

# The Greensborough Patriot.

VOL. XVII.

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BY M. S. SHERWOOD.

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## A Dream of Heaven.

By WILLIAM BAXTER.

I dreamed the world had passed away,  
A while its roll and care;  
That I had gained a happier clime,  
Where all was bright and fair—

A land where happy spirits dwelt;  
And, O, 'twas purest bliss,  
To find the loved ones in that world  
That I had lost in this.

God sees the welcome that they gave,  
And I knew not the pain  
of fearing that the time would come  
When we should part again.

But my bird from whistly elms,  
Untold soon my wings,  
Cried to me no more, for there  
All the sweet spring!

Belov'd flowers forever bloomed  
By our flowing streams,  
Whose waters dashed most gloriously  
In heaven's bright harps' train!

And music—O the melody  
Of that simple strain,  
Which struck my ear when woke the hymn  
On heaven's bright harps' train!

A crown was on my brow, but when  
I rose that song so sweet,  
Up those who sang I ready threw  
That crown before his feet.

But 'told the matrons of that song  
I wept not O what pain!  
My high delights were visions all—  
I was on earth again.

Then while I live, it is, O God,  
Thy willing servant be—  
Strike here to thy will, and make  
My dreams reality!

## Communications.

### From Our Author.

The Editor—I see it stated in several points, and you among them, that Judge Manly had decided that a Universalist was not a constitutional witness; and that several Universalists had been ruled out of his circuit.

I am no lawyer, but I will venture the remark that the decision is illegal, and I am sure that no thinking man will doubt for a moment the injustice and unconstitutionality of such a decision. It certainly violates the constitution of the United States, which declares that every man shall have the right to worship God under his own vine and fig-tree according to the dictates of his conscience, and none dare to molest. Now it is evidently a stronger feature of law for the constitution of my country to protect me in my worship, than it is to restrain me under that constitution to say that I shall not have the privilege of testifying in a criminal case. If I am not allowed to testify, I am at a loss at the many of opportunity and instances of redress which can be had. I may be lost in the road, knocked down and robbed. The thief or assassin may break into my dwelling and murder my family before my eyes, and I have no privilege to call the police and murderer the wretched. My acquaintances may all believe me, but no magistrate would dare grant a warrant against him, and he would go unpunished though the whole country believed him guilty. I might know that a certain man had my goods in his possession, but I could not procure a search warrant. I might see one man shoot down another, but it would be just the same thing as if no one had been present. If I were a man shot and wounded a man in an open secundum, I could not be allowed to testify to it, and would be liable to the delinquent. Look at the subject now, and it presents injustice in the most hideous form, for it divests a man of all the rights of citizenship.

It has been extremely interesting to see that a man of doubtful veracity when called upon to testify, has the privilege of calling on his acquaintances to say what his reputation is for truth, and if it sustains an unimpeachable character, his evidence receives due regard from the Court; but if not sustained his evidence is worthless. But should Judge Manly be correct the course of things must be changed and call on man's neighbors to say what his religion is. I do not hesitate to say that there are Universalists that ought not be allowed to swear any oath, for there are bad men in all walks, which I think, any candid man will admit, but the privilege of our oaths ought not to be reserved us nor any other person so long as we can

sustain a good character; but when any man has been guilty of falsehood to the extent that he is not believed by his associates, then and not till then is it justice to refuse man his oath. Judge Manly's reason for deciding as he did, if I remember correctly, was that a Universalist did not believe in future punishment. How often, Mr. Editor, do you suppose that future punishment enters the mind of a witness when giving in his evidence? I think I would be safe in saying not at all, for I do not believe that fear of future punishment has any influence to extort the truth or suppress falsehood, for when a man of respectability—mean self-respect—goes into court to testify, he thinks only of stating facts, but let the man go before a court of justice who has no self-respect, who has lied until no one believes his word or oath, and for a small bribe, or to screen a friend or associate he will swear to lies according to *order* though he believed in the *seuen hells* of Mammon. I think the following facts will demonstrate the truth of the above remark.

There never has been a single Universalist minister convicted of crime in the United States; but there were eighteen ministers at one time in the New York State prison, all believers in fire and brimstone punishment. No doubt Judge Manly would have thought all these men safe witnesses. They certainly were afraid enough of the devil, which appears to be all the prerequisite necessary in his estimation.

Having strong reasons to believe that the public generally either misunderstand or know nothing about the doctrines held by Universalists, I take this occasion to state the principal points of difference between them and the so-called orthodoxy. They believe in the existence of one only living and true God. Their faith recognizes Jesus Christ as the Son of God and the Savior of the world. They believe in the resurrection of all men from the dead, and in the ultimate holiness and happiness of the whole human family. They believe that every sin an individual commits receives a just and sufficient punishment and that there is *no escape*. They do not believe in infinite depravity.

Now because a man conscientiously believes in the above doctrine, Judge Manly thinks he is incompetent to tell the truth. I will now take the privilege of informing the public what Judge Manly's drift is. He is a Roman Catholic. They believe that God has appointed a Viceregent on earth, and has given him the keys of heaven and hell, and that whatsoever he binds on earth is bound in heaven, and whatsoever he looses on earth is loosed in heaven. This dignitary is the Pope; he resides at Rome and exercises supreme rule over the Roman Catholic Church. He has Cardinals, Archbishops, Bishops and Priests to assist his holiness in attending to God's business on earth. The Pope possesses both political and religious control in the papal States. It is a high criminal offence to be caught reading the Bible, and there are now hundreds of husbands who have been torn from their families and sent to prisons of hard labor for that offence, but they persist in reading the Bible they are either banished at the state or banished. No doubt that the various Popes have caused enough blood to be shed to color Dan River red for one month, not that they had committed any offence, but they behaved differently from what the Pope taught. The Bible is declared by the Pope to be an unlawful book, in his decisions, and if you reader, was traveling on a European tour and should happen to pass through the dominions of his holiness you could not carry your Bible with you; you would find that among the great mass of inhabitants that poverty, ignorance and superstition are rampant; so if the people were once intelligent they could not be so easily gullied by Prelateville. There is a Priest to every ten or twenty men, and they have to support him which keeps them beggarly poor. They also believe in works of supererogation, i.e., you may do enough good deeds to get to heaven, and lay up a supply to rest upon. They also teach and believe that the Priest possesses the power of performing what is termed transubstantiation, i.e., changing the bread and wine, to the body and blood of Christ. They believe that the Priests have the power to forgive sin, so you may be guilty of every sin that stains the catalogue of crime, and while the blood of your last victim is still adhering to your garments you can go to your Priest and give him part of the money that you have taken from the man you have just murdered and get pardon for all your sins, thereby cheating the devil out of his dues. Was there ever a more perfect base than for Roman Catholics to pretend that they were afraid of going to hell, when they believed that their Priest by uttering a little Latin over them can sanctify them from all sin? They consider all other denominations heretics and that they are committing no sin to kill them.

Not the least important consideration connected with this subject, is—that as our towns and corporations increase in wealth, population and business, so will be the ratio of taxation—swelling the aggregate of taxable property to many millions more than the present estimate; and which will be much needed in adjusting the heavy interest that will accrue on an enormous State debt, contracted to make these very improvements, and which will be fit to weigh upon all private interests in the State, the *leap-frogs*, in the course of time. The long, the seaboard will be connected

get a clear receipt. It is too plain to require comment. Intolerance is characteristic of the Roman Catholic Church, and I think that Judge Manly has exhibited it in his decision. There are but few Universalists comparatively in this part of the country, and suppose they are successfully persecuted, not allowed to testify in court, the next thing will be, the fact will be ascertained that some other denominations have some bad doctrine and they must be ruled out of court, and there is no telling what it may lead to, for when the churches are all purged to their notion then a man's politics will have to be overhauled before he can be a good witness; but if Judge M. could have his way about matters he would have the heads of all those cut off who opened their mouths against the holy Catholic church, for they have always perverted when they had the power, and I do not suppose that they are now any better, for they have always claimed that their church was immaculate.

I have written the above article hurriedly and merely for the purpose of calling public attention to the following extract, taken from the Wilmington Herald. It is pregnant with meaning, if not highly suggestive of thought to the reflecting mind:

"Commercial Bank.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Commercial Bank of Washington, was held at their Banking House on yesterday, the 5th inst. A majority of stock as well as votes being present, the meeting was duly organized.

The annual report of the President showed a highly profitable year's business; the Bank having declared two semiannual dividends of five per cent each. The contingent fund including the profits of the last three months are now equal to 222 per cent net.

*Twenty-two and a third per cent net profits.*

This is doing pretty well for the stockholders;

but it may be still better for the officers of the Bank; as to this, however, we cannot say, unless we know the exact amount of the gross earnings or profits of the Bank. By the by, Mr. Editor, it is an important fact, that neither saint or sinner, Legislator or constituent has ever yet been permitted to know the grand sum total or gross amount of the earnings of all or any one of our Banks for a year, to say nothing of a series of years. Could the public see what a vast amount of money is annually collected from the people by the Banks, I feel confident they would not long remain indifferent as to the propriety of thus collecting indirectly all the taxes that may be required to meet the demands on the State Treasury. No one I presume who has investigated this subject thoroughly will doubt but this desirable object can be attained and the currency of the state rendered more stable than at the present time, while a protecting arm is thrown around Internal Improvements as well as the industry and enterprise of the old North State.

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contracted to make these very improvements, and which will be fit to weigh upon all private interests in the State, the *leap-frogs*, in the course of time. The long, the seaboard will be connected

in their course, different sections of the North and West, in nearly direct lines, bringing the two sections into closer proximity, and uniting the people of the State in compact and more social affinity. Then, if not before, may we hope for sectional differences to cease, and the sons of the '76, be united in interest and singleness of purpose in whatever pertains to the welfare of the whole State, as were their forefathers in the day that tried men's souls, and gave birth to a Nation. That the glory of the State, and whatever tends to promote the prosperity of each part and section, is uppermost in the hearts of all her sons, we know to be past evile, even as they rejoice in her renown—then, with ineffable joy, shall we behold them united in upholding her welfare.

E. B. D.

Randolph Co., N. C.

## FOR THE PATRIOT.

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No one I presume who has investigated this subject thoroughly will doubt but this desirable object can be attained and the currency of the state rendered more stable than at the present time, while a protecting arm is thrown around Internal Improvements as well as the industry and enterprise of the old North State.

From the American Advocate. Public Debts, &c.

[No. 11.]

SPRING HILL, N. C. Oct. 5, 1855.

We have attempted heretofore to show how it is that Great Britain has managed to sustain her credit, protect her industry, and at the same time add to her resources and increase her trade and commerce. We have also endeavored to prove, great as her responsibilities are, she is still able to extend them and protect all her interests to a much greater extent than she has yet gone. Therefore, it only remains for us now to show that which has been vaguely hinted at heretofore, is that the burden of raising a sufficient revenue to meet the interest annually arising on her national debt, is effected in the most unexceptionable way it is possible for it to be done with; by a tariff on foreign merchandise, stamps, incomes, etc. That this is the case no rational man can doubt for a moment, when we remember that nearly all of their revenue is raised as above.

But let us return to our own beloved country, and give a more critical examination into our own pecuniary resources and condition at the present time, as we have promised to do. It is possible that this may be vaguely hinted at heretofore, is that the burden of raising a sufficient revenue to meet the interest annually arising on her national debt, is effected in the most unexceptionable way it is possible for it to be done with; by a tariff on foreign merchandise, stamps, incomes, etc. That this is the case no rational man can doubt for a moment, when we remember that nearly all of their revenue is raised as above.

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September, 1783, and their recommendation led to the adoption of the federal constitution.

It will thus be seen that the chief purpose was to form a government with power to adopt such a system of commerce as may be necessary to our "common interest" and to the "permanent harmony" among the States—and by reference to these extracts we see that the purpose of giving to Congress "power to regulate commerce with nations," was to enable Congress to make "such further regulations" as are "convenient to the protection of commerce," and will "command reciprocal advantages in trade."

INVESTIGATOR.

## Dashful Men.

There is hope for these poor fellows yet.—Somebody has been giving them a "first rate puff," and the press has been generous enough to pass the apology round. We, of course will give them the benefit of hearing in the Patriot a long the rest. Here is the article:

We never saw a genuinely dashful man who was not the soul of honor. Though such may blush and stammer, and shrug their shoulders awkwardly, unable to throw forth, with ease, the thoughts that they would express, yet, command them to us for friends.

There are fine touches in their characters that time will mellow and bring out—perceptions as delicate as the faintest tint is to the unfolding sense; and their thoughts are none the less refined and beautiful that they do not flow with the impetuosity of the

## The Administration Levying Black Mail.

The Washington *Organ* charges the following outrageous conduct on the Administration. Notwithstanding the charge has been made and repeated and copied all over the country, no denial of it has been given. It true it is the elation of Executive misconduct and corruption, & will startle the American people. Here is the Organ's allegation:

"We have on several occasions, argued the fact that the administration had a right to levy demands of three millions on the State, to meet a contribution of two millions from *Levying persons* in Maryland to save the Dan river. We have waited in vain for an answer to the major part of the charge, & consider the Administration in this case has violated the truth of the allegation. We have also got proof in our possession to substantiate every specification of the charge. We unhesitatingly reiterate it, and dare the administration through either one of the miserable tools who were the willing instruments of its extortion and corruption, to deny it. We charge that the express purpose of this levy, upon the clerks and employees was to *bribe* American citizens in Maryland, and to induce them to vote to support an administration which possesses neither popularity nor principle sufficient to enlist the people in its favor. We charge the administration with exerting the power to extort money from the poor and needy messenger, and with appropriating the amount thus collected to *bribe* American citizens. We charge the administration with using the power, patronage and influence of the General Government to control a local State election. They do not deny one single allegation. We invoke then a judicial investigation. We denounce the administration for this shameful attempt to corrupt the electors of Maryland, and we are ready to prove that the tools of power have villainously extorted the means to do it from the hard-working employees of the government.

[From the Lynchburg, Virginia] *Levying Black Mail—The Charge Admitted?*

We copied in the VIRGINIAN of Wednesday morning a charge, from the *American Organ*, that the Administration had levied upon the clerks, messengers and employees of the government a contribution for the purpose of *bribing* votes in Maryland at the recent election. According to it as it lay, the truth of that charge is admitted in the *Organ*, the organ of the Administration. See what it says:

"The know nothing papers are excessively indignant because a collection was raised in one of the Departments of this city for the purpose of assisting the Democratic cause in the city of Baltimore at the approaching election, and grave charges are laid against one of the clerks of the Department alluded to for his exertions in recommending these contributions. We confess that we see no previous harm in all this matter."

Commenting on this startling and disgraceful admission, the *Organ* remarks:

"It is no harm, says the *Organ*, to demand of the employees of the government a contribution to bribe the Maryland electors. It is no harm for the administration, by its power and influence, to endeavor to corrupt the electors in Maryland. It is no harm to defeat the will of the people of Maryland by bribery and corruption. It is no harm to purchase the re-election of Hon. Henry May. It is no harm to induce men to violate the constitution of their own State by officers of 'Federal gold.' The proof of *bribery* against any citizen of Maryland forever disenchants him, yet the *Union* regards the attempt to induce one to commit the offense as harmless. We have been taught to believe that the acceptance of a criminal, or the better of crime, was equally guilty with the criminal who had been tried, convicted, and condemned to a loathsome dungeon; but the *Union* sees 'no previous harm in all this matter.' But listen to the justification of this villainous conduct on the part of the administration:

"Consequently I introduced into the Senate a series of resolutions, having the foregoing purposes in view, and had them referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. The Committee however came to the conclusion, and so reported that the Company had not forfeited their charter, and had made improvements as high up as Harsen's Ferry in Stokes county.

The purpose of those most interested in the improvement was, to obtain from the company the privilege to make such improvements as to run steamers of light draught of water as far down as the town of Danville, Virginia.

I am inclined to the opinion, that efforts have been made, by some enterprising gentlemen to purchase the privilege, or come to some arrangement with the Company to make the desired improvement, but think all their exertions were unavailing.

Having failed in all their efforts to obtain from the Company any assurance of bettering their condition, in the winter of 1854, I brought the subject before the people, of constructing a Railroad, so as to connect the values of the Dan and Yadkin rivers; this plan seemed acceptable to the people, and all concurred in desiring it, with whom I conversed, and they were much elated when appearances indicated a probability of getting it.

In conformity to what I conceive to be the wish of the people, I introduced into the Senate a bill to construct a Railroad, which would have connected us with the harbour of Norfolk, Virginia, in North Carolina, as places of trade or shipping ports. The road was to extend West, through the rich counties of Granville, Person, Caswell, and to or near the coal-fields of Rockingham and Stokes counties, and for the present stop near Germanton, in Stokes county, but to be continued hereafter in such direction as the Legislature would deem most advisable, the State to subscribe two thirds of the capital stock, and individuals one third. This bill received the favorable consideration of the Senate and passed that body, but unfortunately failed to pass the House of Commons.

By examination of the locality of the country through which it was to pass, it will be perceived, that this road would have been nearly in a parallel line with the great commercial cities of N. York and New Orleans, and would have passed through the richest tier of Counties in the State, a section of country, abounding with an inexhaustable supply of minerals, a salubrious climate, and when agriculture and the mechanic arts, needs nothing but the energies of her people to be properly encouraged to develop her rich resources, and to make them contented and happy.

So much for the past—now a few words relative to the future. As you desire my opinion upon these subjects, I shall not hesitate to give them, at the same time I attach but little importance to

them, emanating as they do, from an individual as humble as myself.

However much I might desire to see steamers floating on the waters of the Dan, affording cheap and quick transportation of freight and travel, to the citizens living adjacent thereto. The subject is connected with so many difficulties, it is very uncertain whether it can be obtained within any reasonable time, and if ever obtained, it is questionable whether it could be made to answer the public demand, that I think sound policy would suggest the propriety of dropping that scheme, and go for a Railroad, similar in its provisions to the one alluded to above, to wit: "The Dan river and Yadkin Railroad" enterprise, or some other, combining greater facilities.

As we never expect our people to emerge from their lethargy, and assert their rights, but supinely submit to their condition, and permit their sister Countries to monopolize all the benefits arising from Rail and Plank Roads and other improvements, and leave us the unpleasant duty of paying taxes for their benefit.

Give us the Dan river and Yadkin Railroad, or something better, and a Railroad connection between Danville and Greensboro', and we would see new life infused into our people, bright faces beaming with joy, at the harbinger of better days.

It has been adjudged by the same series of decisions that the provisions of the ordinance for the organization of the Northwest Territory were extinguished by the Constitution; or, if any of them retain continuing validity, it is only so far as they may have authority derived from some other source, either the compact of cession or acts of Congress under the Constitution.

This doctrine has been applied in leading cases to questions touching the property in public lands, the relation of master and slave, religion, navigable waters, and the eminent domain, and may be taken as the established legal truth.

In obedience to the same principle, and proceeding in the same line of adjudications, it must have been held, if the question had come up for judicial determination, that the provision of the act of March 6, 1820, which undertakes to determine in advance a perpetual rule of municipal law for all that portion of the province of Louisiana which lies north of the parallel of 30 deg. 30 min. north latitude, was null and void *ab initio*, because incompatible with the organic law of equality of internal right, in all respects, between the old and the new States.

It is not my province or purpose to sit in judgment upon those statesmen who adopted this policy, but to speak of existing facts. But one thing we do know, and that it—that North Carolina has a present and prospective debt hanging over her, of little less than ten millions of dollars, contracted for works of internal improvements.

I now submit the subject to all candid men;

it is right and proper, that we who pay our full rates of tax for the support of our State Government, that we must be content to have our land and railroads doubled, and receive no benefits from internal improvements?

Possibly some are prepared to wait with patience, trusting that these things will come of themselves, after a while; experience has been of but little benefit to us, if we have not already learned, that so valuable an improvement as a Railroad, is not to cost, and be worth the trouble of an effort on the part of those desiring it,—and our word for it, if you obtain one, you must not only make an effort, but a firm and decided one.

This subject is full of importance, but I have extended these remarks further than I intended, and will close by wishing you great success in your new enterprise, and trust that "The Rockingham Democrat" may have an extensive circulation. Most respectfully, Your ob's servant,

GEORGE D. BOYD.

To Messrs. Smith & Raines.

From the North Carolinian. *Methodist Protestant Conference of N. Carolina.*

Mr. Editor: The 30th Session of the North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church met in Fayetteville on Wednesday, 7th inst., 10 o'clock, A. M. The Conference was formally opened by the President, and C. F. Harris was appointed Secretary. The following is a list of its members:

**MINISTERS**—G. J. Speight, E. N. Norman, J. L. Michaux, W. H. Wilds, G. A. Whitaker, C. F. Harris, A. C. Harris, A. W. Lyneberry, C. L. Coddy, T. C. Hays, J. G. Rosecrans, A. Thompson, A. Robbins, R. R. Prather, N. Robins, J. A. Neese, J. Hinshaw, J. Guyer, T. H. Pegram, D. Wessner, H. T. Weatherly, J. W. Lockett, Q. Holton, S. G. Parker, J. W. Naylor, J. Deane, A. Dickens, J. L. Crainey, R. Cochran, W. McTernan, J. Collins, J. W. Haith, J. Smitherly, R. H. Jones, B. L. Hoskins, R. R. Michaux, J. M. Kenney, C. Drake.

**PAUL LEPER.**

1855. AUTUMN SALES. 1855.

**STEVENSON & WEDDELL**

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

**Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.**

NO 78 OR 89, NASSMORE STREET,

Petersburg, Va.

WE are now prepared to exhibit to the Merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, a large and commanding stock of **Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods.** Having purchased Heavy Woollens early in June, we can offer goods in such prices as cannot fail to command attention.

One of our firm will remain in New York during the season, in attendance of **ANASTONIATES**, and forwarding anything, new and novel, as it may be received by the weekly steamers from Europe.

Schematics who are compelled by competition to buy at **THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES**, will find our style and prices such as will enable them to compete successfully with those who purchase in the Northern markets.

STEVENSON & WEDDELL.

Sept. 1855. 848

**W. P. ELLIOTT.** (Late of Worth & Elliott, Fayetteville, N. C.) **General Commission & Forwarding Merchant**, Wilmington, N. C.

Orders for Merchandise, and consignments of Flour and other Produce, for sales or shipment kindly received and promptly attended to.

March 18. 824—

**A very desirable Farm for Sale**, with

a Dwelling House on a hill, lying on the North Carolina Rail Road, and within 1 mile of High Point Depot, in Guilford County, containing near 100 acres. For further particulars apply to William P. Menendham, Jamestown, N. C. 847:13

**NOTICE.** Rankin, Donnell & Co., having

disolved their partnership, are now winding up

their business and respectfully invite all who are

intended to identify note or account to come forward and make settlement either with the partners at the old stand where the business is now carried on or with Rankin & McLean.

W. C. PETTY & Co.

4th mo., 1855. 829:1

**Cabinet Shop at Bush Hill.**—We have

put up machinery, and are now prepared to

manufacture all kinds of cabinet work, in the most

desirable and fashionable style, which we sell on

the most reasonable terms, for cash or lumber, such

as walnut, birch, maple, cherry, poplar and pine.

June 26, 1855. 839:1

**\$500 REWARD.**—Run away from the subscriber in October 1854, my negro girl, **Maylor**, about 15 years of age; complexion yellow. She was raised by Mr. James Young, in Rockingham county, N. C. She was last seen as Mr. John Young's in said county. I have heard she has been run off by some person to Mississippi. If she has I will give the above amount for her apprehension, together for the person that deceived her off, with evidence sufficient to convict him; or I will give \$30 dollars for her delivery to Mr. Thomas K. Moss at Boylston, Vt.; or \$20 for her confinement in any safe jail in N. C., so I can get her again.

LEWIS DAVIS.

June 26, 1855. 839:1

**NORTH CAROLINA.** Superior Court of

GUILFORD COUNTY, { Law.

Be it known that at the Fall Term A. D. 1855, of this Court it was ordered that from and after this Term the State Docket be taken up for trial on Monday of the Term, and that all parties and witnesses be recognized and subpoena ad according.

It was also ordered that the Clerk of this Court cause advertisement to be made in the Greensboro' Patriot, giving notice of this change for four weeks.

Witness Levi M. Scott, Clerk of said Court

Office in Greensboro' this 12 day of November A. D. 1855. LEVI M. SCOTT, C. S. C.

Nov. 1855. 837:4

**Blank Warrants for sale at this Office**

## COMMON SCHOOLS.

OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,

Raleigh, Nov. 2nd, 1855.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1855, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution, will be paid to the persons entitled to receive the same on application to the Treasury Department.

The Comites of Jackson, Madison, Yadkin, Harnett and Wilson will receive their portions of the amount distribute from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their Pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State, as now required, by law.

THOMAS BRAGG,

President Ex-Officio Literary Board.

COUNTIES. FED. POP. SPRING DIS. FALL DIS. TOTAL DIS. DEDUCT FOR BAL. DUE DEATH & DEBR.

Alamance, 10,166 \$1,219 92 \$1,219 92 \$2,439 84 815 00 8,600 92

Alexander, 5,003 600 36 1,200 72 1,200 72 1,251 44 75 00 1,125 42

Anson, 10,756 1,290 72 1,290 72 2,581 44 75 00 1,215 72

Ashe, 8,559 1,024 68 1,024 68 2,049 56 1,569 56 1,480 00

Beaufort, 11,716 1,405 92 1,405 92 2,811 48 75 00 1,630 92

Bertie, 9,973 1,196 76 1,196 76 2,393 52 1,300 52 1,093 52

Bladen, 8,024 962 88 962 88 1,925 76 1,300 76 1,025 76

Brunswick, 5,951 714 12 714 12 1,428 24 1,200 24 1,028 24

Buncombe, 12,338 1,480 56 1,480 56 2,961 12 1,500 12 1,461 12

Burke, 6,919 830 28 830 28 1,569 56 1,200 56 1,000 56

Cabarrus, 8,974 1,040 88 1,040 88 2,081 76 1,500 76 1,281 76

Caldwell, 5,836 700 32 700 32 1,400 64 1,000 64 1,000 64

Caunden, 5,174 620 88 620 88 1,241 76 1,000 76 1,000 76

Carteret, 6,208 744 96 744 96 1,389 92 1,000 92 1,000 92

Caswell, 12,16

# The Patriot.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1855.

## North Carolina Methodist Episcopal Conference.

[From the Wilmington Daily Herald.]

Wilmington, Nov. 14, 1855.

This body assembled in the court-house in this place, and was opened with religious exercises by Rev. James Jamieson. On calling the roll fifty-one members answered to their names.

The Bishop, Rev. J. O. Andrew, D.D. not having arrived, Rev. D. B. Nicholson was elected President. Rev. Ira T. Wyche, Secretary, and Rev. John W. Lewis, Assistant Secretary.

The following Committee were then appointed:

On Public Worship.—Rev's. D. B. Nicholson, S. M. Frost and T. P. Keady.

On Periodicals.—Rev's. W. M. Jordan and R. C. Maynard.

On Education.—Rev's. Wm. Closs, J. Jamieson, Chas. F. Deems, N. E. Reid, R. O. Burton, T. S. Campbell and R. J. Carson.

On Bible Cause.—Rev's. Wm. E. Peet, J. L. Fisher and L. A. Martin.

On Missions Cases.—Rev's. N. H. D. Wilson and H. T. Hudson.

Rev's. S. M. Frost, T. Tillet and N. D. Wilson, by their request, were excused from the Finance Committee, and Rev's. C. H. Phillips, T. S. Campbell and R. P. Bibb, appointed in their places.

On Post Offices.—Rev's. A. Weaver and A. F. Harris.

Rev's. N. E. Reid and W. H. Bobbin were appointed to prepare reports of the proceedings of Conference for publication.

On Personages.—Rev's. L. Shell, Jas. H. Brent and W. J. Park.

Rev's. Messrs. Speight and Bachelor of the Protestant Methodist Church and Rev. Mr. Kennedy, of the S.C. Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

On motion of Rev. W. Closs, the Committee on Education was requested to make an early report on the proposition from New Institute, Fredell Co.

The following candidates were admitted on trial: Moses J. Hunt, James D. Bobbin, Joseph Wheeler, James Wheeler, M. C. Thomas, J. A. Cunningham, John L. Newby, M. L. Wood and T. L. Triplett.

The examination of character was commenced, and thirty-one Elders passed; when the hour of adjournment having arrived, on motion, the Conference adjourned.

Thursday, November 15th, 1855.

Bishop James O. Andrew arrived since yesterday, and assumed the duties of the Presidency of the Conference. Bishop John Early was also present and opened the Conference with religious services. Many members arrived since yesterday, appeared and took their seats.

The Journal was read and approved.

Mr. Campbell requested that an arrangement be made by the Conference, by which Mr. William D. Cooke, Principal of the State Institution for the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, may exhibit the proficiencies of his pupils in the presence of the Conference.

On motion of Mr. Burton, Mr. Cooke was invited to have his exhibition in the Court House, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

Rev. Gaston Farner was re-admitted into the traveling connection.

The following candidates were admitted on trial, viz: Jas. C. Thomas and Washington D. Meacham.

Rev. Mr. Grier, of the Presbyterian Church, Rev. Mr. McNeal, Secretary of the American Bible Society, and Rev. Mr. Stanly, of the Virginia Conference, were introduced to the Conference.

Rev. Mr. McNeal addressed the Conference, presenting in a clear and forcible manner, the condition and claims of the American Bible Society.

The following probationers of one year were confirmed on trial, viz: J. W. Pearson, S. D. Peeler, J. F. Karsan, B. F. Long, N. A. H. Gividen, John N. Andrews, Caswell W. King and J. S. Davis.

The following candidates were admitted on trial, viz: J. P. Moore, M. L. Douglas, D. C. Johnson, W. B. Richardson, J. W. Avent, J. H. Hill, W. Harris, B. P. Shielton, and S. B. Foster passed an examination of character, and were admitted as members of Conference.

Rev. Mr. English of the South Carolina Conference was introduced.

On motion, the Conference adjourned.

Friday, November 16th.

The Conference was opened with religious services by Bishop Andrew.

The Journal was read and approved.

A communication from the Executive Committee of Randolph Macon College, Va., was read, and on motion of Mr. Carson, referred to the Committee on Education.

A communication from Messrs. Stevenson and Green, general book Agents, was read, and on motion of Dr. Deems, it was referred to a special committee of three, consisting of Drs. Deems, Carter and Bell.

Fr. J. B. McPerson, of the Nashville Christian Advocate, Rev. Mr. Myers of the Southern Christian Advocate; and Dr. Taylor, Missionary from China were introduced to Conference.

Mr. Brent offered a resolution on the subject of Education, which was referred to the committee on Education.

A communication from the Trustees of Normal College, was submitted, and on motion of Mr. Barlowe, it was referred to the committee on Education.

The following passed an examination of character, and were elected to Elders Orders: Thos. W. Gwin, H. T. Hudson, Abram Weaver, J. M. Gunn, J. W. Pearson passed an examination of character, and was confirmed on trial.

The following local preachers were elected to Deacons Orders: Squire D. Manstead, of the Granville Circuit; Oscar J. Brent, Williamson Circuit; A. Finsley, on Greensboro' Circuit; Moses E. Wright, Whiteville Circuit, and Benten Grant, Wilmington, Wm. Snipes, of the Haw River Circuit, and D. McDuffie of Sampson Circuit; Local Deacons were elected to Elders Orders.

The examination of character was resumed, when twenty-one Elders passed.

Mr. Frost offered the following resolution which was passed unanimously:

*Resolved*, That as a Conference we do sympathize with our beloved and venerated brethren Revs. James Reed and Peter Doubt, in the sore affliction which they have been called to endure the past year, and that we do hereby tender to them our Christian condolence.

Rev. T. M. Jones, President of Greensboro' Female College, appeared in Conference and took a seat with us.

On motion the Conference adjourned.

At night, addresses were delivered in Front St.

and Fifth St. Churches, in behalf of the North Carolina Education Society.

Saturday, Nov. 17.

Rev. Mr. Myers of Charleston, opened Conference with religious exercises.

The Journal was read and approved.

A communication from Dr. Doggett, editor of the Southern Quarterly Review, was submitted, and, on motion of Mr. Barringer, referred to the Committee on Periodicals.

Hartwell Arnold, Hillsboro' circuit; Benj. B. Hester, Granville circuit, were examined and elected to Elder's orders.

The usual call was made by the clerical and lay stewards, which was responded to, and the report will be entered upon the Journal of Conference.

Dr. McFarlin addressed the Conference in his usual style, setting forth the history and present condition of the Southern Methodist Publishing House.

In the course of his remarks he stated that during the first four months after the commencement of operations, they published fifty millions of pages;

and that they are prepared to publish books as cheaply and as well as in any publishing establishment in the United States, south or north.

He urged with great force the obligations binding all Southern Methodists to put forth zealous and earnest efforts to sustain the Publishing House, by giving circulation, by sale, to its publications.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be furnished to the Editor of the Patriot with a request that he will publish the same, and that he, and the Editors of the Rockingham Democrat, who are requested to copy, will give general notice of the Convention to be held as aforesaid.

On motion, the meeting adjourned, to meet in said Convention in Greensboro' on the 22nd December, 1855.

PETER ADAMS, Chair.

L. SWANN, Sec.

## Plank Road Meeting.

GREENSBORO, N. C., Nov. 19, 1855.

After public notice in the newspapers, a portion of the citizens of Guilford met in the courthouse, for the purpose of considering the subject of a Plank Road from Greensboro' to some point on the Virginia line.

Peter Adams, Esq., was called to preside over the meeting, and on motion, L. Swain appointed Secretary.

The meeting was addressed by John A. Gilmer, David F. Caldwell and Cyrus P. Mendenhall. On motion, it was resolved, that the Chair appoint five suitable persons to press on the community interest, the importance of this improvement; to solicit and procure subscriptions, and to report to a convention of the friends of this road, in this State and in Virginia, to be held in Greensboro', on Saturday the 22nd of December next.

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### B.O.A.G.

Give me an eye, a stinging eye,  
To meet no mortal chances—  
A sunny eye to gaze upon  
When pleasure bids me dance,  
Give me an eye to though beams  
When misfortune's hand me bound;  
Give me an eye to mingle tears  
When sorrow's clouds are round me.

Give me a cheek, a soft, soft cheek,  
Warm suns blushing over it,  
So bright, so pure, so angel-like,  
Tender, like a rose,  
Give me a cheek to press to mine  
With that end, fond feeling,  
That lulls the soul's muscles,  
When o'er the ripples stealing.

Give me a lip, a living lip,  
Sweet smile around it wreathing—  
A dewy lip, carnation-like,  
Of love and fondness breathing,  
Give me a lip to kiss when all  
Our love or morn excess—  
A full red lip to kiss upon,  
A simple lip to kiss.

Give me a hand, a snow white hand,  
To trouble which I press it—  
A fair hand folded in mine,  
A little hand to kiss it,  
Give me a hand to kiss and touch  
Over my soul's delights—  
A hand to hold and press mine too,  
With deep, soft, and smooth.

Give me a heart, a pure heart,  
With warm affections beating—  
A heart to flutter with delight  
When lip with lip is meeting,  
Give me a heart to call my own,  
To cheer my path when dreary—  
A pure, a gentle, constant heart,  
To lean upon when weary.

### SYMPATHY.

A young lady thus describes her feelings, and  
parts sympathy:

My heart is sick, my heart is sad—  
But oh! the cause I dare not tell—  
I am not grieved, I am not glad,  
I am not ill, I am not well.

I am not myself—I am not the same;  
I am indeed, I know not what;  
I'm changed, in all, except in name—  
Oh! when shall I be changed in that?

*Receipt from Modern Bonnet.*

Two sets of foundation, some fragments of lace,  
A shower of French ribbons to drop over the face;  
Fine ribbons and feathers, with crepe and illusion,  
They mix and damage them in graceful confusion.  
Inviting some day, out rambling for pleasure,  
And beg the soft glories of taking her measure;  
The length and breadth of her dear little pate,  
And listen a miniature frame to create;  
Then pour, as above, the bright mixture upon it,  
And lo! you possess such a love of a bonnet.

**MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**—At the end of Three Years, such has been the Care and economy of the officers of this Company that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments of have one such large Capital and funds, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern County. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less. At the last annual meeting the following officer were elected:

JAMES SLOAN, President  
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President  
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney  
LESTER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer  
W. H. C. WILSON, Gen. Agent  
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Jr., J. A. McLean, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Beers, James A. Gorham, Jel H. Lindsay, W. J. McDaniel, E. W. Ogden, J. L. Cole, D. P. Wiley, Greensborough; H. E. July, Wadesborough; Dr. S. G. Johnson, Jacksonville; Joshua Taylor, Washington; John A. Wright, Wilmington; John J. Sawyer, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spratt, Plymouth; Troy, Lincolnton; Dr. R. H. Stiles, Lenoir; Caswell.

All Correspondence should be directed to the Secretary box of Postage.

PETER ADAMS, Sec'y.  
June 8.

**GRIMSBOROUGH LIFE INSURANCE & TRUST COMPANY.**

This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.

Those who take Policies of *Life Insurance*, and the same by the *Members of the Company*—entitled to such points as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Department of the Company which are kept actively employed.

Policies of Insurance issued on the applicant's own life or on the lives of slaves for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Savings Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Panoply containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.

D. P. WEIR, Sec'y & Treas.  
Greensboro' N. C., April, 1855.

**Moral Fragrance.**

"What a pity," said a boy to his father, as they walked through the garden, "that the rose, after blossoming, does not produce fruit, and thus retain a thick foliage in summer, for the lovely season of spring-life." Now, it is called the flower of innocence and joy; then it would be also the emblem of contented."

The father answered, "Dost it not offer all its loveliness to beautify the spring; and for the dew and light which it receives from above, does it not fill the air with its delicate fragrance? This like gratitude, bestowing a charm unseen, which enhances every other good. Created for the spring, it dies with the spring; but its withered leaves retain a portion of its sweet fragrance—so in the heart of innocence, does gratifying abide, after the kind deed which called it forth is forgotten."

**Choose over the plainest road; it always answers best.** For the same reason, choose ever to do and try what is the most just and the most direct. This conduct will save a thousand blunders and a thousand strangles, and will deliver you from the secret torments which are the never failing attendants of dissimulation.

A negro preacher was holding forth to his congregation upon the subject of obeying the command of God. "Say he," broached, whatever God tells me to do in his book, holding up the Bible, dat I'm gwine to do. If I see in it dat I must jump thro' a stone wall, I'm gwine to jump at it. Going thro' it longs to God, jumpin at it longs to me."

**A Good Heart.**—Women: The morning star of our youth; the day star of our manhood; the evening star of our old age. God bless our stars

A wag observes that he looks under the margin head for the news of the week.

It is said, by undoubted authority, that the wife of a racer in Kentucky uses live rattlesnakes for garters.

The best government is that in which the law speaks instead of the lawyer.

**Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.**

August 20th, 1854.

**Dr. T. J. PATRICK.**

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