

# The Greensborough Patriot.

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BY M. S. SHERWOOD.

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## Thrilling Verses

The circumstances which induced the writing of the following touching and thrilling lines are as follows: A young lady in New York was in the habit of writing for the Philadelphia Ledger on the subject of Temperance. Her writing was full of pathos, and evinced such a deep emotion of soul, that a friend of hers, named her of being a nun on the subject of Temperance—whereupon she wrote the following lines:

Go feel what I have felt,  
Go hear what I have heard—  
Sink beneath the blow a father dealt,  
And the cold world's cold heart—  
Then suffer on to a year—  
Thy side will feel the scorching tear.

Go kneel as I have knelt,  
Tuplure, beseech and pray—  
Strive the besotted heart to mend,  
The downward course to stay;  
Be dashed with bitter-rose wine,  
Your prayers buttershake your tears define.

Go weep as I have wept,  
O'er a lost father's fall—  
See a young man of glowing aspect  
Youth, and manliness, and gall—  
Life's fading flowers strewn all the way,  
That brought me up to woman's day.

Go feel what I have seen,  
Behold the strong man bowed—  
With glowing teeth, lips, and blood in hand,  
And cold and stiff blood—  
He could his withered arm extend,  
He could his soul's agony.

Go to the mother's side,  
And her despairing cheer;  
Time and despairing cheer;  
Mark her when she is left alone;  
The gray that creeps her dark hair now;  
With falling tears and trembling limbs;  
And thus the ruin back to him.

Whose plighted faith, in early youth,  
Promised eternal love and truth,  
But who, however, both yielded up,  
And pronounced the sacred vow;  
And led her down through love and light,  
And all that made her prospects bright.

And changed her there, and went and strife,  
That lowly thing a drunkard's wife—  
And stand on childhood's brow so mild,  
That drunkard's wife, that drunkard's child.

Go hear, and feel, and see, and know,  
All that you can both feel and know,  
Then look upon the vineyard's glow,  
Think it is three you will try,  
When all problems are drunk and die.

Tell me I love the bond—  
What is the bond word?  
Death, when a young man's soul,  
Wish strong desire to stand,  
When love, in heart, or fall,  
Of the dark passage of Hell.

**Bankruptcy of Barnum.**  
The great Barnum has collapsed. The National Bank has reached his Waterloo. The great man of the clock company, is the Washington of Banking, who has smashed the columns of this Federal fortune.

The particulars of the financial catastrophe we have already given to our readers, and they have perhaps scarcely received from this surprise. It seems as if Barnum had lost his last dollar, and that he had been driven to the sky, or to the bottom of the sea. He is now a prisoner in the stocks, and his only hope is to be released from his prison, and to be allowed to go to the bottom of the sea. He is now a prisoner in the stocks, and his only hope is to be released from his prison, and to be allowed to go to the bottom of the sea.

There seems something of poetic justice in the manner in which Barnum has come to his financial end. He has been the hands of countrymen and a clock maker. The time of his life has been spent in the clock business, and he has been the hands of countrymen and a clock maker. The time of his life has been spent in the clock business, and he has been the hands of countrymen and a clock maker. The time of his life has been spent in the clock business, and he has been the hands of countrymen and a clock maker.

his autobiography, in which the only feeling he shows is that of mortification when he is over-reached, and of exultation when he over-reaches others.

It is to be hoped that he will take that same autobiography into his solitude, and console his troubled spirit by communing with himself as he appears in that book, his greasy pocket stuffed with all gotten gains, and triumphantly chuckling over some successful piece of chicanery. He should also call in Tom's lamb to cheer his leisure hours, and summon up the shades of Joice Heth, the Mermaid and the Woolly Horse to keep him company. If his bosom is capable of remorse, he can soothe every twinge which might arise from the reflection that his book had been educated to injure the morals of American youth, and bind them to questionable expedients, by the thought that the last chapter of his history is not contained in his book. It is impossible to determine the moral complexion of any work till we see what becomes of the hero. If Jack Sherwood is swung off at the close of the volume the romance of his story will not provoke into the field any great number of imitators. In like manner, the portion of Barnum's history, which must be added by way of appendix to his autobiography, will prove an antidote to the lane of that shameless production.

It is possible, however, that he may add another chapter still; that he may get on his feet once more and perform new prodigies in banking. But we doubt it. He has now past the age of action and energy. There are no more Joice Heths nor Woolly Horses left. Poor Barnum! He is no longer the great man of yesterday. His sayings and doings will no longer be chronicled by the New York press. His autobiography will be regarded as a new light, and the old proverb will restate itself in popular confidence, that "Honesty is the best policy."

—Richmond Dispatch.

From the Wilmington Herald.

## Kossuth and the Poor of Washington.

We had almost forgotten this miserable hunchback, Kossuth, who travelled through this country almost with regular hours, we invited to a seat in the Senate, under the same privilege was denied our own great men; and who finally left our shores with other people's money, lining his pockets, and under the assumed name of Smith, and we only refer to him now, as it were, "to point a moral and adorn a tale." The other day, in the House of Representatives, a proposition came up to relieve the poor in the District of Columbia by voting an appropriation of \$1,500 for that purpose. Immediately the thing was found, by various members, (by the way, Mr. Briggs, our Senator, voted against the proposition, or a similar one in the Senate,) to be against the Constitution, and the measure was killed. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, remembering the Kossuth man, and perceiving the difference between a foreign hunchback and the native necessities, poor, and the following document in the House. We have published it before, but think it well enough to publish it again:

Extract from a speech in 1852, of the Hon. Mr. Jones, member of the House, from Tenn.

"Now, sir, here is a bill paid to Messrs. Brown, hotel keepers of this city, for Louis Kossuth and his suite, of \$1,500.42. For that, I never intend knowingly to vote, directly or indirectly."

"SEVERAL VOICES.—Read the items."

"Mr. Jones.—The items are as follows:

"To board for Governor Kossuth and suite, including ten parlors and twenty-two chambers, thirteen and a half days—twenty-three persons, \$3,888.00

"Champagne, sherry, malvern, cigars, brandy, bar bill, washing, medicines, post-office stamps, portage and messengers, hack hire paid at different times, telegraphs, sugar, brandy and whiskey in room, porter and ale, currier, boots, barber's bill—amounting to 658.82

"Bill for carriage engaged for Governor and suite, 319.50

"\$4,866.32

"That is a bill for twenty-three persons during thirteen and a half days, amounting, I believe, to some \$14 per day for each person."

"Then, sir, I have here a bill furnished by the keepers of the National Hotel, at which Kossuth and his suite stopped on their return here from the South, when they were under their own expenses. I believe there were then six persons; they stopped at the National Hotel about four days and their bill was \$74, being \$23.98 per day, for each person, when they were paying their own expenses, and something over \$14 per day for each person, when this government was paying their expenses."

Behold the difference! "certain gentlemen who voted to pay this bill, did not like to vote \$1,500 for the poor of Washington and Georgetown, why? The poor of Washington and Georgetown have no vote in the popular elections; the Germans, Hungarians, and foreign born naturalized citizens have."

Is it any wonder that the American party should spring into existence?

**Small Notes.**—The Editor of the Argus, writing from Carthage, where the Superior Court was held last week, says:—

"Some duffer was created on Monday, by the Solicitor's requesting the Judge to charge the Grand Jury that it is an indictable offence to raise a riotous mob, or a less denomination than three dollars. His Honor remarked that such an understanding was the law of the New Code, passed by the last Legislature, and it was the duty of the Grand Jury, as well as of the Court, to notice it; but it did not seem to me that the Court thought the law a wise one. The consequence of the charge is, that Fayetteville and two have been refused on the streets. Whether they have been taken in private or not, this depends on the fact."

## A Western Speech.

The National Convention of the American party, which assembled in Philadelphia on the 22nd February, had some "fenny speakers" among the delegates. Mr. Hughes, of Wisconsin, made a regular Western speech, which elicited much laughter. He said he was a native American, and wanted to find out whether he was a member of this Convention, so as to tell his wife and children. He had twelve in the family—three true three twins—and if any body could do better than that, he wanted to see them. He believed in the principle that Americans should rule America, and was a national man—born in Virginia, educated in Kentucky, and had lived in Wisconsin nine years, on prairie chieftains. He continued in the same strain, much to the amusement of the galleries. The Convention should have Mr. Hughes taken a seat in that body, whether his credentials were regular or not; and authorized him to inform his wife and children of the fact of his membership.

## THE AMERICAN CONVENTION.

### CLOSING PROCEEDINGS.

#### Nomination of Millard Fillmore and A. J. Donnellson.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Feb. 25.

The Convention was called to order by the President at 5 o'clock.

Mr. Brownlow arose and proposed to receive into the Convention General Call, of Florida, Percy Walker of Alabama, and all others who had been going astray.

Mr. Brownlow and great applause, advanced toward Gen. Call, and embraced him.

The greatest excitement was occasioned by this nomination, and Mr. Brownlow took his seat, with his brow radiant with joy, amid the cheers of all present.

Gen. Call said he had given his hand to his brother, and he now gave his heart to the Convention. He was truly happy to be enabled to return without the least inconsistency, and be restored. We are now a great American party, dedicated to our whole country, and nothing but our whole country. After arriving at home, he could say that his brethren of the North had not, perhaps, granted all that he wished, but it was his fault, and not theirs. When he withdrew from the Convention, it was from a holy devotion to his country, and not through any angry feelings. He promised to uphold the candidate of the Convention, and if necessary, to visit the hills and valleys of the North to promote his cause.

Loud cries were now and fourth for Walker, of Alabama.

Mr. Walker congratulated the Convention that the turbulent power of sectionalism had been quieted, and avowed that he withdrew from the Convention under a solemn sense of duty. He could not allow his strong feeling for Americanism, his profound reverence for this great confederacy, to put aside the great interests of the section from whence he came. The South had no such here in defiance, nor with arms in their hands; but with words of peace and kindness, and their hands grasping for the hand of their country. Gentlemen from all sections of the country had entreated him to return to the Convention, assuring him that he had misjudged its dominant principles.

The speaker concluded by saying he was going to the back home for his country as it stands in its length and breadth, and felt assured that those at home would not condemn him for remaining his seat.

Mr. Walker sat down amid a round of applause.

Mr. Norris, of Delaware, withdrew the name of John M. Clayton, and said Delaware was now united for Millard Fillmore.

Mr. Reedy moved that no gentleman be allowed to give an explanation of his vote for a candidate.

The vote for President was then proceeded with, the name of each member being called, each State being entitled to its vote in the Electoral College, the absentees to be voted for proportionally by the votes cast; no State not represented to be entitled to a vote, with the following result:

STATES.	Fillmore.	Law.	Davis.	McLean.	Stockton.	Houston.	Payson.
New Hampshire	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Connecticut	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Massachusetts	00	00	5	5	1	00	00
New Jersey	00	00	00	1	5	00	00
Rhode Island	1	00	00	1	00	00	00
Indiana	1	00	00	2	00	00	00
Virginia	13	00	2	00	00	00	00
Michigan	09	5	00	00	00	00	00
Tennessee	7	00	3	00	00	1	00
Wisconsin	00	5	00	00	00	00	00
Texas	4	00	00	00	00	00	00
California	1	00	00	00	00	00	00
Delaware	3	00	00	00	00	00	00
Florida	3	00	00	00	00	00	00
Mississippi	7	00	00	00	00	00	00
Maryland	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Kentucky	00	00	12	00	00	00	00
North Carolina	10	00	00	00	00	00	00
Louisiana	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Missouri	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Iowa	00	00	00	00	00	00	00
Ohio	7	10	00	6	00	00	00
New York	10	20	00	00	00	00	00
Pennsylvania	14	00	1	1	00	00	00
Arkansas	4	00	00	00	00	00	00
Alabama	9	00	00	00	00	00	00
Illinois	2	00	00	00	00	00	4

Mr. Taylor changed his vote from Law to Fillmore.

Mr. Boling changed his vote from Davis to Fillmore.

Mr. Lockhead changed his vote from Davis to Fillmore.

Mr. Bartlett changed his vote from Davis to Fillmore, because he knew the latter to be acceptable to all Kentucky. Out of our own State Mr. Fillmore stands first in our affections.

Mr. Bullock, of New York changed his vote for Fillmore.

Mr. Lockwood, of Wisconsin, changed from Law to Fillmore.

Mr. Westbrooks, of New York, said he would not change his vote, but would vote for Mr. Fillmore on the unanimous vote.

Mr. Jones of Pennsylvania, voted for Mr. Davis, but now that the Kentucky delegation had left him, he withdrew his vote, and would refuse to vote for any one.

Mr. Weeks of New Jersey, was authorized to change six votes of his State from Stockton to Fillmore.

Mr. Grandon, of New Jersey, desired to speak for himself. He would change his vote from Stockton to Fillmore because he knew that Fillmore was nearest to the heart of the son of New Jersey—Stockton. He promised that the second Congressional District of his State would give a majority for the nominee of the Convention.

A delegate from Michigan changed the entire vote from Law to Fillmore.

Mr. Pickett, of Tennessee, voted for Garrett Davis, but if any one here desired to know how he stood, he was for Fillmore up to the hilt.

Various other delegates changed their votes and the greatest excitement ensued, every eye being on the tip of expectation.

The Secretary announced the result as follows: Number of votes cast 243. Necessary to a choice 122.

For Millard Fillmore, 179. George Law, 24. Garrett Davis, 10. Judge McLean, 10. Samuel Houston, 13. Kenneth Rayner, 11.

The Chair declared that Millard Fillmore having received a majority of the votes cast, was the nominee of the Convention for the office of President of the United States.

Mr. Sergeus, of New York, said as he had first nominated George Law for President, he now moved that Millard Fillmore be declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

The motion being put, it was carried by a tremendous shout of ayes.

Six hearty cheers were then given, and the greatest joy prevailed, and all present, there being at this time 600 outsiders in the room, who gave vent to their feelings of delight in tones of thunder.

Mr. Reedy, of Tennessee, proposed three cheers for New York, which was given.

Loud cries now ensued for Brooks, of New York.

Three cheers were given for Kentucky. Continued cries for Brooks.

Mr. Boling, of Virginia, said he came here on a platform "of right and victory." We had now elected Fillmore, and we wanted one of the two old Hickories. He therefore nominated General Call, of Florida, for Vice President, and pledged him as a man of truth, courage and ability.

Kenneth Rayner, of N. C., was also nominated. Gen. Call of Fla., said he was deeply impressed with the gratitude of his brother in nominating him for the distinguished office. He desired to say that he was one man of the American party who wanted nothing for himself, but all for his country. His hands had ever ministered to his necessities, and he would continue to do so hereafter. All he wanted was peace, harmony, and the prosperity of the country. He, therefore, most respectfully declined the distinguished honor, and begged to be permitted to present one more resolution.

He proposed the name of Andrew Jackson Donnellson, of Tennessee.

Immense applause followed this announcement. Mr. Call continued his remarks, and said that Mr. Donnellson was an orphan boy, reared by Gen. Jackson, and was his aid de camp from the time he graduated at West Point. He knew him to be a man of the highest honor and capacities worthy of any position that might be assigned him. No man knew more of the past administrations, who had never been President, than Mr. D. He was his aid in war, his private secretary and confidential friend and adviser. The speaker finished his remarks by saying that he was personally aware of the fact that General Jackson was more indebted to Mr. Donnellson for the brilliant success of his administration than to any other living man.

The cries for Brooks were continued, when that gentleman said he did not know why he was called on to speak. It is but that you have seen fit to nominate for the highest office in the gift of the people of this country, one of New York's sons, and desire to have another son of that State to truly, I have only to say that I thank you from the bottom of my heart. I promise you that, while Mr. Fillmore will be true to the North, and maintain his honor, he will be as equally true to the South and the Constitution. He would protect the citizens of the North, South, East and West against enemies at home and abroad. There may be some here who feel a disappointment at not having their own particular friend nominated but I say God they will not carry their feelings of disappointment out of this hall when they leave to-night.

The speaker promised that New York would not do dishonor to the nominees of the Convention.

Mr. A. H. H. Stewart, former secretary of the interior, under Mr. Fillmore, was loudly called for.

Mr. Stewart said he had the honor to be of one Mr. Fillmore's confidential Cabinet Council during his administration, and saw him amidst his trials. Without going into a detail of his virtues, he would content himself by saying that he never knew him to utter a sentiment or do an act that was unworthy of the character of Washington.

When Mr. Wise, at the time he stamped the State of Virginia, said that the administration of Fillmore was Washington like throughout. With Fillmore as the standard bearer, the speaker promised the Convention that even old Virginia would be carried. Mr. Wise claimed his election by the vote of 17,000 outside Whigs, and he could now produce the votes of those Whigs for Millard Fillmore.

On his way to this Convention the editors of the Richmond Whig and National Intelligencer, promised that if Millard Fillmore was nominated by this Convention, they would place his name at the masthead, and keep it there.

Mr. Andrews, of Virginia, nominated Percy Walker, of Alabama, for Vice President.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Vice President. The ballot for a candidate for the Vice Presidency was attended with much excitement, and the frequent change of vote created difficulty in making a correct record. The candidates at first voted for were Wm. R. Smith, of Alabama; Percy Walker, of Alabama; Andrew Jackson Donnellson, of Tennessee; A. H. H. Stewart, of Virginia; Henry J. Gardner, of Massachusetts; and Kenneth Rayner, of North Carolina. But after the vote had been called, delegates from various States arose, and changed their votes in favor of Mr. Donnellson. The result was announced as follows:—

Percy Walker, 81. Andrew J. Donnellson, 181. A. H. H. Stewart, 2. J. Gardner, 12. Kenneth Rayner, 8.

Mr. Donnellson having received a majority of the votes for the Vice Presidency, was declared duly nominated for that position.

On motion, and amid much applause, the nomination was made unanimous.

A motion was made, and agreed to, that a committee of five be appointed to wait upon the nominees and inform them of their selection, and Messrs. A. H. H. Stewart, of Virginia; Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Warren Brooks, of New York; E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky; Wm. J. Ennes, of Massachusetts; and the President of the Convention were appointed a Committee to perform the duty.

Here cries for Major Donnellson, the nominee for the Vice Presidency, were made, and that gentleman, coming forward, was received with cheers and applause.

Mr. Donnellson said that he was exceedingly gratified at the honor conferred upon him, and begged leave to say that he accepted the nomination tendered with a proper sense of the responsibilities of powers he possessed. But he hoped that he might hereafter do more than he had yet had an opportunity to perform to advance the cause in which all these present feel so deep an interest. He had been chiefly known to the American people from his connection with General Jackson. From that great man he had learned the essential principles of Americanism. That man had acted in a manner which was not without such general sympathy—that America should be thirty years with General Jackson; and had speeches and letters from him by the thousand.

In 1832, Gen. Jackson had fought the battle of the Union, in his own best style, which had utterly crushed for the time all ultraism.

The speaker said he was born in a Southern State. He was the owner of over one hundred slaves. He loved the institution of the South. But he owed a debt of gratitude to the people of the North. At the South they claimed nothing that he would not willingly grant to the North, the East, and the West. He had left the Democratic party. [A voice.—The Democratic party left yet.] Yes—that's so. [Applause.] I left the higher law men of that party. When he found that President Pierce was disposed to build up the South as the South, and the North as the North, he had concluded that the administration was one of ultraism. It was a combination to obtain power, without care as regards the administration of the affairs of the country. The speaker said that he had been shot at (laughter). Politically he meant—because he had joined the American party. He had seen that there was no hope of promoting domestic tranquility, or of protecting our foreign relations under the administration of Mr. Pierce, and he had joined the organization in the hope that these objects might be accomplished. With these hopes he had entered the party, and he would do all in his power until this hope should be realized. He accepted this nomination, hoping that the result would justify the confidence placed in him.

How Andrew Stewart arose and inquired if General Jackson were living now, where would he be? With what party would he harmonize? Mr. Donnellson replied—With the American party. He never uttered a single word adverse to the principles we advocate. Ay, and not only he, but Clay and Webster, if living, would be with us, and sanction the principles advanced in the American platform. He had been present during the sessions of the Convention, and when attempts were made to disorganize the party, he had been reminded of an anecdote of General Jackson. On the morning of the battle of the 18th of January, a messenger came to General Jackson with the information that the Legislature was about to adjourn, for fear that the British would take the city. Tell Governor Calhoun, said Jackson, to blow it up. And so he, the speaker, would say with regard to the disorganization, who wanted to disband the American party. He was no orator, but whatever he had of energy, talent, good will and devotion to American interests should be given to this cause, until victory perched upon their banners. The speaker then retired amid tremendous cheering.

Loud cries were now made for Brownlow, of Tennessee. On taking the stand in response, he said that his speech on this occasion would be like all his former speeches, short and sweet. For seventeen years he had performed the drearial service of editing a political paper, and he could say in that connection that his paper had the largest circulation of any political paper in Tennessee. He had fought hard and long for the Whig party, but he had seen fit to leave that organization. Why, with Millard Fillmore as President, and even with Josh. Giddings, behind him, we could carry our State. But with this large, patriotic, gray Tennesseean (pointing to Major Donnellson), the Pierce party will be transcendentally nothing. He should go home with the determination to jump higher, and sprang louder than any man in Tennessee, and would open the ball at Knoxville, on Monday next. [Applause and laughter.] It had been understood, as arranged that Major Donnellson would be put on the ticket with Andrew Jackson in his letters, and Donnellson invisible, and then the old line Democrats would think that old Hickory had come to life again. He then proposed the party should disperse, having done the good work.

General Pickett, of Tennessee, followed. He eulogized Major Donnellson, spoke of his own efforts to advance the cause, and pledged the State of Tennessee for a tremendous majority for the American ticket.

Alex. R. Butler mounted the rostrum in answer to repeated calls. He expressed the gratification which he felt at the nomination of Mr. Donnellson.

body had resolved into a general ratification meeting, to which he was agreed, though no action of the Convention had been taken to that effect. He had occurred the stand several times during the sessions of the Council and the Convention. And he had spoken boldly, according to what were his ideas of right. If he had said anything harsh to those who were consistently in favor of the American party and the Union, he regretted it. But he had no power to ask of those who came into the Convention, in disguise, to betray its principles. He pledged Virginia for the ticket.—He thought the party could get back the ten thousand Whig votes that Mr. Wise alleged had deserted him. During the recent election he had been the first man on the stump in this cause, the longest in the field, and the last to leave the combat. He would only say to his brethren he would go into the fight now with the same determination, and expressed the hope that those who had acted as enemies during the session of the Convention might part as friends. The speaker sat down amid considerable applause.

Mr. McCune, of Virginia, said that the National Council had adopted a platform which was satisfactory neither to the North nor to the South. They had now a platform which was satisfactory to both in the shape of Fillmore and Donnellson. He moved that this Convention repudiate all platforms. The motion was seconded, and thereupon a great scene of confusion took place, in the midst of which the vote was taken on the motion, but it was impossible for any one to decide whether it was adopted or rejected. The President was unable to tell, but he thought that it was lost. On the other hand, the Virginians contend that it was adopted. In the midst of this confusion, a motion was made to adjourn sine die, and it prevailed.

Immediately afterward, Col. J. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky, was called to the chair, and the assembling present was organized as an impromptu ratification meeting. The President made a few remarks expressive of his hearty concurrence in the nomination, and of the determination of Kentucky to elect the American ticket.

Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania, followed in an eulogistic speech of the candidate for President, Millard Fillmore.

He was succeeded by Mr. Sheets, of Indiana, and Mr. Boeckelridge, of Missouri, in the same strain. Sheets said that he had been a member of the Cincinnati Convention, which meeting he thought had saved the American party North. He could not pledge Indiana for the American ticket, but he and his friends would go home and do what they could.

The Philadelphia papers contain a report of a meeting of the delegates from the several States, who held from the above Convention. Ex-Governor Cook, of Ohio, presided. Delegates from eight States, were present. They adopted the following protest:

"To the American Party of the Union.—The undersigned, delegates to the National Nominating Convention now in session at Philadelphia, find themselves compelled to dissent from the principles avowed by that body. And holding the opinion, as they do, that the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, demanded by the freemen of the North, is a duty of an unyielding nature, and the insertion of it, in spirit at least, indispensable to the response of the country; they have regarded the refusal of that Convention to recognize the well defined opinions of the North and of the Americans of the free States upon this question as a denial of their right, and a rebuke of their sentiments."

"They have therefore withdrawn from the nominating Convention, refusing to participate in the proposed nominations, and now address themselves to the Americans of the country, especially of the States they represent, to justify and approve their action, and to the end of the nomination campaign to the overruling sentiments of the country on the great issue may be regularly and anxiously made, the undersigned propose to the Americans in all the States, assemblable in their several State organizations, and that delegates be sent to the Convention to meet in the city of New York on Thursday, the 12th of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States."

Some of the delegates decided in favor of uniting with the republicans, while others said that were done they could not remain in the organization. It is to be hoped that the delegates from Connecticut stated that they would go for Mr. Fillmore if he would place himself on the anti-Nebraska platform



**Genuine Wethersfield Garden Seeds**  
Asparagus Seeds      Lettuce, Early

Asparagus	Rosé	Lentice, Early White Cab-
" "	" "	bage,
Beans, Early China	" "	" " Child-
" " Valentine	" "	Versaille
" " Yellow 6 weeks,	" "	Ice Cal
" " Mohawk	" "	Brown Dutch
" Large White Kid-	Mustard, Brown,	" "
nneys	" "	" "
" Lima or Butter,	Melon, Green Citron,	" "
" White Crawbury,	" "	Nutmeg
Beets, first early blood	" Large Yellow Cab-	" "
Turnep,	loup,	" "
" early yellow	" "	" "
" long blood York,	Okra Large, white,	" "
" white sugar,	Onion Seed, Silver Skin,	" "
Cabbage, early York,	" " Withersfield,	" "
" " drumhead,	" Large Red,	" "
" " Sagarinof	" New Blue	" "
" large English	" vers Yellow,	" "
" " Flat Dutch,	" Sets, Silver Skin	" "
" Comstock premium	" " Large Ice	" "
flat Dutch,	Parsnips, Long Snout,	" "
" fine drumhead Savoy	Pears Extra Early	" "
" red Dutch for Pick-	" Early Wic-	" "
ling	" wick.	" "
Broccolo or Kale Curled	" " Frame	" "
" Scotch,	" June.	" "
Califlower, Fine early	" Large Marrow,	" "
" London,	Kimburly Seed,	" "
Carrot, Long Orange,	Myatt's Victoria,	" "
Carrot, White Point,	" Root	" "
" New River Giant,	Radish, Early Short Ion-	" "
void,	" Scarlet Ion-	" "
Cucumbers, Early Russian	" " hips,	" "
earliest known,	" White Temp-	" "
" " Frame,	Salsify or Vegetable	" "
" " Cluster	Squash, Early Yel-	" "
" " White spire	Bush scollop (cucumber)	" "
" very true,	" " Bush summer	" "
" Extra long Green,	Tomato, Large Ind,	" "
" Glean or West In-	" Smooth	" "
dian,	" Round Red,	" "
Corn, Early Red cob	" " Yellow	" "
Sweet,	Turneps, Early Flat Dutch	" "
" Large sweet or su-	" Sprang,	" "
gar,	" Large White	" "

Beets, finest early blood Turnep,	" early yellow " long blood red, " white sugar.	Melon, Green Citron, " Nectarine
Cabbage, early York, " drumhead, " Sagorail,	" large English " Flat Dutch, " Comstock's premium flat Dutch, " fine drumhead Savoy flat Dutch for Pick- ling	" Large Yellow Cabb- loup, Okra Large, white, Onion Seed, Silver Skin, " Witherside, " Large Red, " New Day, " vers Yellow, " Sets, Silver Skin, " large Red, Parsnips, Long Smooth, Peas Extra Early May, " Early Wax, " wick.
Broccolo or Kale Curled Swedish, Califlower, Fine, early London,	" June, " Large Marrow, Rhubarb, Seed	Frame, June, " Large Marrow, Rhubarb, Seed
Carrot, Long Orange, Celery, White Solid, " New Silver Giant, Solid,	" Myatt's Victoria, " Roots, " Radish, Early Short Top, " Scarlet	Myatt's Victoria, " Roots, " Radish, Early Short Top, " Scarlet
Cucumber, Early Russian earliest known, " Frame, Salsify or Vegetable, " Cluster Squash, Early Yellow, " White spine very fine, " Extra long Green, " Gherkin or West India,	" nips, " White Turnep, " Cluster Squash, Early Yellow, " White spine very fine, " Extra long Green, " Gherkin or West India,	" nips, " White Turnep, " Cluster Squash, Early Yellow, " White spine very fine, " Extra long Green, " Gherkin or West India,
Corn, Early Red cob Sweet, " Large Sweet or su- gar,	" Early Red cob Sweet, " Large Sweet or su- gar,	" Bush Scallops, " crooked " Bush Scallops, " crooked Tomato, Large Red, " Smooth " Round Red, " Yellow Turnips, Early Flat or Spring, " Large White

**Warrented Fresh and Pure.**

The above seeds are now open and for sale at the  
Drug Store, of Dr. T.J. PATRICK.  
P.S. Orders by mail promptly attended to.  
Feb. 13th, 1876. 869

**A NEW WASHING MACHINE.**  
**T**HE subscriber takes this method of informing the public, that he has purchased the right to make and sell in the counties of Grant and Alamogordo, a new and improved Washing Machine, which is now, for the first time, offered to the citizens of those counties. This valuable labor saving Machine was patented by J. A. Wiesner, Sept. 26, 1854. I will take pleasure in showing the simplest and cheapest Washing Machine ever offered to this community. Being well satisfied of the superiority and utility of the Machines, I am willing for any one to give me a fair trial, and if not pleased with them there is no nothing to pay. I have concluded to put the price of this Machine so low, that each family can procure one. I will make and deliver at any place, which sum will be saved in a very short time, labor and wear of cloths washed by my Machines will last much longer than in the old way.

Any persons wishing one of those machines, leaving name and residence with George A. Atchey, Esq., Greenburg, or John H. Claiborne, Esq., Alamo, N. C., will be attended to.

WM. D. McMURRAY

State of North Carolina, GUILFO  
COUNTY. In Equity.  
Thomas Turner  
vs.  
James T. Foster and others.  
It appearing to my satisfaction, from the affid-  
of the complainant in this case, that James T. F-  
testifies beyond the limits of this State,—there-  
fore I, John A. McBane, Clerk and Master of G-  
County of Equity, do hereby direct that publi-  
be made for six weeks in the Greensboro  
Patrol for the defendant, James T. Foster, to  
and appear at the next term of this Court on  
fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of May  
1856, then and there plead, answer or demur-  
the complainant's bill, or payment will be tak-  
as consent and the case set down for hear-  
line, time, expense as to him. Test,  
J. A. MCBANE, C. M. E.  
Feb. 27th. 56. 8214

<p><b>CALVIN B. BEEBLE,</b>  <i>Late of Wilmingtoun, N. C.</i></p>	<p><b>JONATHAN B. ELM,</b>  <i>Late of Kingston, N. C.</i></p>
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**DIBBLE & BUNCE,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS**  
In Cotton, Flour, Grain, Naval Stores.  
AND  
SOUTHERN PRODUCE GENERALLY.  
NO. 189 FRONT STREET,  
New York.

*REFERENCES:*

Hon. William A. Graham, Hillsboro', N. C.  
Hon. John M. Morehead, Greensboro', N. C.  
H. L. Myrover, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.  
J. D. Williams, Pres. Bank of Cherden.  
M. Stevenson, Cash. R. Bank of Washington.

February 14th, 1859.

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Dealers in  
Family Groceries and Provisions.

No. 11 NORTH WATER STREET.

**Wilmington, N. C.**

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**REFERENCES:**

O. G. Parsley, Pres. Commercial Bank, { Wilmington.  
John McKee, { Bank of Wilmington, {  
A. M. Gorman, { Raleigh.  
Rev. R. T. Hutton, {  
J. & F. Garrett, { Greensboro'.  
David McKnight, {

## HELP YOUNG AMERICA!

JAMES & STEINER would most respectfully inform the public that they have opened a large establishment in the town of Trenton, on East Main street, a few doors below the City Hall, in the building formerly occupied by Gillespie, where they would be pleased to receive their friends call and examine their work and hear their prices before purchasing elsewhere. Those who want either single or double harness of any quality, from the *plowest* to the *best finish*, will lose nothing by giving them a call; they are determined to sell their work, and it is manufactured with their own hands, of the best materials, and in the most durable and easy manner, so that it is as good as new to give satisfaction. As they are just fast coming out of school in life, they require friends who will take an interest in their success, in proportion to their own assiduity, industry and zeal, to maintain their ability, and a liberal support from those who are in need of the services they are engaged in performing.

Green Street, Feb. 18-88.



Our terms will be liberal to responsible purchasers. **MILLWATNE & GRAHAM,**  
Agents for North Carolina Cotton Yarns, Sheet  
and Obsolete, and for genuine Irish F  
Threads and Shoe Threads.



