms & Hymns, " Presbyterian Psalms Supplement, Baptist Virginia Selection Wesley's Sermons Alexander's " Evidences " Religious Experience James's Anxious Enquirer The African Preacher Bible Dictionary Caughey's Revival Miscellanies " Meth. in Earnest Faith and its Effect—Mrs. Palmer Way of Holiness Christian Purity—Foster Holiness—Summers Life of Jno. W. Childs " and Times of Jesse Lee " Carvoo Village Blacksmith Clarke's Commentaries Brown's Concordance Sabbath School Libraries Baxter's Call Bunyan's Complete Works D'Aubigne's Reformation in Germany & Switzerland Historical Geography of the Bible—Coleman Josephus' Works The Waldenses Goodrich's Pictorial History United States " " " Rome " " " Greece " " " England Descriptive and Historical Sketches of Palestine—Schwartz Mearns's Miscellanies in 5 volumes The Modern British Essayists, 8 " Their History of the Consulate and Empire, 2 volumes Memoirs of the Queens of France, 2 volumes " " Mary Queen of Scots, 2 " " The Empress Josephine, 2 " Liber on Civil Liberty & Self-Government, 2 " History, Universal, by Willard " Whaley's Compend " Markham's of England Lectures on the Progress of Arts and Science—Whewell Washington and his Generals Life of Franklin John Randolph of Roanoke, &c

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Books or other articles in my line not on hand, can be supplied on short notice, by leaving your orders. E. W. OGBURN. April 26th, 1854. 778-4f.

**SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.**—I have now fully open my usual supply of Spring and Summer Goods, and a generous public respectfully invited to give me a call and examine for itself, and that share of patronage which my goods merit will be all I ask. My stock consists in part, of a large and handsome assortment of **Ladies' Dress Goods**—Berges, Tissues, Grenadines, fig'd and plain Black Silks, Gingham, Gingham Lawns, Jaconets, fig'd and dotted Muslins, printed Lawns, etc. etc. For **Gentlemen's Wear**—fine French black and blue Broad Cloths, Doeskins, Twedes, clouted Cashmeres, Satin Cloths, Drap D'Ete, Vestings, Lawn Goods, plain and drill. **Ladies', Gentlemen's and children's Boots and Shoes** in great variety. Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, Trimmings and notions in great variety. **Groceries**—Rio, Java and Lagnira Coffee, imperial and black Teas, loaf, crushed and powdered white Sugar, clarified old common brown Sugar, Stuart's super excellent Syrup. In the hardware line, a large assortment of Rim Locks, upright and mortice, white and mineral knobs, Store-door Locks and stock Locks, Axes, Vines and Hammers, Nails of all sizes. White Lead in Oil, Lin. chains and Trace chains, Cradling and Grass Scythes, Grindstones and Haings, etc., etc., etc. At the old corner. R. G. LINDSEY. April, 1854. 778-11.

**Shingles! Shingles!**—The subscriber has on hand at this time **300,000 long lat pine shingles**, 15 miles south of Greensboro', and in 5 miles of the plank road, which are worth at the yard from \$1.50 to 2.50, cash. Corn, Wheat and Bacon taken in exchange at liberal prices. Auman's Hill, Montgomery co. N. C., Feb. 22, 1854. J. J. LEACH.

**DRESS GOODS**—such as rich Grenadines, Tissues and Berges, Barge de Laine Organdies, Lawns and Jaconets, Brilliantes Gingham, beautiful colored Silk Mantles,—with many other Goods for the season. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

**New Shoe Store at Genl. Hunt's old STAND.**—We are now opening at the above named stand, an elegant lot of Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Travelling Bags, Umbrellas, &c., all of which will be sold very low for cash. April, 1854. EINHSTEIN & CO.

**J. F. JOLLEE & Co.** are now receiving their Spring and Summer stock of **Clothing** of every variety, together with a well selected stock of **Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings, Boots, Shoes and Hats**. Also a good assortment of **YANKEE NOTIONS**. April 13th, 1854.

Have you supplied yourself young gentlemen, middle aged or old, with one of Boobey's Spring style of **Hats**? If you have not call at McConnell's and get one. W. J. McCONNEL. April 1st, 1854.

**Michael Tracy**, Wholesale Dealer in Confectionary, Fruits and Groceries, No. 204 Market St. ab. 6th St. Side, next door to Red Lion Hotel, Philadelphia, Penn.

**STAFFORD PLOUGHS.**—The farmers of Guilford and adjoining counties can procure these extraordinary ploughs by applying at the store of either James Melver or Rankin & McLean, in Greensboro', N. C. A good assortment will soon be on hand, made by me. April 27, 1854. (15) ZADOC J. STAFFORD.

**Dick's Works** in 2 volumes Poetical Works of Lord Byron " " Cowper & Thompson " " Crabbe, Heber & Pollok " " Roger's Campbell, J. Montgomery, Lamb & Kirk White Poetical Works of Milton, Young, Gray, Beattie & Collins Poetical Works of Tupper Poems Bryant's " T. B. Read " Willis Select Poems Mrs. Sigourney " " " Hemans " " " Osmond Poets and Poetry of America Prose Writers of America Pencil Sketches by Miss Leslie Ladies' House Book " " Receipts " " Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology—Saxton Mason's Farrier McMahon's American Gardener The American Poultry Yard—Browne Landscape Gardening, Parks and Pleasure Grounds—Smith Family Kitchen Gardener—Briston American Florist Guide—Saxton American Fruit Cultivator Dictionary of Poetical Quotations Parlor Lexicon The Ladies' Sketch Book Moore Shakespeare Great Truths by Great Authors Essays and Miscellanies by Grace Angular Fern Leaves from Fanny's Portfolio Little Tern's for Fanny's Little Friends Old Neighbours and New Settlements—Mrs. Southworth Mrs. Hentz, Works Reveries of a Bachelor Queechy in 2 volumes Wide World 2 vols Year Book of Facts Course of Clifton Six Nights with the Washingtonians Daughter at School—By Todd Fairy Wring Lelia Afflict Bann in America Lalla Rookh Shady Side Golden Link Fathers' Bright Hopes Lamplighter Arabian Nights, &c. &c.

**STATIONARY, &c., &c.** Fools Cap, Letter Paper and Note Paper in great variety. Envelopes, Visiting Cards, Blank and Record Books. Indexes, Exercise Books and Memorandums Inkstands, Writing Inks and Indelible Inks Faber's Drawing Pencils, Green's Ink Erasure and Seal Stamps Gold and Steel Pens, Gold Pencils Pen Knives and Post Monies Parallel Rules, Sealing Wax Wafers, and Paper Weights Slates, Pencils and Perforated Board Tissue Paper, Portable Writing Desks, Writing Portfolios and Music Portfolios Ivory Tablets, Albums and Note Books Music and Musical Instruments, Guitars, Accordions, Flutes, Mathematical Instruments, Thermometers, &c., &c.

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FOR GOVERNOR,  
**GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY,**  
 OF RICHMOND COUNTY.

There has been no additional case of small pox in this town or vicinity; and so much time has now elapsed that we confidently trust no other case will occur.

### The President's Veto.

On the 3d inst. President Pierce returned to the Senate, with his objections, the bill making grants of public lands to the several States for the benefit of the indigent insane persons in said States. The Veto Message is too voluminous for our space. For a proper commentary on this Veto, the reader is referred to the remarks of Mr. Brown, the Democratic Senator from Mississippi.

### "The Illiterate Dockery."

Such is the epithet which we find in a late democratic journal, meekly applied to Gen. Dockery, the whig candidate for Governor of North Carolina. The leaders of the party appear to be fully impressed with the sentiment, that no one, except he be a graduate of some college, is qualified for any important office, thus giving exclusive privileges to the few, who were favored in their minority with rich studies, and forever excluding all those who were born in more humble circumstances. No matter what a man may have acquired by his own enterprise and unaided exertion, he must be stigmatized as *illiterate* by the aristocratic leaders of the falsely styled democratic party. If he is not one of the "first families," and a graduate of some college, and pronounces all his words exactly to suit the fastidious ear of the elite of the land. This is what Mike Walsh, of New York, calls codfish aristocracy, and which we do utterly detest. We believe that a man is better qualified for office, who is possessed of patriotism, honesty, industry and energy of character, and common, practical sense, (though he may not be one of the first families,) than the man who has a diploma from some college, "is one of the first families," but deficient in those other useful qualities.

The following is the sentence, which we copy from a leaflet paper, and which suggested the foregoing thoughts:

"Mr. Bragg is a gentleman of character and ability, and will, after the manner of his brother, the famous 'Captain Bragg,' pour 'a little more grape' into the illiterate Dockery than the federal candidate can endure."

Gen. Jackson once said that those who trade on borrowed capital ought to break. But the friends of Mr. Thomas Bragg do not appear to agree with their old leader. We sincerely see a notice in a leaflet journal, of their candidate for Governor, but it is distinctly stated that he is the brother of the "famous Capt. Bragg," who fought so bravely, under Gen. Taylor, in the Mexican war. And from the abundant evidence that has been produced, we think the important fact may be considered as established, that he is the brother of Capt. Bragg; and, farther, that he is the hopeful son of old Mr. Bragg.

Our democratic friends in this, remind us of the form of introduction that was extensively used, in a certain neighborhood in this or some other county. On one of the circuits in the North Carolina Conference, the preacher that was sent as pastor of said circuit, proved to be a very popular one; his whole flock loved him as a brother, in a double sense; no one, in their estimation, was equal to brother —. On one of his rounds, the beloved pastor was accompanied by one of his brothers, who, no doubt, was a very good sort of a man, but not quite so prepossessing and promising as the aforesaid popular preacher. But in order to make up for all deficiencies, and at once ingratiate the new brother into the affections and good graces of the friends of his predecessor, the form of introduction most commonly used, ran somewhat after this fashion: "Brother A., let me make you acquainted with brother B.'s brother."

Just so with the friends of Mr. Thos. Bragg; they don't allege that he has ever done anything very extra or great himself, by which, to give him any hold on the affections of the people; but they have the satisfaction of introducing "brother —" to the brother of Capt. Bragg."

We had always thought that

"Honor and shame from no condition rise;  
 Aet well your part—there the honor lies."

We copied some weeks since, accompanied with some remarks, a Circular published by the friends of education in Yadkin county, setting forth the claims to public favor of the Yadkin Normal School. We have just learned that the amount necessary to furnish suitable buildings has been made up; and that it is intended to have in operation, twelve months hence, one of the best schools in the western part of the State.

We have the satisfaction of informing friend H. that we found a better use to apply the potatoes to, than the one he suggests; and could have disposed of as many more in the same way.

The Asheville News, with a fearful struggle and a doleful groan, gulps the Democratic platform, which declares opposition to a change of the basis "under any circumstances."

The News compliments the Loco-foco party for its superior "honesty." That'll do!

The Hon. Daniel M. Barringer, late Minister to Spain, arrived at New York in the steamer Pacific from Liverpool.

R. F. Arnfield, Esq., has been selected to deliver an address before the Literary Society at Jonesville Academy, on the 2d day of June. At the same time and place, the Rev. H. Hudson will deliver an address on the subject of Female Education.

### The General Conference.

The General Conference of the Southern Methodist Episcopal Church, assembled in Columbus, Georgia, May 1. It is composed of delegates from all the Annual Conferences of the Church South—21 in number. The delegates from the North Carolina Conference are Messrs. C. F. Deems, Wm. Closs, Robt. J. Carson, Robt. O. Barton, David B. Nicholson, Wm. Carter and Wm. Barlinger. The Columbus Times and Sentinel of the 3rd, says—"Many matters of general interest will come up for consideration, among which are the location of the Book Concern, the reorganization of the Episcopacy, the education of the people, Foreign Missions, and the amendment of the rule in respect to slavery. The body is a full one, and distinguished by the presence of many delegates of commanding talents and devoted piety. It is presided over by Joshua Soule, the senior Bishop of the Church: a man stricken in years, but still capable of the exercise in his high but laborious duties. He is just from the Pacific."

On Tuesday the 2d, the following resolution was passed and made the special order for the following Thursday, viz:

Resolved, That it is expedient for this General Conference to establish a Book Concern proper, embracing a publishing house; and that the committee on books and periodicals be instructed to prepare their report accordingly.

It was expected that there would be a warm discussion when this resolution should come up to be acted upon. Some of the Ministers believe it cheaper, and therefore preferable, to have their books printed to order at the North; though the majority, we think, favor the establishment of a publishing House of their own. Should this be determined upon, there will then be a struggle for its location. The amount of capital that such a Book Concern as to meet the wants of the Church will carry with it, makes it a matter of considerable importance to any city or town, to secure its location. The city of Memphis, Tennessee, is making strenuous efforts to secure this boon.—One of the commercial towns of the Mississippi will probably be selected, as the location of the contemplated establishment.

### Eclipse of the Sun.

On the 26th inst, there will occur an eclipse of the sun, which will be visible in Massachusetts. It will commence at 33 minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning, and continue two hours and four minutes, or until about 23 minutes before 7 o'clock. 9 1/2 digits of the sun will be covered. The path of the eclipse will cross the western part of the Atlantic Ocean, Massachusetts, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, Upper Canada, Lake Superior, Northwest and Washington Territories, and thence through the southern edge of British America to the Pacific Ocean. The central line of the eclipse will enter New England near Portsmouth, and its path will extend sixty-two miles on either side. To those on the central line the sun will appear, during the middle of the eclipse, like a huge circle of light; the moon covering every part except a very narrow rim on the outside. The eclipse will, however, be visible, to a greater or less extent, in all parts of North America excepting Guatemala and the southwest part of Mexico.

QUITE SNAPPISH.—The Editor of the Charlotte Democrat, writing home to his paper, says—

"As the delegate from Mecklenburg I left Charlotte with the expectation of reaching Raleigh on the night before the Convention met, but in consequence of the bad management and disinclination to accommodate on the part of the Bland & Dunn line of stages, I was detained 24 hours on the road and did not arrive until the first day's proceedings were over."

So old Mecklenburg came very near losing her delegate. Now the travelling public generally will accord to Messrs. Bland & Dunn any thing but a "disinclination to accommodate;" but will bear testimony to their being as obliging and attentive contractors as can be found on any line in this country. Mr. Dunn, who was also a delegate to the late Democratic sabbatidm at Raleigh, is unanimously of the opinion, that if this loco-foco editor had not arrived at Raleigh at all, his absence would not materially have interrupted the harmony of the party.

### Early Potatoes.

We received one day this week, from William Hill, Esq. of Surry, a few Irish potatoes of this spring's growth. True they were not as large as goose eggs; but then they were as large as a piece of chalk; and quite delicious to the taste withal. Mr. H. accompanied the present with the subjoined note:

"Enclosed I herewith send you a sample of my new potatoes, the growth of 1854, of which I have a fine dish and a bowl of soup to-day, [May 7.] They were raised under covering of straw, and dirt sufficient thrown over the straw to prevent the frost from penetrating to the potato deposited about the first day of November last. Although the No. of specimens I send you may not be sufficient to make a bowl of soup for a family, yet I have little doubt, if there is any confirmed old bachelors in your town, they will make a bowl of soup for at least one bachelor."

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### The Ward Trial.

We give more space to the account of this trial and the comments of the press (on first page) than we usually allow to such matters. It is right that the people should more thoroughly consider the growing evil which this trial and acquittal so disgracefully illustrates.

The excitement among the people of Louisville is intense, and violent; indeed, the feeling is by no means confined to Louisville, but pervades the whole country.

The Rev. Thos. G. Lowe, of Halifax county, in this State, has accepted an invitation to deliver the Valedictory Sermon before the Graduating Class, at the ensuing Commencement of our University.

Mr. Dragg spoke in Raleigh on the 8th. He was on his way to Fayetteville to meet Gen. Dockery. It seems that Mr. B. pursues the old round of party arguments in his addresses.

Mr. P. A. Page proposes to establish the "Weekly Independent," a Whig paper, in Pittsborough. The first number will be issued about June 1st. Terms \$2 per annum in advance.

### Later From Europe.

The Africa arrived at New York on Friday, with Liverpool dates to the 22d.

A Madrid correspondent of the London Times says that the Black Warrior affair has assumed a most threatening aspect. Mr. Soule has demanded the immediate recall of Perezola, Governor of Cuba, and the appointment of some one on the spot to adjust such difficulties as may arise. He had also demanded a large indemnity for wrongs inflicted.

The Spanish gov't has issued an important decree against the slave trade of Cuba, requiring all slaves to be registered, and any found on the island without a certificate of registration, to be free. This is said to be the work of England.

The Spanish decree for the registry of slaves in Cuba provides for the introduction of white laborers.

Barcelona and Saragossa are said to be in a state of anarchy.

As to the war there is nothing of interest, matters remaining about as when the Pacific left.

A treaty of alliance between Austria and Prussia, pledging their neutrality in the present war. Cotton unchanged; sales of the week 40,500 bales. Flour had advanced 1s. Wheat and corn had also risen.

Guano.—We would like to know how Thomas Bragg, Esq., pronounced Guano? He may not pronounce it exactly as Gen. Dockery does, but we will wager that neither he, nor the learned critic of the "Standard," can pronounce it so that a Peruvian or Spaniard would know what was meant. Come, gentlemen, how do you call "Guano?"

We call upon the loco-foco candidate for Governor, especially, to toe the mark, and tell his fellow-citizens how he speaks the word.—The people have a right to know.—They must know! There must be no dodging. Let the people bring Mr. BRAGG out!

Col. Robert T. Paine is the whig candidate for the lower house of the North Carolina Legislature in Chowan county. The next Legislature of North Carolina will embrace some of the greatest talent in the State—Messrs. Graham, Washington, Rayner, Baxter, Woodfin, Paine, &c., will probably be members.

The Hon. D. M. Barringer, late Minister of the United States to the court of Madrid, soon after his arrival at New York was waited on by the Cuban exiles, who were anxious to testify their respect for him. The exiles were headed by Senor Tolon, and they marched in a body last evening to the front of the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they honored him by a serenade.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a stringent liquor law. It makes the selling of liquor to a drunken man punishable by fine and imprisonment, and the seller liable to a suit for damages.

Henry Dutton, Whig, has been elected by the Legislature of Connecticut, Governor of that State by a majority of 93.

And Gov. Hopkin, Whig, of Rhode Island, was inaugurated on Tuesday the 2nd inst.

The U. S. Mint is about to commence coining \$3 gold pieces.

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

May 9.—Bacon 9 1/2 a 10; beeswax 25; coffee—Rio 43 a 50, Lagaira 14, St. Domingo 10 a 11; feathers 45 a 50; flour—superfine 6 75 a 6 80, fine 6 50 a 6 80, scratched 6 25 a 6 30; corn 1 00 a 1 10; wheat 1 00 a 1 10; oats 60 a 65; rad 10 a 11; brandy—peach 75 a 80; apple 35 a 65; whiskey—N. C. 45 a 48, Northern 40; sugar—loaf 11 a 12, crushed 10 a 11, St. Croix 9, Porto Rico 7 a 9, New Orleans 6 a 8; tallow 11 a 12.

Remarks.—Bacon—Principal sales about 10. Cotton.—All good grades command 81 to 84 principally for home use. The more common sell at various prices.

Flour.—Receipts continue to be large, and sell readily at quotations.

Corn.—Steady and finds ready sale.

Spts. Turpentine 48.—Argus.

### EDGEWORTH EXAMINATION.

THE Annual Examination in Edgeworth will commence on Tuesday the 23rd of May.

Concert on Wednesday evening. Graduating Exercises on Thursday evening. 780:2w

RICHARD STERLING.

HIGH SCHOOL.—The parents and patrons of this school are respectfully invited to attend the Examination on Friday 19th inst. The exercises will commence precisely at 8 o'clock, A. M.

C. W. HOLBROOK.

GREENSBORO' MAY 9th.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The funeral of our deceased brother Albert G. Withers, will be preached at the house of Capt. E. K. Withers in Caswell county, on the Monday after the 1st Sunday in June at which time and place the usual Masonic honors will be paid to the memory of our deceased brother by the members of Fraternal Lodge, No. 120. All Master Masons in good standing are respectfully invited to attend and assist us on that occasion.

By order of the Lodge, J. N. COBB, Sec.

### MARRIED.

In Carriage on the 2d instant, by William B. Richardson, Esq., Mr. Walter R. Croson, of Greensboro' N. C. to Miss Eliza T. McIntosh, of Carthage, N. C.

Drugs! Drugs!! Drugs!!!—T. J. PATRICK has just received a large stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Perfumery, Surgical Instruments, &c. &c.; which he offers for sale as low as can be purchased in this or any neighboring market. May 11th, 1854.

Fresh Hops.—One bale of fresh hops for sale at the Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK. May 11th, 1854.

House and Lot in Greensboro' for Sale.—I shall sell at public auction on Monday the 5th day of June next, the House and Lot on South Street near the railroad depot, belonging to the heirs at law of James Dossey, deceased. The lot is handsomely situated and is the only one that can be got near the railroad. A credit of 9 months. J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. May 8th, 1854. 780:3w.

NOTICE.—Having qualified as Executor on the estate of John Coe, dec'd, on the first day of June A. D. 1854, at the dwelling of Miriam Ives, I will expose to public vendue, on a credit, the personal property of said deceased, consisting of the following property, to wit: One undivided third part in remainder, in three valuable slaves, one negro man, negro woman and girl, after the death of the said Miriam Ives; and other articles unnecessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are notified to make immediate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the sixth day of May A. D. 1854. JOHN P. COE, Ex'r. May, 1854. 780:3w.

### COMMON SCHOOLS OF GUILFORD.

Spring Distribution 1854.

No. 1	\$25.10	No. 25	\$24.82	No. 49	\$18.02
2	31.28	26	28.80	50	39.10
3	32.64	27	30.94	51	39.38
4	27.20	28	39.10	52	34.00
5	26.18	29	34.68	53	30.94
6	30.94	30	31.62	54	31.28
7	34.68	31	31.28	55	27.88
8	28.56	32	49.30	56	32.98
9	27.54	33	36.04	57	42.56
10	31.62	34	44.88	58	21.08
11	27.20	35	33.32	59	34.68
12	28.90	36	38.42	60	25.84
13	26.18	37	40.12	61	27.20
14	19.04	38	58.48	62	24.82
15	20.92	39	16.32	63	19.38
16	26.86	40	19.38	64	24.14
17	21.42	41	27.54	65	27.88
18	27.88	42	32.06	66	22.10
19	45.90	43	31.28	67	21.76
20	10.54	44	20.40	68	27.20
21	26.86	45	24.48	69	13.24
22	25.16	46	27.88	70	16.06
23	39.78	47	28.56	71	30.94
24	36.72	48	31.28	72	18.36

E. W. OGBURN, Chm'r. May 10, 1854. 780:

J. C. Poe, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C. July 23d, 1853. 739:at.

R. McOrrell, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

Worth & Utley, Forwarding and General Commission Merchants, Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. J. B. UTLEY.

T. C. & B. G. Worth, Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Brown's Buildings, Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. Usual advances made on Consignments.

James W. Dick, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

PINE LUMBER. The undersigned have erected a Steam Saw-mill, 3 miles from Asheboro, and keep constantly on hand or furnish at short notice, any quantity of first quality Pine Lumber. WORTH & COOPER. Asheboro' May, 1854. 779:tf.

R. & J. HENDERSON, House Painters, Greensboro', N. C. Orders from a distance promptly attended to. 763:2w.

PEARCE & FEMBERTON, Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas and Ready Made Clothing, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C. 762:25.

A LARGE stock of Groceries just received, such as brown and white Sugar, loaf do., Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Cloves, Nutmegs, Coffee, green and black Tea. W. J. McCONNEL. April, 1854.

T. S. Lutterloh, Forwarding Agent, Wilmington and Fayetteville. [769:9]

J. B. STARR. J. M. WILLIAMS.

Starr & Williams, wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Umbrellas, and Ready-Made Clothing, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C. May, 1853. 1y.

FOR RENT.—THE HOUSE AND LOT adjoining Robert Mitchell, on South street, apply to JAMES SLOAN. 778:3

WILLIAM H. MARSH, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Brown's Buildings, Water Street, Wilmington, N. C. Agent for the Brothers Steam Boat Company. Usual Advances made on Consignments.

150 boxes of Tallow, Spermaceti and Adamantine Candles, receiving and for sale low. April, 1854. W. J. McCONNEL.

McCONNEL has for the rising generation a handsome assortment of Hobby Horses, Veilcopees, Willow Wagons, Cabs, &c., which he will sell low. W. J. McCONNEL. April, 1854.

Carriage for sale.—I have for sale a first rate one or two horse Carriage, with harness for two horses, which I will sell upon reasonable terms. D. P. GREGG.

PRESCOTT HOUSE, Corner of Broughton and Spring Sts., New York.—MESSRS. S. LANIER & SON, formerly of the Lanier House, Macon Georgia, beg leave to inform their Southern friends that in consequence of the destruction of the Lanier House, they have located themselves at the above named establishment, where they will be happy to entertain them and the traveling public. March 9th, 1854. 771:3m.

Norris Works, Norridown, Penn.—The subscribers manufacture Mining Machinery as follows, viz: High and Low Pressure Pumping, Stamping and Hoisting Steam Engines, Pumps, Stamping and Crushing Machines, Winches, Iron-blocks, Pulleys of all sizes, and every variety of Machinery for Mining purposes. THOMAS, COBSON & WEST. Feb. 10, 1854. (5m)

### Young Men's Hall.—TO THE PUBLIC.

A large and comfortable Hall, for all public occasions, can now be had in Greensboro'. This Hall is furnished with seats, stage, &c., and well lighted.

For the privilege of using and further particulars, apply to either of the undersigned.

JOHN SLOAN, Ch. JOHN F. HOWLETT, S. JAS. M. GARRETT, T. Feb. 1, 1854. (7660)

Notice to North Carolina and Virginia Merchants.—STEVENS & WEDDELL, Importers and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Petersburg, Va., now offer to the trade a large and commanding assortment of British & Continental Goods, together with a large stock of Domestic Fabrics, purchased before the recent advance in prices.

Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine our assortment, as we feel confident we can offer as great inducements to purchasers as can be found in this or any other market.

N. B.—Orders promptly attended to.

September 17th, 1853.

For the Ladies.—A fine assortment of Ladies' Misses and Children's Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers just received and for sale, cheap, at our New Store. APRIL 1854. EISENSTEIN & CO.

A VERY Large assortment of Carriage materials, such as Patent Leather, Enameled do., Enameled Cloth, Oil Cloth, Dances, Springs, Axles, with many other articles in the Coach making business, which will be sold low.

April, 1854. W. J. McCONNEL.

150 kegs of pure and No. 1 White Lead just received, with a large stock of other Paints which will be sold low. W. J. McCONNEL. April, 1854.

To Farmers.—T. J. PATRICK has for sale a large quantity of Carrot Seed. Farmers who raise Carrots once will never fail to continue cultivating them.

2000 Barrels Wanted.—We will pay for 2 good strong barrels 50 cents each, for any quantity, at the North Carolina Copper Mine; said barrels to be made of oak, with 12 strong oak or hickory hoops on each; about 40 gallons, and capable of holding from 800 to 1000 lbs. copper ore. E. B. WILDER, Sept. 774:tf.

March 28, 1854.

NEW STORE.—Persons wishing to buy RANKIN, DONNELL & Co.'s New Store on the Caldwell corner, southeast of the Court House, before buying elsewhere, as they are determined to sell cheap and on as reasonable terms as any in this place.

Their Stock consists of Cloths, Casimeres, Ladies' Dress and Fancy Goods, Domestic, Ready made Clothing, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, &c. &c. RANKIN, DONNELL & Co. Greensboro', April, 1854. 775:tf.

Something New in Greensboro'. The undersigned has opened a general Agency, Engineering and Commission Business on East street, opposite the Farmers' Bank, and any goods or produce entrusted to him will be sold as directed.—Merchants, farmers, and dealers in any business will find it to their advantage to avail themselves of the above arrangement.

Your attention is particularly desired. Any encouragement thankfully received.

Greensboro', N. C., Apr. 1854. 773:at.

20,000 lbs. Castings for sale, wholesale and retail, consisting of large Boilers, Pots, Ovens, &c., of all sizes. J. R. & J. SLOAN. Merchants can be supplied with a good assortment on fair terms.

Five-Five Stoves.—CHARLES G. YATES, Manufacturer and Dealer in Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wares, at wholesale and retail a good assortment of Cooking, Parlor, Hall and Shop Stoves, constantly on hand.

Orders respectfully solicited. Factory West Street, Greensboro', N. C. one door west of the Post Office. January 6, 1854.

One Thousand lbs. Candy just received. Also a large lot of fresh Figs, Dates, Prunes, Raisins, Oranges, Lemons, Cocoa Nuts, Pine Apple Preserves, Pickles of all kinds, and Cigars of the best quality; all of which will be sold on the most liberal terms. Orders from the country promptly attended to. A. P. SPERRY.

Wood Choppers Wanted at the North Carolina Copper Mine, to whom 55 cents a cord will be paid. E. B.



