

Patriot and Flag.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1857.

To the Readers of the Patriot

Since last issue of the Patriot an arrangement has been effected, whereby the Lexington and York Flag is united with the Patriot, and James A. Long, Esq., Editor of the Flag, associated with the Patriot, in the management of the paper, which is still to be published in Greensboro, under the title of "The Patriot and Flag."

This is an arrangement to which, I presume, the old customers of the Patriot can have no objection. In fact, I have so far been met with the most cordial congratulations of friends on the union of the two papers and the accession of talent to the editorial corps of our place in the person of Mr. Long. With an ardent patriotism, a liberal education and knowledge of the theory of our government; an acquaintance with the current political history of the country, perfected by long experience in a newspaper office and with a tact and humor peculiarly fitted for the agreeable conduct of a public journal, Mr. Long's association with your press will meet a ready and hearty approval by the public within the range of our circulation.

After eighteen years' connection with the press—a large portion of the time in pleasant partnership, but for the past two years alone—I am glad again to share a responsibility and labor which amount to more than any man can sustain with gracefulness and ability. Instead of taking leave of old customers and friends of the "Patriot," (honored by the name,) as I wish to form a more intimate and enduring acquaintance, and to enlarge the circle of friendship by taking in the patrons of the "Flag," and as many of the rest of mankind as possible.

M. S. SHERWOOD.

"The Patriot and Flag."

"The Greensboro Patriot" and "The Lexington and York Flag," having been consolidated, the readers of the respective papers will henceforth be supplied with the "Patriot and Flag," published in the town of Greensboro, by the subscribers as joint proprietors and joint editors of the same. We congratulate our readers and patrons upon this arrangement, for while we expect it to ensure to our own benefit, we feel well assured that they will also be very materially benefited by the change, as by our joint labors we shall be able to furnish a better and more interesting paper than heretofore. To publish a weekly journal of the size of the "Patriot and Flag," is not only attended with much more expense, but requires a great deal more of time and labor than many who are not acquainted with the business suppose; and in our experience as conductors of a newspaper, we find that it is much better for all parties that there should be a division of labor; for let an editor's ability be what it may, if he takes upon himself the entire management of the paper, as editor and proprietor, and is moreover compelled to keep up an extensive correspondence, he will find that he is often required to write when he is too tired for any kind of mental labor, consequently he fails to interest his readers, and at the same time ruins his health by having his energies overtaxed. Many of our oldest and most ably conducted papers have from four to ten or even more editors, each one having his separate department to which to devote his time—some attend to the political department, some to the agricultural, some to the commercial, some to the local and others to the foreign news. But our village papers seldom have more than one editor, who is also generally the proprietor, simply because their limited circulation does not support two. But having thrown our lists together, the Patriot and Flag will commence with a circulation of near two thousand, and by a little effort upon the part of our friends, its circulation may be very easily extended to three thousand, which will not only afford us a very handsome support, but will enable us to withdraw our attention entirely from other matters and devote all our time and energy to the paper. There is nothing so much as encouragement, and a knowledge that he is discharging them in a manner satisfactory to his patrons, and if every one of our old subscribers would send us a new name, they may rest assured that in so doing they will not only benefit us very materially, but they will also be doing us a great service, and by thus enabling us to furnish them with a better and much more interesting paper. As a knowledge that our duties are performed in a satisfactory manner to our readers, seems to encourage us and stimulate us to put forth all our energies, so does a sense and a feeling that our labors are not appreciated have a tendency to dampen our spirits and lessen our interest in the enterprise. We trust then that our old subscribers will feel that we have a mutual interest in this matter, and that they will come forward with a determination to sustain us and give us all the aid in their power—let them do

this, and we will assure them that we will endeavor to prove ourselves worthy of the trust which they may repose in us, and will devote all our energies to build up a paper worthy of such kind and devoted friends, with the hope that we may thereby in some degree remunerate them for such kindness.

We therefore tender to you, our patrons, the compliments of the new year, hoping that the very pleasant and agreeable intercourse which has so long existed between us may still continue—and that happiness and prosperity may await you at every step through life.

M. S. SHERWOOD,
J. A. LONG.

Who Are the Internal Improvement Party?

The time has come—and we rejoice that it is so—when all parties and every man who aspires to any position in his party, is required to take a stand upon the question of Internal Improvements, and define their position in such a way as that there can be no chance for equivocation or misunderstanding. The people of every section of the State are alive to their interests on this important subject, and they desire and are determined to know what is meant by a "Judicious System of Internal Improvements." Does a "Judicious System" mean that species of partial legislation, which has been so long practiced by the Democratic party, of taxing one portion of the State to build roads in another section, and then withholding from these tax payers the poor privilege of building roads for themselves with their own money? Is it a part of the policy of this "Judicious System" party to use every exertion in their power to crush out that patriotic class of our citizens who have so nobly come forward and made so many sacrifices to build up our present roads, and to withhold from them every species of protection and encouragement? These are questions that the people of the State desire to have answered, and which the people of Western North Carolina are determined to have answered plainly and satisfactorily. Last summer Gov. Briggs told the people of the West that the Democratic party were the Internal Improvement party. A few days ago, Mr. Erwin, in the House, said with some excitement that he had told his constituents upon the authority of Gov. Briggs, that the Democratic party were the Internal Improvement party of the State, and he wanted to know if he should go home to his Western friends and tell them that he and they had been deceived. Ah! friend Erwin, why this excitement?—why this trembling in the knees for fear some of your darling schemes in the West will be defeated? Have you just discovered the fact, and become alarmed to find it so, that the Democracy of the East are now, and always have been, bitterly opposed to Internal Improvements, and especially to any scheme which has for its object to build and develop the resources of Western North Carolina? Call upon them again, friend Erwin. Your Eastern friends are certainly justly expecting you to merely to try your temper and test the sincerity of your affection for Democracy. Did not Gov. Briggs tell you last summer that he and his eastern friends were greatly in love with your mountain homes and your beautiful valleys—that the West was rich in minerals, and that justice and the interests of the whole State required and demanded that your mountain fastnesses should be developed, and facilities furnished for your rich and varied products to find a market in our eastern ports and commercial towns? Did he not tell you all this and much more? And did not you and your friends believe it all, even to the turning of your backs upon a man who had devoted his whole life endeavoring to accomplish just what you professed to devise? Then, friend Erwin, be not discouraged or disheartened, but press the question home upon the Legislature, and let the Democratic party say whether Gov. Briggs dealt with the West honestly or not. Call upon your friends Seale and Stille, Jenkins, Bridges, Blodgett and others to explain how it is that if they are such great friends of Internal Improvements, they so flagrantly denounce, ridicule and malign the stockholders in the N. C. R. Road and other roads, and are so ready and determined to withhold from them any protection and encouragement and refuse to extend to them privileges which they so freely and liberally confer upon a few favored individuals who have grown rich at the expense of the State, and who now presume to dictate to the Legislature, and demand a continuation of the same privileges and a matter of right. It is perfectly idle for the Democracy to think to deceive the people any longer by this miserable talk about a "Judicious System," for it means nothing and is only intended for demagogues, by which to ride in power, when it is perfectly understood by the knowing ones of the Democracy in the East that nothing is to be done for the West. We judge men by their acts, and it is right and proper that we should do the same by parties. Let us apply this rule to the Democratic party; and, if by their acts they have shown themselves the Internal Improvement party in the State, why then let them be sustained. But if they are an Internal Improvement party only in appearance, thereby deceiving the people, why then let those who are interested in these matters see that they are no longer deceived. How stands the record? In the Democratic Legislature of 1842, the Committee on Internal Improvements, when the whole State did not amount to two

millions, reported against any scheme of Improvements at that time on the ground that the State was so heavily involved in debt; and from that time up to 1848, the constant cry of the Democracy was that the Whigs were for Internal Improvements, and that they were in favor of schemes that would break the people with taxes and involve the State in a debt which she could never pay. In 1848, when the N. C. R. Road was chartered, nearly the entire Democratic delegation from the east, voted against it; and although it was passed by the casting vote of a Democratic Speaker, yet the consequence was that he was denounced by his own party, and has ever since been considered as politically dead. After the most unfeeling exertions, the stock in said road was taken; a small portion of it by Democrats, but over two-thirds of it by Whigs. At the next Legislature a leading Democrat from Wayne, Curtis Brogden, aided by other eastern Democrats endeavored to have the charter repealed, and threw every obstacle they could in the way of the success of the enterprise. And yet this same gentleman, Curtis Brogden, who never gave an Internal Improvement vote in all his life, has been elected Comptroller of the State by the present Democratic Legislature, Jenkins, another Democrat, who voted against the Rail Road Bank and denounced the stockholders in our Rail Roads as unworthy of protection, has been elected by this same Legislature as Attorney General. So it seems that from 1842, up to 1850 the Democracy were bitterly opposed to works of Internal Improvements, and that although now they make great professions in their favor, and claim to be the Internal Improvement party of the State, yet they are found rewarding every man of their party they can who has shown himself the most bitter and hostile to such works.

Let the "People's Bank," as introduced by Mr. Caldwell be chartered by the Legislature, and every body admits it will give a new impetus to all Internal Improvement schemes, and that its tendency will be to increase the value of the investments already made by the State in these works—that it will relieve the people of a large amount of their taxes, and will thus enable the State to make further appropriations for other works and facilitate the building of roads in those portions of the State which are now entirely destitute of any market facilities, although the citizens of these sections are taxed to build and support other roads from which they can derive no benefit whatever. If such will be the benefit and effect of the chartering of the "People's Bank"—and we defy its enemies to show to the contrary—we appeal to the people of North Carolina to say whether any party is any longer entitled to be called an Internal Improvement party when they deliberately kill a measure so important for the encouragement of works of this kind; and when, instead of holding out encouragement to stockholders in our roads, who are suffering from depreciated stocks, they coolly and tamely tell them that they are unworthy of protection—that they were prompted by selfish motives to take stock in our roads, and that they are not deserving of sympathy; that it is unconstitutional to legislate for a class, and to confer banking privileges upon Rail Road Companies—but that these important privileges must be reserved and conferred upon a few favored individuals. How much longer will the people of the West suffer themselves to be deceived and misled by a party whose acts are so different from their professions? When a bill is introduced to charter the "Danville Connection," the eastern Democracy become mightily alarmed for the stock owned by the State in the N. C. R. Road and other roads will be depreciated. When the bill is introduced to extend the Cal Field Road, the cry is heard from the same party that the State is involved in a large debt already; but when it is proposed to charter the "People's Bank" for the purpose of increasing the value of the State's stocks in our roads, and to construct other roads with out increasing the taxes of the people, why then this people-loving Democracy, this great Internal Improvement party of the country suddenly lose all that interest so tenderly and affectionately exhibited by them for the State—whenever you speak of the "Danville Connection" and the "Cal Field"—and become wonderfully alarmed for fear the Constitution will be violated, and they guilty of the great and unpardonable sin of restricting the privileges of a few wealthy and exacting Corporations, and conferring a benefit upon a set of "selfish and unworthy" stockholders in Rail Roads. The Democracy of the present Legislature have suddenly become very conscientious; but if we will look to the complexion of the Legislature, perhaps the cause of their conscientious scruples can be ascertained. Upon looking over the Legislature we find it stocked with Bank Stockholders, Bank Directors and those who are interested either directly or indirectly in the old State Bank—and what is a little strange, the most of these gentlemen are to be found in the ranks of the so-called Democratic party. We say this is a little strange, because the Democracy, in 1842—and Democracy never changes—waged a relentless and bitter war against the Cape Fear and State Banks and denounced every Whig in the State as a "British Bank-bought Federalist." And it is a matter of record that the great leader of the party, Louis D. Henry, in 1842 in reply to the speeches of Gov. Morehead, declared all Banks chartered on the principles of the present State Bank, as manufac-

tures of rogues, thieves and scoundrels. And what Louis D. Henry said was reported all over the State by the lesser lights of Democracy, and in the Legislature of 1842, by Bragg, McKee, and Jones and others, while at the head of the editorial columns of the Standard, flattered that soul-stirring and Democratic motto "The People against the Banks." Is it not a little strange, then, as Democracy never changes, that Gov. Bragg, who in 1842 denounced the State Bank as unsound in principle, should, in his late Message, recommend an increase of Banking capital on the same "old and well tried" principles of said Bank, and that the leaders of the Democracy have determined in solemn convocation to charter a mammoth State Bank on the very same principles which in 1842 they so bitterly denounced in their speeches and addresses and in the journals of the Legislature? Why this change? Why have the Democracy become so suddenly in love with these Banks, which in 1842 were so "unsound," rotten and corrupt? Simply because they are now courting the money influence of the State—because they have no sympathy with the working classes of the community, and because they are averse to doing anything which they think will have a tendency to give the Banking capital of the State into the hands of the masses, or those who are in any way friendly disposed to works of Internal Improvements.

If the Democracy are an Internal Improvement party, they have a fair chance to prove it by their acts in the present Legislature. We hope Mr. Erwin will be able to bring them up to the striking point; and if he does not, that he will, when he gets home again, let his Western friends know that Gov. Briggs, last summer, slightly misled them when he claimed for the Democracy that they were the Internal Improvement party of the State; that in this, the Governor was slightly mistaken—yes, verily, that he told a considerable of a falsehood.

News.

The Democrats in the Assembly are about to steal Caldwell's thunder from him. The Standard shadowed forth a Government Bank. Lewis of Wake, has introduced the bill—it gives every thing into the hands of the Shareholders of the State Bank. In other words is substantially the same bank, with the name changed. It is the same bank, with an opening to convert their surplus fund into shares in the new.

The Standard's correspondent, the Ajax of the old bank party, says there should be no increase of bank capital, but his bill asks for an increase of half a million or so, to enable the stockholders to invest their surplus funds in new stock. This correspondent says plainly, that if the Assembly dares to tax the Shareholders, they will overrule—or in plain terms violate their charter.—Caldwell's bill guards against this by requiring the Public Treasurer to countersign all the bills.

The grand mode of attack on the People's Bank, now, is to hold up those who have stock in Rail Roads, as a lucky, heaven-born set of men, and that the Bank would be a monster, that would swallow every thing up, neck and heels, a real raw head and bloody bones.

In 1842 the Democrats, through Mr. Henry, denounced the State Bank, which Fisher and other Democrats had chartered some years before, as a rotten soulless corporation, the manufacturer of rogues, thieves and swindlers. In the same campaign the Standard's rallying cry was the people against the Banks. In their convention at Salisbury, they took bold ground against the Banks. If we had now, we would publish their platform of that year, but keep it back for a useful purpose. But suffice it to say, they raised a great alarm, and carried both branches of the Assembly by a large majority. In the Commons the party, Gov. Briggs at their head, tried to destroy the Bank. In the Senate, where there was more sense, this was stopped. Loring sustained the Senate, for which he was read out of the party by the young gentlemen, fresh from school, fresh from Blackston, and fresher still in political science, who bought up Holden, and put him in old Tom's place. And now Holden having become rich—so that he has money deposited in bank, he takes sides with "the old manufacturer of rogues, thieves and swindlers." And this too, when the proper time has come to bring about a real and beneficial reform. So has Gov. Bragg, turned his battery against all reformers. They are the same pure consistent Democracy, using every effort to whip the independent men of their party.

They care nothing for tax payers. They care nothing for the interest, credit and property of the State. They think the influence of the old bank is too strong to be resisted. Hence they succumb and lick the boots of those whom but lately they professed to hate so bitterly.

Wm. K. Lane, Esq., has been elected and taken his seat as Senator in the Legislature for the county of Wayne, in place of Curtis H. Brogden, who was elected State Comptroller. We hope Mr. Lane will make a better Senator than ever Gen. Brogden did.

Owing to the time taken up in consolidating and re-arranging the offices of the "Flag" and the "Patriot," our issue this week has been unavoidably delayed a day. Hereafter, the "Patriot and Flag" will be mailed regularly every Friday.

Gov. Thomas Bragg.

When in the most winning western votes for re-election, he used every effort, and every artifice to impress the idea that he and the Democracy were the persons to look to for aid, if they wished to secure success in having carried through, their plans of improvement. He has written, read and published a very pretty inaugural—very pretty indeed, all bubble—no substance. He approves of nothing, he recommends nothing, he disapproves nothing, so far as the State is concerned. He refers to his message as an excuse for this. But when you read the message, he is found to deal in generalities, says many good things. But now for the time being, independent of their votes, what have western men got from him? Will the Standard tell us what the Governor is for having done for the west? He is certainly for giving no encouragement to men in the State, to take rail road stock. His peculiar friends in the Assembly, are doing all they can to render odious and detestable, all who have worked, and risked their means to improve the State.

Those denunciations of gentlemen who have been liberal with their means to improve the State, whilst the great body of monied men have stood off, and been profited by their risks and exertions, when traced out to their true source, will be found to come from his neighborhood.

Except that there must be an increase of revenue, and a sinking fund, the Gov is cautious to commit himself to nothing. He says there must be more taxes, but has not the nerve to say on what, or how these taxes should be raised. Other Governors and other States do this. Gov. Wise went into particulars, and when insisting on dividing taxes equally on the different sources of wealth and profit, suggested that the oyster trade should be taxed. He says there should be a sinking fund; but gives not the least intimation as to how it should be raised. It knows so little, and is placed in a position so interior, that he leaves all to the superior wisdom of this Democratic Assembly.

On the score of timidity and being committed to nothing, the Assembly has faithfully followed his illustrious example. They have been in session near two months, and have done nothing, but draw their per diem, eat and drink at the people's expense. And if they continue to do so for another month, as it seems likely they will, they will have done as well as their chief.

Only a few sessions ago, we had men in the Assembly from the east and the west, who acted and talked like they cared for the interest of the old North. With pain and regret do we behold the ranks of such men thinned out, and crushed down by a set of do-nothings. We use the word do-nothings, when perhaps it should have been "worse than do-nothings," as more appropriate to men, who oppose every measure calculated to diminish the heavy direct taxes coming upon us, and at the same time encourage our citizens to increased exertions to carry on and equalize our works of Internal Improvements.

To the Advertising Public.

The "Patriot and Flag" has now a circulation of near two thousand, and affords a fine opportunity to merchants and others who may wish to avail themselves of a good medium for advertising. The great benefit derived from extensive advertising is becoming so well understood at this day, that we deem it altogether useless and unnecessary to say anything by way of inducement to our merchants and others to give us their patronage, for we know they understand their interest too well not to avail themselves of the opportunity now offered of letting the people know where they can be found, and what a great variety of rich and beautiful goods they have for sale; and the people we understand are pretty generally giving in to the idea that traders who don't advertise, are rather too close to be trusted.

It, (the Patriot,) talks as if Greensboro had a bill of sale on the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the North Carolina Railroad and every thing, belonging thereto.

Salisbury Courier.

Bless your soul, Mr. Banner, you were never more mistaken in your life. So far from anything connected with the road belonging to Greensboro, we have inferred from the past that the entire road, fixtures moveables and all, including a few thick-pated editors along the line, belonged to the Democratic party. It is true the Democracy opposed the granting of the charter, and did all it could to prevent the building of the road. And it is also true that the Whigs of Guilford and other counties own nearly all the stock. But Democracy has all the offices and does all the free riding and owns every thing, except the stock taken by the Banner man. Will he please tell us in the next issue how much that is, and if he don't ask too much for it, Greensboro will try and buy him out, so that she may have some little interest in the road.

Enlargement.

In order to more fully meet the wants of the reading public, by furnishing a greater variety of matter than our respective papers have heretofore contained, we have added considerably to the dimensions of our pages; and although this number is, in some respects, defective in appearance, we flatter ourselves, that when we get our office completely righted up, we will be enabled to entertain our friends with a family and political journal, both "large and fleshy."

A Sinking Fund.

When a man goes into business on borrowed capital, unless he provides some fund for the paying off the debt when it falls due, he will certainly find himself brought to a stand all of a sudden; and it is just so with a State when she borrows millions upon millions to construct her Railroads. It is all right to borrow the money, but pay day will come sometime. Some such idea as this seems to have flitted across the mind of our Governor, when in his late annual message he recommended a revenue bill to be formed so as to provide a sinking fund. All right Gov. Bragg, we admire your forethought, but we regret that you did not point out some way by which this sinking fund could be raised—or was it your idea Governor to raise this fund by increasing the Banking capital of the State on the old principles of the present State Bank? If such was your idea Governor, we have but little confidence in your plan, and think you will have to try again. Please call upon the assembled wisdom of the Democratic party at Raleigh, to aid you in this important matter.

We have just completed an arrangement with G. A. Miller, Esq., a gentleman of talent, and of experience in the editorial department, to assist us in conducting the Sun. He will be in the harness in a few days.

We intend the Sun shall be second to no paper in the interior, and equalled by few.

This arrangement will enable us to devote much of our time to the out door interests of our paper, and business generally.—*Columbus (Ga.) Sun.*

Mr. Miller, while editing a paper at Salisbury, in this State, exhibited tact and ability excelled by few connected with the press of North Carolina.

The Legislature.

Until within the last few days, the Legislature had been without a quorum for something like two weeks. This body has now been in session for near nine weeks, without perfecting any important measure. We deem it useless to burden our columns with a synopsis of the proceedings since Christmas, as nothing has been consummated. If the "Assembled Wisdom" do any thing good, our readers will be informed thereof.

Our neighbors of the "Times" a very entertaining literary journal, published in Greensboro, N. C., by Messrs. Ogburn, Cole and Albright, commence the new year and a new volume, considerably enlarged and improved. They are using laudable efforts to build up a literary journal of merit in North Carolina, to supercede, to some extent, the numerous worthless northern publications that find access in southern family circles. We wish them abundant success in this enterprise.

Wm. H. Baily, Esq., of Hillsboro, has been elected Attorney General, to fill the unexpired term of Mr. Beecher. Mr. Jenkins, who has been elected to that office for the four years succeeding the present term, declined an election for this, as he did not wish to resign his seat in the Legislature till his adjournment, considering, doubtless, his services invaluable in that body.

NOTICE.—In consolidating and re-arranging our mail books, it is probable that we have omitted the names of some who wish to be subscribers; and we may have transferred some who desire a discontinuance. If there be any such inadvertences, we wish to be informed thereof immediately, that we may make the correction at once.

Adjournment.

On Monday last a resolution passed both Houses of the Legislature, proposing to adjourn, sine die, on the 26th inst.; but we have no idea the resolution will be carried into effect at that time. We do not anticipate an adjournment before about the 19th of February.

Our brethren of the "Times" will please accept our thanks for their kindness in loaning the "Patriot and Flag" paper of sufficient dimensions to print our enlarged sheet on; the paper used by the Patriot and Flag, in their former state of "single blessedness," being too small to answer our purpose.

E. B. Drake, Esq., late Editor of the Asheville Bulletin, has connected himself with S. W. James, of the Salisbury Herald. The "Bulletin" office is for sale. The Herald, under the united labors of Messrs. Drake and James will merit, and no doubt receive, a liberal patronage.

A New Counterfeit.

A counterfeit \$6 bill, on the Farmer's Bank at Elizabeth City, has just made its appearance in this place. Look out. A description will be given next week.

We acknowledge our indebtedness to L. M. Scott, Esq., one of the Commissioners from Guilford, for a number of Legislative documents.

Educational.—Miss Rose will resume her school for girls and small boys on the 12th inst. Tuition \$7.00.

Professor Wheat, of Chapel Hill, will preach in Greensboro on next Sabbath, the 11th instant.

A. J. P. SPERRY, with G. H. A. BROWN, CHAS. & S. D. IMPORTERS, and dealers in shoes and hats, DRY GOODS, &c. &c. corner of Third and Third Streets, N. Y. City.

Doc. 21, 1853. 842-43.

200 pair Braggans—D. M. WINTER, making, single shoe to order.

WINDBOURNE & WHITE.

