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ADDRESS OF THE  
HON. KENNETH RAYNER,  
AT THE  
STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR,  
THURSDAY, OCT. 19, 1854.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the  
North Carolina Agricultural Society:

Commerce has done for the Atlantic, and is fast  
doing for the Pacific, what *Nexos* with an array  
of three millions could not do for the Hellespont—  
bridged it for the transit of nations—for an ex-  
change of races—Anglo-Saxon, Celt, and Sclav, far  
exceeding in magnitude that of the Israelites to  
the promised land. Yes, Commerce has at last  
made the current of the globe; in its vocation of  
interchanging the products of the field and the  
workshops, among distant lands, it has converted  
all nations where productive labor is encouraged,  
into one great brotherhood; and is fast teaching  
mankind, that it is by pursuing the arts of peace,  
and cultivating relations of amity and kindness,  
that the wants of man both moral and physical  
can be best subserved. Let us suppose for a mo-  
ment the earth should refuse, for one short year  
to reward the toil of the husbandman, and want  
famine stalk through the land. The dependence  
of all other branches of industry on agriculture,  
would then be felt in its most awful import. The  
busy hum of industry, in mill and workshop,  
would give place to the quiet of desolation—na-  
ture would soon pave the streets of cities with  
grass, and ships and wharves rot in ruin together.

One of the most striking manifestations of the  
industrial enterprise of the age is in the struggle  
man is now engaged in, with the obstacles pre-  
sented by nature—in opening channels of communi-  
cation—in laying down the pathways of trade and  
commerce—in pioneering the way for the iron  
rail and steam engine. The vast stores of the  
ferrous of Peru dwindle into insignificance com-  
pared with the hundreds of millions that have  
been expended in these monuments of human in-  
dustry in the United States, in England, in  
France; and their march is onward towards the  
steppes of Asia. In their construction man has  
achieved victories over the elements, of which  
Archimedes never dreamt. It was the boast of  
Napoleon, that whilst Hannibal had sealed the  
Alps, he had turned them—but the engineer has  
done more than either of these great conquerors;  
he has tunneled them, not for the march of de-  
solating armies, but for the transit of the products  
of the pursuits of peace—for the conveyance of  
the traveller in comfort and safety, beneath the  
roaring avalanche above his head. And what are  
railroads, but the veins and arteries, through  
which the products of agriculture, either in their  
raw state or as fashioned in the workshop, cir-  
culate; in seeking the marts of commerce?—  
Whilst railroads are dependent upon the products  
of agriculture, yet the two are inseparably iden-  
tified in interest. They act and react on each  
other. It is upon the productions of the field and  
the workshop, that the railroad must rely for the  
materials of freight, the very means of subsis-  
tence; but then again, the construction of the  
railroad, by the benefits conferred, in continuity  
to market, cheapening the cost of transportation,  
increased convenience in procuring the comforts  
and luxuries of life, affords a stimulus to the land-  
owner to improve his land to his highest capabil-  
ity of production; and as the products of the land  
are increased, the railroad finds increased employ-  
ment, and enhanced profits. This is no mere  
theory. Experience has every where proven it  
to be true. It is a mistake, then, to suppose—a  
mistake which the farmers of North Carolina in-  
dulged in for many years, to an almost fatal ex-  
tent—that it is the speculator and the capitalist,  
who are principally interested in the construction  
of railroads, and the advancement of internal im-  
provement. Until within a very few years, the  
farmers of this State supposed, and deemed ques-  
tioned it to their interest to foster the opinion,  
that the only interest the farmer had in works of  
internal improvement was the interest on the State  
debt caused by their construction. But the dif-  
fusion of intelligence, and the teachings of ex-  
perience have proven, that productive labor, after  
supplying the producer's immediate wants, is val-  
ueless, without markets in which to sell; and that  
markets are valueless, without the means of reach-  
ing them.

Whilst the objects of our association mainly ap-  
pertain to agricultural improvement and cultiva-  
tion, as the basis of all industrial enterprise; yet  
it embraces within its scope the entire domain of  
productive labor, invention and skill. The devel-  
opment of all our resources—of the field, the or-  
chard, and the garden—the arts, whether useful  
or ornamental—the forests, the mines, or the fish-  
eries—the encouragement of every branch of hu-  
man industry, calculated to enhance the wealth  
and character of the State, and to add to the  
means of human comfort and happiness—the de-  
velopment of the highest efforts of the human  
mind in economizing, and giving still greater ef-  
ficiency to labor—all these grand and noble aims  
come within the province of our organization.  
One of the great agents in solving the industrial  
problem of the age, is the application of steam to  
the mechanic arts, and to the removal of the bar-  
riers to the progress of commerce. The mighty  
revolution effected by the use of steam, for a time  
alarmed political economists with the fear, that  
such an augmentation of the powers of labor would  
leave millions unemployed, or, by rendering them  
unable to compete with that skill which employed  
the elements, instead of human hands, leave them  
to starve. But experience has proven the ground-  
lessness of these apprehensions. Time has de-

monstrated that the greater the improvements in  
labor-saving machinery, the more the forces of  
nature are rendered subservient to human control;  
the more extended are the means of human com-  
fort, and the cheaper do they become of acqui-  
sition. So vast is the great storehouse of nature's  
productions and powers; so surely does one great  
discovery in science or art pioneer the way for  
another, that the supply of one want creates the  
demand for another—the economizing of labor in  
one department of industry, opens still wider fields  
for its employment in others. The invention of  
the cotton-gin and the power-loom have felled  
millions of acres of forests, and covered mountain  
sides with flocks of sheep; and thus given em-  
ployment to thousands of hands, and investment  
to millions of capital, which Whitney and Jac-  
quard never contemplated or dreamt of. The  
planting machine (which may well be mentioned  
as among the great improvements of the age,) is  
fitted to give a value to our forests, and a demand  
for labor in developing their resources, which  
never entered into the imagination of Woodworth.  
The invention of the reaping machine may for a  
time interfere with the avocations of the few, who  
would till the soil or the sickle; but it promises  
employment to thousands, in the millions of acres,  
which the facility of the harvest will appropriate  
to the cereal grain.

The wonderful inventions in economizing labor,  
which mark the present age—especially in the  
application of steam power—are making a slow  
but lasting impression on the political, as well as  
social and moral organization of Christendom. In  
our own free country, they find the proper thea-  
tre for their full development; here they find ample  
scope and verge for their operation; and here  
they are soonest destined to yield their richest  
fruits. There is something in the very atmos-  
phere of freedom that braces the human nerves  
for a conflict with the elements—and the con-  
sciousness of political equality stimulates genius  
to its grandest efforts. Emperors, and Kings,  
and Popes, Principalities and Powers, Thrones  
and Dominions are true to their hereditary and  
despotic instincts—true to the warning instruc-  
tion of a sound philosophy, when they look with  
distrust, and misgiving upon the progress of  
science and the useful arts, which teach man the  
dignity of his nature—upon the efforts of genius,  
which ignores all social caste and political in-  
equality—upon the victory of mind over the materi-  
al world, which tells them, this is a conquest more  
difficult than the breaking of sceptres or the over-  
throw of thrones. There is something in the very  
right calculated to warm up the lever of the  
blood, to whet the edge of the nerves, to awaken  
man to the dignity of his nature, and the high  
destiny of his mission, as he looks at the steam-  
engine, snorting over the land, or the steamer  
bellowing over the waves. It is progress personi-  
fied; it suggests disregard for the old landmarks  
of opinion; it gives the impulse to movement.  
When Luther sounded the tocsin of the Reforma-  
tion in the streets of Wittenburg, its echoes  
awakened the slumbers of ignorance and superstition  
throughout the Christian world; when the battle  
fell in 1789, it jarred the social fabric of  
Christendom; but the whistle of the steam en-  
gine speaks of pre-stern and despotism in a voice  
more full of warning than all the blood shed during  
the thirty years war, or all the victims sacrificed  
to the Denon of fiction, during the French Revolu-  
tion. As a free people, blessed with free in-  
stitutions, whose "hamlet destiny" I believe it  
is to subdue a continent, carry civilization, Liberty  
law and the Protestant religion to the Pacific,  
to the isles of the sea, to the shores of Japan and  
China, across the plains of Asia, and thus perform  
the circuit of the globe; it is a part of our high  
mission to honor, encourage and promote the  
application of genius to, and the economizing of  
labor in, the useful arts, as a great agent in civil-  
izing the world, in disseminating the blessings of  
freedom, and in propagating the doctrine of a  
pure Christian faith.

I have said that the means of intelligence were  
within our reach—intelligence to enable us to avoid  
the errors of the past, and to avail ourselves of  
the improvements of the present and the future.  
An agricultural journal, devoted to the elucidation  
of general principles, and their application to every  
practical farmer. Such a paper we have in our State,  
"The Farmer's Journal"—a journal gotten up  
and sustained in the outset, as I well know, with  
great labor and expense; and even now, not sup-  
ported as it should be. This paper is a North  
Carolina paper, it originated in North Carolina  
enterprise, is devoted to North Carolina farmers,  
and must rely on North Carolina pride for sup-  
port. It would be a reproach to our State and  
our associations, to allow it to fail. It is with due  
deference, then, that I would beg leave to appeal  
to the pride and public spirit of our association,  
and of our people here assembled, to sustain and  
support it. Even now, in its infancy, it compares  
favorably with the best Southern agricultural  
journals; but by increased patronage we shall  
strengthen and stimulate its conductors to make  
it a still more useful vehicle of information—a  
journal of which every North Carolina farmer  
shall feel proud.

When we look abroad, and take a survey of the  
industrial enterprise of the world; its influence  
upon the destiny of our race; and the prospects  
and promises held out by the future—we have  
cause, not only to be proud of our country, but to  
thank Heaven that we can lay claim to a title no  
less to be prized than that of the Roman. In  
the political days of his country's glory, that  
of AMERICAN CITIZENS. We have a country ex-  
tending over 21 degrees of latitude, and 54 de-  
grees of longitude—suited to the cultivation of  
almost every product known to agricultural wealth  
with a commercial marine, second to that of Great  
Britain alone, and promising soon to exceed that  
with manufactures in all the useful arts equal to  
those of any, making rapid progress in the or-  
namental also; with a literature, which, for a na-  
tional age, is unsurpassed, and which, in  
extending the reluctant tribute of admiration from  
the most rigid critics of Europe; with mountains  
and rivers, lakes and prairies, whose vastness and  
grandeur excite feelings of sublimity and pride  
awe; with the language of Shakespeare, and Mil-  
ton, and Bacon; with the law of Coke and Man-  
field, and Blackstone; with the religion of Luther,  
and Cranmer, and Withfield, and Wesley; with  
arms not only hallowed by the blood of revolution-  
ary martyrs, but illustrated since, by the glories  
of a Perry and a McDonough on the water, and

of a Scott, a Jackson and Taylor on the land—  
situated in the great high-way between Europe  
and Eastern Asia—the seat of those vast stories  
of commercial wealth, which for centuries it has  
been the object of commerce to reach by the short-  
est route—is it a dream of fancy to suppose, that  
in the designs of Providence we are the destined  
agent for civilizing the world?

To come nearer home, as North Carolinians, we  
have no cause to feel ashamed, but rather to feel  
proud of the position we occupy, in the great dra-  
ma now being enacted on the theatre of Christian  
civilization. So far as the past is concerned, in  
patriotic sacrifice, in devotion to our free institu-  
tions, in conservative regard for law and order, in  
veneration for the Union of the States, and in the  
cultivation of the private virtues that adorn and  
dignify human nature—all is secure. Our past  
history may not have been so much embellished by  
the imposing and the grand; but in every thing  
that implies a heroic devotion to the useful, the  
true, and the good, there is no community on earth  
that can more safely defy the impression of history's  
pen. In all the resources of industrial enter-  
prise and wealth, whether agricultural, mechan-  
ical, or commercial, I hazard nothing in saying,  
that there is no territory of similar extent, in this  
broad Union, possessing superior advantages. Sit-  
uated midway between the chilling frosts of the  
North and the scorching heat of the South, we are  
in a great measure free from the disadvantages of  
either; whilst our temperate climates enables us  
to avail ourselves of what is most profitable in both.

For the great staple of Indian corn, every portion  
of our State is peculiarly adapted. For the staple  
of tobacco there is a tier of counties on our North-  
western border, which grow it as profitably, and of  
as fine quality, as any portion of the United States.  
Our middle and Southern counties produce cotton  
abundantly, and as a remunerative crop 1500  
pounds per acre is a common yield, not only in  
Edgecombe, but in Hertford. Wheat has long  
been successfully grown in almost every portion  
of the State; and the improvements now going on  
in the renovation of our lands, promise to soon make  
our State one of the finest wheat-growing regions  
of the Union. Rice is a great staple in some of  
our Southernmost counties—and there are thou-  
sands of acres of our Eastern swamps, now await-  
ing the hand of industry to convert them from  
stagnant wastes into waving rice fields. Rye and  
oats, and peas and beans find in North Carolina a  
soil and climate particularly adapted to their  
growth. There is not a finer country in the same  
latitude for the production of hay, and consequent-  
ly for the rearing of fine stock, than the vast Pi-  
edmont region, extending from Raleigh west to  
the Blue Ridge. The census returns show that  
flax is produced in North Carolina, to an extent I  
had not supposed—whilst our fertile mountain  
slopes, under a temperate sky, offer to the sheep  
raiser and wool-producer advantages no where ex-  
ceeded in the world. The peanut crop, trivial as  
it may appear to some, is worth hundreds of thou-  
sands of dollars; showing that the barren wastes  
of sand in our southernmost counties, contain vast  
resources of wealth, awaiting only the hand of  
labor for their development. The resources of our  
forests are almost incalculable; and they are pecu-  
liar to North Carolina. The naval stores, and  
ship timber, and sawed lumber of our pine forests,  
the staves of our oak forests, and the shingles of  
our cypress and juniper swamps, give employment  
to tens of thousands of laborers; and their fertile  
soil is only awaiting the hand of the farmer to be  
converted into luxuriant fields, as soon as the huge  
forest growth is removed. Our mineral resources  
far exceed those of any other State of the Union,  
except California. Our gold mines are not wor-  
thy by roving adventurers in search of alluvial  
gold dust, but by invested capital, paying good  
wages to the laborer, and rendering good dividends  
to the capitalist.

Our coal mines have passed through the ordeal  
of scientific scrutiny—their wealth is incalculable,  
and they only await the completion of those im-  
provements necessary for their transit to market,  
to pour their rich treasures into the great store-  
house of North Carolina wealth. Our copper  
mines equal in richness those of Wisconsin, and  
it is no uncommon sight in the streets of Raleigh,  
to see the miners of Cornwall wending their way  
to their caverns. The bowels of our mountains  
teem with the finest iron ore in the world—en-  
dless in quantity, tough and malleable as that  
of Sweden, in quality. Our manufacturing facilities  
are not exceeded by those of any country on earth.  
All our rivers and their tributaries have the finest  
water power that ever tumbled over cascade, or  
leapt down mountain side; and that too in regions  
blessed with health and fine air with the richest  
soil at hand, and a fertile soil contiguous to supply  
the wants, and furnish the means of subsistence,  
to a manufacturing population.

An examination of the last census statistics, in  
reference to agricultural products, will exhibit re-  
sults astonishing to our own people, in regard to  
our resources and productive industry. I have  
taken the trouble to prepare the following compar-  
ative table of the agricultural products of North  
Carolina, and those of Virginia and South Carolina,  
the two States contiguous, on our Northern and  
Southern borders—whose wifings and up-starts  
have been in the habit of jeering us with our poverty  
and ignorance, ever since the days of the revolu-  
tion:

VIRGINIA.	
Aggregate Population,	1,421,661
Cotton, bales,	5,947
Tobacco, lbs.,	56,896,227
Flax, lbs.,	1,006,459
Wool, lbs.,	2,860,665
Rice, lbs.,	17,154
Butter, lbs.,	11,089,359
Hay, tons,	339,098
Wheat, bushels,	11,212,616
Oats, bushels,	10,179,144
Indian Corn, bushels,	55,254,419
Peas and beans, bushels,	521,579
Home-made Manufactures, \$,	2,156,412
Number of Churches,	2,383
Church Accommodations,	856,435
Children at School,	109,785
NORTH CAROLINA.	
Aggregate Population,	869,039
Cotton, bales,	73,845
Tobacco, lbs.,	11,567,864
Flax, lbs.,	593,792
Wool, lbs.,	679,738
Rice, lbs.,	5,465,868
Butter, lbs.,	4,116,200
Hay, tons,	115,632

Wheat, bushels,	2,130,102
Oats, bushels,	4,052,678
Indian Corn, bushels,	27,941,051
Peas and beans, bushels,	1,584,252
Home-made Manufactures, \$,	2,086,522
Number of Churches,	1,705
Church Accommodations,	572,924
Children at School,	100,108

SOUTH CAROLINA.	
Aggregate Population,	668,507
Cotton, bales,	300,901
Tobacco, lbs.,	74,284
Flax, lbs.,	343
Wool, lbs.,	487,233
Rice, lbs.,	159,930,613
Butter, lbs.,	2,981,850
Hay, tons,	20,925
Wheat, bushels,	1,060,277
Oats, bushels,	2,322,155
Indian Corn, bushels,	16,271,454
Peas and beans, bushels,	1,026,900
Home-made Manufactures, \$,	902,525
Number of Churches,	1,182
Church Accommodations,	460,450
Children at School,	40,373

I find the aggregate population of the three  
States to be as follows:

Virginia,	1,421,661
North Carolina,	869,039
South Carolina,	668,507

thus showing that the population of Virginia is  
nearly double, and that of South Carolina about  
three-fourths that of North Carolina. In the  
great staple of cotton, 'tis true South Carolina far  
exceeds us, her production being 300,901 bales;  
but not as much as we do in Virginia—our pro-  
duct being 73,845 bales and Virginia 5,947. In  
tobacco, Virginia greatly exceeds us, her product  
being 56,896,227 pounds; but not as far as we  
exceed South Carolina—our product being 11,567,864  
pounds, and South Carolina 74,284 pounds. In  
wheat again Virginia is ahead of us, her product  
11,089,359 bushels—but we are far in advance  
of South Carolina in proportion to population, our  
product being 2,000,000 and South Carolina 1,000,000  
bushels. In rice South Carolina excels us greatly—she  
producing 159,930,613 pounds, and North Carolina  
producing 5,465,868 pounds. In butter and  
hay, and oats, Virginia exceeds us but little whilst  
we far surpass South Carolina. In flax and wool  
our comparative product is about equal to Virgin-  
ia, and far in advance of South Carolina. In In-  
dian Corn, peas and beans, we greatly excel Vir-  
ginia, and immeasurably surpass South Carolina.  
But taking all these agricultural products together,  
in all these States, and we find that whilst in  
proportion to population we are nearly equal to  
Virginia, we are far ahead of South Carolina.—  
And taking the aggregate products of the three,  
our comparative position is in advance of either of  
them. This is no mere gasconade—figures prove  
it to be true.

And then let it be recollected, that in taking  
the census, no account was taken of our naval  
stores, our lumber and ship timber, our staves  
and shingles, and mines and fisheries, all of which  
constitute a portion of the production, wealth and  
resources of the State, and which peculiarly be-  
long to North Carolina. Add these, and the an-  
nual product of the industrial wealth of North  
Carolina far exceeds that of either Virginia or  
South Carolina; with all the tobacco and wheat,  
the great staples of the former, and the cotton and  
rice, the great staples of the latter.

But I have not done yet. The same census  
returns show, that while the annual value of the  
home-made manufactures in North Carolina amount  
to \$2,086,522—those of Virginia are \$2,156,412,  
and those of South Carolina \$902,525—showing  
that North Carolina in proportion to population, is  
far ahead of either. The census tables exhibit an  
equally flattering picture in regard to our provi-  
sion for the intellectual and moral culture of our  
people. Whilst in North Carolina we have 1,705  
churches, with church accommodations for  
572,924 people; in Virginia, with nearly twice  
our population, they have but 2,383 churches  
with accommodations for but 856,435, and in  
South Carolina, 1,182 churches and accommoda-  
tions for 460,450. Then in regard to education;  
in North Carolina there are 109,775, and in  
South Carolina 40,373. It thus appears that in  
respect to the provisions for both intellectual and  
religious instruction, North Carolina is far ahead  
of each of these States.

And yet notwithstanding all this, look at the  
report from the Treasury Department, on "Com-  
merce and Navigation," for 1850, the very year  
the census was taken, and you find that in the  
export to foreign countries, Virginia is set down

Virginia,	\$ 3,987,444
North Carolina,	426,748
South Carolina,	15,316,578

This is the only criterion by which those un-  
quainted with the resources, judge of the compara-  
tive wealth of the three States. But let it be re-  
collected, that all the North Carolina tobacco ex-  
ported, seeks an outlet through Richmond, Peters-  
burg and Lynchburg, and thus passes as Virginia  
produce. The same is the case with a large por-  
tion of our four, wheat and Indian corn. Our  
75,000 bales of Cotton, [and at this time it is  
more than double that amount,] seek a market  
through Petersburg and Norfolk on the North,  
and Chesaw, Camden and Columbia on the South,  
and thus goes to swell the amount of South Car-  
olina exports. Besides, a large portion of the cot-  
ton exported from South Carolina is raised in  
Georgia. This report on Commerce and Naviga-  
tion relates only to foreign exports, and has no  
reference to our coast-wise trade. This beggarly  
account of the foreign exports of North Carolina  
is to be accounted for from the fact, that owing  
to our peculiar geographical position, and the  
want of good harbors on our coast, our products  
find an outlet through the ports of other States,  
or are shipped coastwise in small craft, that can  
pass over our shallow bars. As a proof of this,  
the same document exhibits the comparative ton-  
nage of the three States as follows—

Virginia,	68,793 Tons.
North Carolina,	45,789 "
South Carolina,	35,187 "

showing that in proportion to population, North  
Carolina exceeds Virginia greatly, and is nearly  
equal to South Carolina.

It is thus apparent, that these two States have  
grown rich, and acquired a power, upon our  
bounty; we have helped to build up their towns,  
and to sustain their works of improvement in  
draining us of our resources; whilst they have  
derided us for our poverty, and reproach us for  
the docility with which we have submitted to our  
wrongs. But, thank Heaven, a brighter day is  
dawning upon us! We have only to know our  
strength, to make us stand up for rights; to ap-  
preciate our worth, in order to develop our re-  
sources, and to respect ourselves. All we need  
is a more perfect bond of union, a more thorough  
concentration of our energies. A perfection of  
our system of improvements will tend to bind us  
together, by the ties of interest and affection.  
By fostering our trade and commerce, within  
our borders we shall build up cities and thriving  
towns, as nurseries of industry, enterprise, intel-  
lect, and ambition. By improving the soil and  
adding to the comforts and beauties of our home-  
steads, we shall teach our children to love the  
homes of their birth, and to venerate their father-  
land. By educating them at home, we shall teach  
them to reverence the institutions of the State, to  
guard her honor, to cherish her character, and  
protect her rights.

I hope I indulge in no idle dream, when I think  
I foresee, that this association, of which it is my  
pride and boast to have been one of the original  
founders, is destined to be the means of dissemin-  
ating intelligence, stimulating enterprise, en-  
couraging ambition, diffusing the blessings of com-  
fort, happiness and prosperity, and in elevating  
the character and glory of our beloved State—the  
fruits of which shall be reaped by others, after we  
shall be no more. We may not live to enjoy the  
full fruition of our labors; although our names  
may never be emblazoned on the historic page,  
or our deeds be commemorated on a storied urn,  
or animated bust, yet we shall have laid the  
foundation for a great social, moral, and industri-  
al edifice, for which our children and our chil-  
dren's children will heap blessings on our memories  
till they shall have laid the cap-stone of the super-  
structure.

On an occasion like this, it should not be for-  
gotten, that it is to the beneficence of a kind  
Providence we are indebted for every blessing we  
enjoy. To His goodness we owe the plentiful  
harvest that has, during the present year, crown-  
ed the labors of the husbandman; and the pleas-  
ant intercourse and joyous harmony that mark our  
present reunion. Whether prosperity or adversity  
befall us, we should reflect, that it is to His  
bounty we are indebted for every good and per-  
fect gift. "Whether success crown our efforts or  
disappointment mar our hopes, we should ever be  
ready to say in the sublime language of Habakkuk,  
"although the fig-tree shall not blossom, neither  
shall fruit be in the vines; the labor of the olive  
shall fail, and the fields shall yield no meat; the  
flock shall be cut off from the fold, and there shall  
be no herd in the stalls.—Yet will I rejoice in the  
Lord, I will joy in the God of my salvation."

The Eyes—There is a popular notion, sanc-  
tioned even by medical men, that the eyes are  
preserved by opening them every morning in a  
basin of cold water. Some of the worst cases of  
catarrh of the eye, on the surface of the eye, have  
been witnessed on those who have heeded of this  
paeftic. When water gets into the windpipe,  
the nostrils, or the ear, irritation is produced;  
and when the eyes open under water, the sensa-  
tion is anything but agreeable. The eye is lib-  
erated by a secretion admirably adapted to fi-  
tate the motions of the lid over its surface; and  
as this secretion is partially soluble in water, it is  
as inconsistent to wash it away as it is to remove  
the oil from the wheels of machinery.

Naturalization.—An election being at hand in  
New York, citizens are made by hundreds and  
thousands out of the freshly arrived foreigners,  
many of whom know nothing even of our language,  
not to mention our institutions. The following  
advertisement appears in the New York *Locust*  
papers:

"Democratic Naturalization Committee will be  
in session in the back room, Tammany Hall, every  
day from 9 o'clock, a. m. till 5 p. m., 17th Oct.  
till 27. By order Committee."

The "back room of Tammany Hall!" It is no  
wonder that associations are formed in the large  
cities to counteract this system of "foreign influ-  
ence."

Abolition Riot.—Asa O. Bateman, the person  
who arrested the fugitive slaves Sims and Burns,  
was assaulted in Worcester, Mass., on Sunday  
and Monday last, by mobs of whites and blacks,  
pelted with rotten eggs, stones, &c., and was kick-  
ed and beaten almost to death. By the aid of a  
few persons he was hustled into a carriage and  
enabled to escape with his life.

This outrage shows the temper of the people of  
Massachusetts. It is one of the signs indicating  
that the time may not be distant when people of  
either section will find it unsafe to travel in the  
other.—*Fig. Observer.*

Awful Rail Road Accident.—On the Great  
Western Rail Road in Canada, on Friday last,  
a collision occurred between a passenger train and  
a freight train, by which 25 men, 11 women and  
11 children were killed, and 21 men and 20 wo-  
men and children severely injured,—one half of  
them it is thought fatally. The accident is said  
to have been caused by the watchman falling  
asleep whilst on duty.

Indian Outrages.—Late news from California  
embraces accounts of the murder by the Apache  
Indians, of 50 emigrants, men, women, and chil-  
dren, chiefly from Texas, on their way to Califor-  
nia. Two other parties of emigrants were attack-  
ed and robbed, and one man killed. A number  
of persons are also stated to have died of thirst  
on the road, there being but two watering places  
for 150 miles.

Making Voters.—The New York Sun says  
that naturalization goes on in that City with un-  
paralleled rapidity—two hundred per day, for  
the last two weeks, having thus qualified them-  
selves to vote at the approaching election. An-  
other N. Y. paper charges the "Native Ameri-  
cans" with making voters as rapidly as either of  
the other parties.

Turkish Soldiers.—One peculiarity of the Turk-  
ish soldier is, that they will smoke. It is a  
very common thing to see a sentinel with a cigar  
in his mouth; and it is not unusual, in passing a  
*camps de garde*, to be respectfully asked, "Have  
you any tobacco, sir?" Nothing is more common  
when one happens to be smoking, than to be  
checked by the military, in a voice between en-  
tertaining and commanding, "Wait, sir! A light, sir,  
if you please!"

A Natural Mistake.—A boy called a doctor to  
visit his father, who had the delirium tremens.  
Not rightly recollecting the name of the disease,  
he called it the *Devil's Trouble*—making very  
poor Latin, but very good English.

Violon.—This is the name of a new style of  
ladies' bonnets of Paris origin. It is so construct-  
ed that it can be folded and packed up into a small  
case of two-and-a-half inches deep, rendering it  
perfectly portable. The bonnet can be made in  
every style, and turned in the very height of fash-  
ion without impairing its character.

Deep Ploughing.—The value of deep plough-  
ing has been illustrated this year to an extraor-  
dinary degree. The land thus ploughed resists  
the drought with great effect, and the farm of  
Professor Mapes, in New Jersey, is given as an  
instance. Not a single plant seems to have suf-  
fered for want of moisture. This prolific farm,  
bending under its fruits whilst all the neighbor-  
ing farms have had their crops parched in the  
fields, is given as a striking proof of the value of  
subsoil ploughing in a dry summer.—*Nat. Intel-  
ligencer.*

## NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.

### Judges to Award Premiums.

The following is a list of the Judges appointed  
at the State Fair to examine articles, &c., and to  
award premiums:

Thoroughbred Horses.—Dr. W. R. Holt, Da-  
vidson, William R. Poole, Wake, E. P. Jones,  
Yanceyville.

Stallions.—W. R. S. Battle, Edgecombe, Hen-  
ry Mordecai, Edgecombe, Henry Elliott, Cam-  
berland.

Breed Mare and Fillies.—Chas. Manly, Wake,  
R. A. Hamilton, Granville, Wm. F. Collins,  
Wake.

Mare Horses.—L. J. Houghton, Chatham, D.  
McDaniel, Nash, S. Hayes, Franklin.

Single Harness Horses.—James Leathers,  
Orange, P. A. Dunn, Wake, John W. Cunn-  
ingham, Person.

Saddle Horses.—Col. R. M. Young, Caswell,  
J. B. Littlejohn, Franklin, J. B. Leathers, Orange.







# THE PATRIOT.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1854.

## Mr. Rayner's Address.

The address of Hon. Kenneth Rayner, delivered at the late State Fair, is copied into the Patriot of last and this week. We hope its length will not prevent any of our readers from giving it a careful perusal. It is an able and instructive composition. If any have not read the first part, look up last week's paper, and read it all at once.

## The Legislature.

The Legislature of North Carolina will meet in Raleigh next Monday week, being the third Monday of November. It will be a very important session; and it is our purpose to lay before our readers, from time to time, a pretty full synopsis of its doings, and we would suggest to our friends that this would be a suitable occasion for a little exertion to be used to increase our subscription list. The Raleigh Star mentions some of the most important subjects that will probably engage the attention of the Legislature:

The banking system of the State will be completely overhauled. Our large banks have given notice that they will apply for a renewal of their charters, and there will be many applications from different sections of the State for new banks. Of course the interests of the whole State, and the convenience of the different sections, ought to be consulted, as far as practicable.

Our railroad system will claim a large share of attention. The extension of the Central Road, East and West, besides many other schemes, will be pressed with vigor by its friends.

Then the Legislature will be called on to pass upon the new revised of the laws, which probably will be as important as any other matter that will come up before it.

Without mentioning any other questions that will come up before the Legislature, these will be sufficient to engage the attention of the wisdom of the State for some time, and certainly deserves the most serious consideration and the most enlightened councils.

## Iron for the North Carolina Rail Road.

We learn that Gov. Morehead has just contracted for nine thousand tons of iron for the North Carolina Rail Road—enough, it is supposed, to complete the laying of the whole track from Goldsboro' to Charlotte. It will be a source of pleasure to the friends of the Road to learn that this iron was purchased on more favorable terms than could have been anticipated, viz: \$42.50 per ton, payable in North Carolina money. The iron is to be delivered in equal quantities on the wharfs of Portsmouth and Charleston. But a short time ago iron was worth from \$65 to \$72 per ton. And by paying in North Carolina Funds, there will be a saving to the company of at least 1 per cent. on the whole of the purchase money, amounting to the snug little sum of \$3,825.

By the way, many of our brethren of the press are getting into the habit of designating this as the "Central Road." That is not the name by which it was christened at its birth; "The North Carolina Rail Road," is the name.

Though a little behind time, we publish a list of the premiums awarded at the State Fair. Many of our readers have no doubt already seen this list; but there are others who wished to see it, and would only have an opportunity of doing so through our paper.

The Spirit of the Age, accompanies the publication of this list with the following editorial notice:

"We know that the Committees have labored under many disadvantages and embarrassments in awarding premiums and preparing lists of the same, and under all circumstances they have perhaps done as well as they could; notwithstanding, however, complaint is made, and in some instances, justly, no doubt, that justice has not been given to many competitors. We are sincere friends of the Fair, and speak from a pure motive, and with no disappointments of our own, when we say, unless there is less of favoritism, cliquing and partiality, the enterprise must fall to the ground. Premiums by the dozen are awarded to some, no matter what they exhibit, and others equally deserving are not even made honorable mention of. We do not wish to say more, but endeavor and a sincere desire to keep up the Fair, impel us to say thus much. Let the objections here suggested be guarded against in the future."

"Reform," in a communication in another column, discusses a subject of absorbing interest to the people of North Carolina; and one that will doubtless engage the earnest attention of the ensuing Legislature. Not having had an opportunity of investigating the matter, we are not prepared to give an intelligent opinion as to the merits of the system of Banking advocated by our correspondent.

We hope the suggestion will not be forgotten by the farmers and mechanics of Guilford, that it is the wish of many to hold an agricultural meeting in Greensboro' on Tuesday of November Court. It is believed that if the old Society can be set a-going again, or a new one started, that it will not stop so suddenly; but that it may be made the means of adding much towards the advancement of agriculture and the mechanic arts.

Mr. Alphonso Whittington, of this place, left in our office a beet which measured in circumference 20 1/2 inches, and weighed 12 pounds. He raised it in his garden, and thinks there were others larger than the one presented to us. We intend, if possible, to procure seed of the same variety of this beet; and having a desire to try our hand at farming and gardening next year, perhaps at the Guilford County Agricultural Fair next Fall, we may take the premium on beets!

## Mr. Kerr's Speech.

Our Representative, Mr. Kerr, as heretofore noticed, made an address in this place on Thursday last week, in explanation of his course since he has been in Congress. We took notes of his speech, for the purpose of presenting our readers with the more prominent points therein made; but not having leisure last week to write them out, nor space in that issue, we intimated the matter would be attended to at some future time. And in the following sketch, we do not pretend to give any thing more than a mere outline of his remarks. The natural oratory and musical voice of the speaker cannot be transferred to paper.

Mr. Kerr spoke for one hour and forty minutes, and commenced by saying that he was glad to have the opportunity then afforded him of addressing so large an assemblage of the freemen of Guilford. He had long entertained a high respect for the people of Guilford, and felt himself bound to them by the strongest ties of gratitude for their uniform kindness to him and the many favors they had bestowed upon him. They, together with the rest of his constituents had a right to be fully informed of his course as a representative, and it was the province to pronounce judgment upon his public conduct, and he awaited with patience and confidence the announcement of the decision. He confided in the intelligence and patriotism, and could not be indifferent to their good opinion, for (said Mr. K.) next to the approval of his own conscience, the highest reward a public servant could receive; is the approving plaudits of those who have made him the repository of their confidence.

He had been for twenty years, more or less, actively connected with politics; and whatever may have been the number or the magnitude of the errors he had committed, he had never been justly chargeable with a want of frankness in avowing his sentiments upon all questions which engaged the public mind and were connected with the general politics of the country. He disdained an equivocal position. Guilford was a whig county—the largest and most steadfast in the State; Caswell, on the other hand, was a democratic county—the firmest, and as unwavering in his principles as any community whatever. He had no set of opinions for Guilford and another set for Caswell. What he avowed here—he avowed there, and was willing to avow every where. He was now as ever a whig—had been charged with being a violent one—yet, though ardent in temperament, and fervid in manner, he denied the charge of violence or illiberality of sentiment toward those who differed with him in opinion. Patriotism was not confined to either of the great parties of the country, but was largely and equally shared by both; and he had more than one opportunity of rejoicing at the exhibition of this truth. Whenever the honor of our national flag requires it, whigs and democrats rushed with generous emulation and courage to its defence, and the fields of glorious renown which had been rendered immortal by the power and skill of our gallant soldiery, were consecrated by the blood of patriots alone, between whom in the rage of the battle storm, no such distinctions were known as those between federalists and republicans, whigs and democrats.

Mr. K. said that many important questions engaged the attention of Congress at the last session; but the most engrossing of all was that involved in the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill. The introduction of this measure brought up the agitating question of slavery, and the representatives of the American people were called upon to take position in regard to it.

On the one hand, the North, with the exception of the gallant men who voted for the measure, arrayed themselves strongly against the Constitutional rights of the South, and with few exceptions, the South stood firmly by its own institution. It was a fierce and fearful struggle, said Mr. K. such as perhaps has no parallel in our congressional annals. The scene presented by the conflict of opposing interest and diverse sentiments between the North and South, was productive of deep feeling and intense anxiety.

I have been accused, (said he,) of deserting my party upon this question. Let us see how the matter stands in point of fact. There are thirty southern members of Congress—twenty-one of this thirty voted for the bill and nine were opposed to it. Now who deserted party, I, who voted with a majority of my southern whig brethren, or those who did not? He found on entering Congress that with perhaps few exceptions, the northern whigs in the House were free-soilers, all except Haven of N. Y., Harrison and Taylor of Ohio, Farley of Maine and Cook of Iowa, voted to give leave to a northern free-soil whig to introduce a bill to repeal the fugitive slave law.

He stated that he went into Congress a friend and advocate of the Compromise of 1850. That compromise rejected all merely arbitrary sectional lines, and adjusted the slavery question on principle alone; and that principle is the principle of the Constitution, and of republican liberty. I could not reject such a principle. Standing here, said Mr. K., almost within sight of the battle field of Guilford, I may not profane the air I breathe, by saying aught against the right of the people to adjust the basis of Government to suit themselves. It is the right for which our fathers fought, and its establishment in America, constitutes the chief glory of our country and the best foundation of hope of all the world besides.

The bill (he said) had been called Douglas's bill. If it had defended it, with an eloquence and ability, which if equaled, has never been surpassed in the Senate of the United States, can give Judge Douglas the right to this distinction, then does he richly deserve it. But the proposition to repeal in express terms, the Missouri Compromise originated with a whig Senator from

Kentucky—the immediate successor of the illustrious Clay—and the earnest croaking of the abolitionists were heard before the bill contained the repealing clause.

Some have said "that no great practical benefit can grow out of the measure. Be this so or not so; it is a legislative recognition of a great and fundamental principle of free government; and it is not very respectful to the memory of our forefathers to urge such an objection. They fought for an abstraction. The British government had been willing to repeal the stamp act and tea tax, if the colonies would acknowledge their right to tax them. This the brave free-soil, Revolutionary sages and heroes of our country refused to do—and staked their lives and fortunes and honor upon the issue of the unequal contest, for the same abstract principle involved in this bill.

We do not pretend to give any thing like a full account of Mr. Kerr's speech, but only touch upon what we regard as the more striking points of it. He paid a glowing tribute to the Northern men, who periled their political existence for the Constitution, and the rights of the South and concluded with an earnest appeal, in favor of the Union as established by our fathers on the basis of equality.

[The foregoing, as would be inferred from the first paragraph, was prepared for last week, but unavoidably crowded out.]

## Thanksgiving Day.

Gov. Reid has set apart the last Thursday in November, being the 30th inst., as a day of solemn and public Thanksgiving. It is recommended that on "that day all secular employments be suspended; that Ministers of the Gospel of the respective denominations assemble their respective congregations for public worship; that the people of the State unite in giving thanks to Almighty God for past blessings, and supplicate a continuance of his goodness and mercy, especially for the advancement of virtue and religion, and for the perpetuity of civil and religious liberty."

## Tyranny of Party.

It is not an unusual thing to see party leaders attempt to exercise absolute control over the opinions and actions of the more unassuming of their party. We will not say that whig leaders are entirely free from this; but we have been convinced for years that they neither exercise, nor attempt to exercise, half the control over their party, that is done by the opposite party. With the democracy, no man has a right to think or act, only as he is directed by the leaders. A party thus kept continually in the harness and under the leading strings of a few, is certainly much more formidable in an emergency; as, at a moment's warning, they are ready to follow the bell-wether, without stopping to think for themselves. There are signs, however, in this and other States, of rebellion to the behests of party. Even in the old Dominion, some of the leaders are becoming alarmed. The Richmond Enquirer, which for forty years has held the democracy of that State in its keeping, elevating and depressing men at its pleasure, evidently feels that there is danger of many of its followers doing their own thinking, and carrying out in practice what they profess to be, free and independent citizens. Hence the following extraordinary language from that print:

"If we tolerate heresy and insubordination, demoralization and defeat will be the consequence. In a crisis of unusual peril the severe sway of Martial Law is essential to the safety of the Army. The Democracy are encompassed by many foes, and vexed by much strife. Shall we relax our discipline? Shall we suffer every man to go his own way, as caprice or treachery may suggest? Or, shall we draw tight the screw of party and exact a rigid conformity to ancient usage? The Democracy must consider and settle these things. A struggle is before us, and we cannot afford to neglect any precautions essential to success."

Such, (says the Richmond Whig,) is the stern, laudatory, supercilious, and most royal decree of the Richmond Enquirer. So, bend your necks, and take the yoke, all ye Democrats who have a will of your own, or else the rigors of Martial Law will forthwith be denounced against you. Submission, or the guillotine—that's the only alternative. Slavery or death—that's the motto now. Three cheers, say we, for this glorious land of liberty! Long, long live the Republic!

Dr. Wm. R. Scott, of Raleigh, a celebrated Surgeon Dentist, died in that City, very suddenly on Sunday the 29th ult. He had been complaining slightly for several days, and on that morning, having left his lodgings to consult his physician, he suddenly fell on the street, was taken up insensible, and died in a few hours. A post-mortem examination threw no satisfactory light upon the cause of his death. He was a native of Rockingham county, but had resided for many years in Raleigh.

We have received the November No. of Graham's American monthly Magazine, which is charmingly printed and beautifully illustrated. The terms of Graham per year are three dollars for single subscribers, if paid in advance. For six Dollars, in advance one copy is sent three years. Address Richard H. See & Co. 106 Chestnut Street Philadelphia.

Gilbert Clavis, a free negro, was found murdered on the Fayetteville road, some two or three miles from Raleigh, on Friday morning the 3d inst. A free negro man and woman are supposed to have committed the deed, the latter of whom has been committed to jail. The man is yet at large.

The communication from Germantown has been received, and will receive attention next week.

On Saturday last, as Wm. Rand, Esq., of Wake, was driving his carriage into Raleigh, accompanied by Mrs. Rand, the horses took fright and ran away, upsetting the vehicle, &c., by which Mrs. R., received injuries from which she died in a few minutes thereafter. She was quite an aged lady.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, during the past year, has not only paid a handsome dividend to the stockholders, but has paid off upwards of \$100,000 of the debt of the company.

The trial of Reuben F. Samuel, of Stokes, which was expected to take place last week at Rockingham, was continued on the affidavit of the prisoner.

The Daily Herald has been enlarged and much improved in appearance. It is one of our best exchanges.

## Communications.

For the Patriot.

Messrs. Editors:—I understand that there will be a bill introduced into the next Legislature to charter one or two Banks in room of the present State and Cape Fear Banks. The Banks proposed will, if chartered, differ essentially from the present Banks, as regards the basis upon which they will be organized. The basis of these Banks will prove more stable, safe and reliable, than the present three for one "fancy pretended specie bank." I do not believe that there is a Bank in the State that has now in its vaults one dollar in gold or silver, where it has six of paper in circulation. But my object is to give the outlines of the plan upon which it is proposed to organize the new Banks. And for one I could not recommend it too highly to the consideration of the Legislature. All Banks and banking systems are necessary evils—but this I think as near harmless as any I have yet seen or thought of—if I rightly comprehend it. The certificates of stock in all the Rail Roads of the States, are to be made the basis of Bank circulation or issues, on the following stringent condition. The certificates are to be first signed over and deposited with the Treasurer of the State or Comptroller. Then twenty-five per cent. of their amount is to be paid in by the actual owners of the certificates in gold and silver to the same officer or agent appointed by him. When this is done the Treasurer will be authorized to have plates of all denominations prepared and bills struck off when he will be required to sign and hand over to the President and Directors of the Banks the amount of the certificates on deposit and not a dollar more.—In addition to the gold and silver over and above the certificates.—The Stockholders are to be made personally liable to double the amount of their stock, and the State is to pledge her faith and credit to see all notes issued on her stock ultimately redeemed. But this is not all—the President and Directors are to have power to call in additional instalments of gold and silver from the Stockholders if circumstances should render it prudent and advisable. The Banks are to be prohibited from dividing as a dividend on the capital stock more than three per cent. semi-annually. If they make more it is to be paid over to the State Treasurer as a tax on the stock of the Banks. This plan is not only abundantly safe but liberal, and far preferable to the free Banking law that relies alone upon the Bonds of the State to keep their paper at par and current with the people. Besides it will do more to improve North Carolina than any thing the next Legislature can do. My word for it, Messrs. Editors, it will be a triumph worth boasting of if our next Legislature will but say that no man in future can own a share in a North Carolina Bank, unless he owns one in some one of our Rail Roads. I know four men in North Carolina who are reported to be worth from a half to a quarter of a million of dollars each, and there are scores of others that I do not know who belong to the same school—now not one of these gentlemen own one cent of stock in any of our roads, but they do own all the Bank stock they could get, and have owned it since 1801, and are now anxious to have the charters of the present Banks renewed, that they may hand their Bank Stock, that has on an average paid them more than 10 per cent. down to their children and grand children. These men have been the active and controlling partners with the State for the last fifty years and more, and they have found the business that they have been so long engaged in, so honorable and highly profitable that you cannot get a cent out of their pockets for any improvement in the State whatever. Nor can the wisdom of man prevent them and their friends from again monopolizing the stock in any & all banks that may hereafter be chartered, unless the plan here faintly shadowed forth be adopted. Let this be done by the approaching Legislature, and be assured—there will be a blow in the way of reformation struck that will be felt for good in every portion of the State. Wilmington, Beaufort, Newbern, Fayetteville, Salisbury and Charlotte—the east and the west, ye all North Carolina is deeply and vitally interested in the matter. Should the Legislature adopt this principle to act upon now and in future North Carolina can continue to build Rail Roads of the first class whenever they may be needed without greatly augmenting the present taxes. My head to my enemies and my heart as a bounty to the State if it does not prove to be so. Why should there be a preference forever shown by the State to those who hoard up the wealth over those who do all they can to aid and improve their Old Mother. There is a strong, first, family influence—a kind of monied aristocracy, embodied in the Stockholders of the State and Cape Fear Banks, that have literally grown rich off of the people, and who have as yet done nothing for the State, that has ruled long enough. For one I am anxious to see a change wrought. Why should not the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Raleigh, the Wilmington and Manchester, the Raleigh and Gaston and the N. Carolina Rail Roads, who have sacrificed so much of their time and capital now be taken in copartnership with the State as bankers on the terms above indicated, as well as those who may hereafter contribute to the construction of similar marks of improvement in this State. There is no danger of the banking capital of the State ever becoming too great under these circumstances. If any thing it will be too small.

For the Patriot.

Messrs. Editors: Gov. Swain, in his lecture, and Mr. Caruthers (quoting from it) in his book the Old North State, publishes a list of names contained, as he says, in the commission of Gov. Martin issued on the 10th of January 1776 authorizing the persons, therein mentioned, to erect

the King's Standard and to raise, levy, muster and array in arms, all his majesty's loyal and faithful subjects within their respective counties.

That list includes the name of Michael Holt of Orange (now Albemarle) county. If Gov. Swain had simply published the commission, it would have been scarcely necessary to notice it, but he goes on further to say, that Gov. Martin was mistaken as to the character of Paul Haringer, Philomen Hawkins Sen., and Philomen Hawkins Jr. because they were afterwards whigs.

The inference is, that all the rest were Tories; I shall not volunteer as an apologist for the errors of men, because they happened to be prominent themselves and have wealthy and distinguished descendants. All that I ask is, that the whole truth may be told and equal justice meted to all the parties concerned.

Michael Holt was an obscure name and was perhaps a Justice of the Peace, under the Colonial government. He was (as tradition says) with Gov. Tryon at the Revolution battle, in what capacity I know not. Philomen Hawkins was Gov. Tryon's Aid and Richard Caswell commanded his right wing in the battle. I am free to say they both afterwards rendered important service as whigs. When the Revolution proper came on and North Carolina became the seat of War, Michael Holt took no part in the contest. He refused to take up arms against his country and would not fight for George the Third. He chose to remain neutral for reasons of his own. He for the oaths of allegiance he had taken to the British Crown, as a civil officer, influenced his conduct I am unable to say. If he ever held a military appointment of any sort I am not advised of it. It is very certain he did not act under Governor Martin's commission.

You will, when you have nothing of more consequence to fill your paper, publish this and oblige a grandson.

A New Concert.—From the tone of the Washington Union since the elections, it is apprehended that that paper is about to turn "Know Nothing." Heretofore, no terms have been too strong for its denunciations of their anti-foreigner principles, and no flattery too gross to be crammed down the throats of "our adopted citizens." But the Union has no relish for minorities; and since the late Waterloo defeat it is down upon foreigners and upon the Roman Catholic religion—rebuking the former for having given occasion to the opposition which exists against them, and denying that the latter is based upon the true Christian creed.—Oversee.

Virginia State Stocks.—It is a conclusion, in view of the late sale of North Carolina State Bonds at a premium of only 14 per cent., to know that Virginia State Bonds sold in New York a few days ago at 95.

By the way, the debt of this State is erroneously stated in the National Intelligencer. The State debt is not \$8,830,000. It is somewhat over \$3,000,000.—Fug. Obs.

From the Waverly Magazine.  
"Let us Work while the Day Lasts."

BY ESTHER.  
Think not of idly dreaming  
Youth's precious hours away,  
Nor waste in fancy's seeming  
The blessing of to-day:  
"Be up! and bravely doing!"  
Whate'er presents to view,  
With steadfast zeal pursuing  
Some noble aim and true.

Our youth is like the dawning  
That lingers round us still,  
When rosy tints of morning  
Are gilding plain and hill.  
And like the morn it fadeth  
To usher in the noon,  
When night creeps on and shadeth  
The floweret's hope had strewn.

Thus hope and youth are fleeting  
As sunbeams on the sea,  
Or as the zephyr's greeting  
To blossoms on the lea;  
Yet while in undimmed beauty  
They bloom within the heart,  
In deeds of love and duty,  
O, let us bear a part.

When age shall chill the life-stream  
That gladdens every vein,  
And youth seems but a short dream  
"Of mingled hope and pain,"  
How sweet will be the pleasure  
That retrospection gives,  
And blest beyond all measure,  
The soul that ever lives.

Those dreams that dawn the brightest  
Within the youthful heart,  
That make the life-blood quickly  
Through all the chambers start,  
That gild the earth with tints  
Of paradisaical hue,  
Those dreams are evanescent  
As drops of morning dew.

How forcibly the changes  
Of each succeeding year,  
Remind us of the briefness  
Of time allotted here;  
And yet how oft unmindful  
Of this great truth we live,  
Still plodding and pursuing,  
We think that God will give.

He gives! but frail tenure  
Of our existence here,  
For lo! at his demanding  
We lie upon the bier:  
Our hopes like summer flowers  
All gather to the tomb,  
Ere yet their fond fruition  
Could brighten into bloom.

There's many a truthful lesson  
For minds that thoughtfully stray,  
And watch the fading leaflet  
Fall downward to decay.  
And though oft times a sadness  
Will steal within the soul,  
How blissful the reflection,  
This life is not its goal.

Happiness is a butterfly, which, when pursued, is always just beyond your grasp; but if you sit down quietly, may alight upon you.

Dr. Samuel Johnson was once requested to drink wine with a friend; Doctor pronounced tea. "But drink a little wine," said his host. "I cannot," was the reply; "I know abstinence—I know excess; but I know no medium. Long since, I resolved, as I could not drink a little wine, I would drink none at all."

How lonesome the fireside where there is no newspaper! Ask the reader of the latest news, the useful lessons, and witty sayings of the newspaper—ask him its value. Let him be deprived of it a few weeks, and then ask him to put an estimate upon it. Will he say that two or three dollars are too much? No, he will esteem it one of his greatest treasures, and value it accordingly.

## MARRIED.

In this place, on Thursday evening, Nov. 2nd, by M. S. Sherwood, Esq., Mr. GEORGE B. EDWARDS to Miss NANCY W. KIRKMAN, daughter of Mr. Harris Kirkman.

In this county, on Thursday evening, Nov. 2nd, by J. H. Lindsay, Esq., Mr. JEREMIAH FIELDS to Miss ELIZABETH TROTTER, all of Guilford.

## DIED.

In this place, on Monday morning the 6th inst., Dr. J. M. LINDSEY, aged about 50 years, leaving an orphaned daughter and numerous friends to mourn his loss. Dr. L. was an eminent physician, having been one of the most extensive practitioners in the county.

SALE OF LOTS AT HIGH POINT.—On the 5th of December next, I will offer at public sale, a number of lots at High Point, which is the place where the North Carolina Central Rail Road will cross the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road. The location is healthy, and promises fair to become one of the most thriving towns on the entire line of the Rail Road. WM. WELSH, High Point, N. C., Oct. 20, 1854. 8063w.

WANTED.—I desire to hire TEN good Wood Choppers to cut Cord Wood three miles north of Greensboro', for information apply to E. P. Lanier at Rankin & McLean's Store, Greensboro', N. C. S. M. LANIER. 8062w.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly to amend the Act incorporating the town of Franklinsville, in the county of Randolph. Nov. 10, 1854. 8061w.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly for a charter for a Plank Road from the town of Mocksville, via Lexington, to Bush Hill. October 25, 1854. 8054w.

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 margin of profit. 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.

Just Received, a new and elegant supply of Ready Made Clothing. Call and examine. RANKIN & McLEAN.

Common School Books.—Recommended by the Committee of Examination, for sale by April, 1854. R. G. LINDSAY.

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

Attention! Know Nothing!—All persons indebted to me, either by note, or book account, will please settle as soon as possible, as I am now closing my business. I have still on hand a small stock of Fancy goods, and Confectionary, which will be sold low for cash. A. P. SPERRY, Sept. 4th, 1854. 7973w.

Just in Season.—A quantity of Glass Preserves Jars and a fair article of French Brandy for pickling purposes for sale cheap at the new Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK.

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

J. C. Poe, Dealer in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Hay Street, Fayetteville, N. C. July 23d, 1853. 793w.

WANTED.—A Young man of sober, and industrious habits, and a moral character, who writes a good hand, and understands Book Keeping can find a good situation by immediate application at the Store of the subscriber. W. J. McCONNEL, July 25 1854. 791.

Now Goods.—The subscriber having received, in his Fall Stock of materials, is now prepared to take and put up in the neatest style. Dugger's Lard Cakes. Those wishing work will do well to call soon, opposite the Blind House. Instructions given in the Art on reasonable terms and Apparatus furnished if desired, by. October 12th, 1853. ALEX. STARRETT.

Just Received, 12 dozen Dr. Hoodland's Compound German Bitters. Also a few dozen S. P. Townsend's Compound Extract Sarsaparilla. T. J. PATRICK.

DRESS GOODS.—such as rich Grenadines, Tissues and Barages, Bani, de Laine Organ dies, Lawns and Jaconets, Brilliant Gingham beautiful colored Silk Mantles,—with many other Goods for the season. J. R. & J. STOKAN.

BUGGIES.—We keep constantly on hand for sale, Buggies put up by John Ledford and Michael Brown, two of the best workmen in this section. RANKIN & McLEAN, 786 2/3.

Something New in Greensboro'—The undersigned has opened a general Auctioneering 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. WILLIAM E. EDWARDS, Greensboro', N. C., Apr. 1854. 7733w.

Spirit of the Age copy six months, and forward account to this office.

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. 779w.

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

Rock Island Jeans and Casimeres.—Kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.



