BY SHERWOOD & LONG.

A Family Newspaper-Beboted to Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

TERMS-\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXII.

# GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FEBRUARY 7, 1861.

NO. 1124.

The Creensborough Patriot.

SHERWOOD & LONG,

ERMS: \$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.

BATES OF ADVERTISING IN THE PATRIOT.

one dollar per seware for the first week, and twentycents for every weak thereafter. Twatve LINES OR

3 MONTHS. 6 MONTHS. I YEAR ......\$3 50.....\$5 50.....\$8 00 

PEECH OF JULIUS L. GORRELL, e Convention Bill in the House of Commons, Jan-

uary 17th, 1860. dr. Chamman: I trust that I enter upon the discuspreciation of the circumstances by which we are suranded, and properly impressed with the importance ich should be attached to the question now under

After listening to the able and eloquent speeches o ence-inexperienced as I am in Legislation-that destions, which are now agitating the people of this great Nation. No love of display—no impulse of am n nor of vanity-nothing but the true, faithful and ng love for my country, and a sense of the duty Edch I owe to the patriotic and generous constituency sich I have the honor, in part, to represent upon this or, could influence or induce me to participate in this nce and see the troubles and dangers which over-adow and encompass our present—and look forth r. I commot sit silently by and see our "old ship of " precepitated upon the breakers without raising

he Bill before the Committee proposes the calling of ouvention of the people, to consult concerning our ions with the Federal Government-a question high is new to me, and I presume, equally new to my American citizen. This is the eighty-fifth year ur National Independence, and never before have been called apon to consult upon such a question it not then, reasonable, that every enquiring mind, American citizen, in times like these, living unthe same Government, the same Constitution and

same laws, as we ever have, to ask the question should we consult together now and act concernrelations with the Federal Government. a opposed to the Bill, because I do not believe the people of this State desire any Convention for a purpose as provided by this Bill. I am opposit, because it does not provide for the submission e question "Convention" or "no Convention," to the h Convention. I am opposed to the amendment d by the Gentleman from Wayne [Mr. Dortch] ject for which, I presume it was offered, to wit; a tuhcation by the people, of the acts of the Conven-It provides that those acts may be ratified, and paceive that the word may, amounts to nothing in this

to have the acts of such Convention ratified by the

e, he should have used the word "shall," in the and peremptory command, and no action of said ion would have been valid, until ratified. am opposed to the calling of a convention at this policy of secession, and believe that the call of a ution is the move of secessionists-those who deto destroy, rather than preserve the Union, and is hearing so many gentlemen upon this go, they do not desire to see the Union re-con-

be induced to vote for, would be one, providing ation, and likewise for the ratification of its acts and to all the States an opinion that we are about ede, and this talse and unjustifiable inference en always noted for her deliberate action and her the secession movement in the Cotton States, and ince the Border States to believe that we are deserting

opposed to this Bill; and the only Bill I

m, and cause them to take steps to follow us in se South has been wronged by the General Govern-that our slave property has been depreciated, par v, whose principles are hostile to the rights In time of the States in the North, prejudicial to slavand in direct opposition to and nullification of the er and spirit of our Constitution. I do not stand to deay, or justify or palliate these things, howevdisgraceful I deem the truth to be, to our Nation; I intend to discuss this question fairly, calmly, and

assignately. I shall be open to conviction, and if utlimen, who are, alike open to conviction-who out come here with opinions formed, and deterhe slaves in our midst-that the facts set forth e pulpits, have said and done all in their power, to lavery and to trample upon the rights of the h; that a Northern sectional candidate, entertain d of every true patriot. These wrongs cannot be deed, justified, or palliated, and far be it from me to at- ble judgment, amount to coercion. ed ander the auspices of the institution of slavery. quation on account of the wrongs which the high-

ded and chivalrous people of the South, have suffer t consult together about these wrongs, and either upon this floor that in this Union, there is no final ary, and that, without just cause. er, to decide Constitutional questions. I am sorry the gentlemen who made this declaration, is not

shall be a party-to controversies between two or more States-between a State and citizens of another Stateetween citizens of different States-beween citizens Art. 6, Sect. 2, which is: "This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be nade in pursu-ance thereof; and all treaties made, or which shall be nade, under the authority of the United States, shall be the Supreme Law of the land; and the judges in evbe the Supreme Law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contary, notwithstanding." Upon which, Mr. Webstein his celebrated speech in reply to Mr. Haynes, of South Carolina, delivered in Congress, January, 1837 on the resolutions of Mr. Foote, comments as follow: "The people have wisely provided in the Constitution itself, a proper, suitable mode and tribunal for setting questions of Constitutional law. There are in the Constitution, grants of powers to Congress, and restrictions on these powers. There are, also, prohibitions on the States.— Some authority, therefore, must necessarily exist, hav-ing the ultimate jurisdiction to fix and scertain the ined and established that authority. Hw has it accom-plished this great and essential end. By declaring, sir, that "the Constitution and the lws of the United States, made in pursuance thereof, shill be the supreme

on of the Bill now before the Committee, with a due preciation of the circumstances by which we are sur-onded, and properly impressed with the importance Constitution and laws of the United lates is declared. The people so will it. No State hw is to be valid which comes in conflict with the Costitution or any law of the United States passed in arsnance of it .lemen on both sides of this question, it is with great | But who shall decide this question of atterference? To idertake to express the opinions which I, and a itself, decides also by declaring "thathe judicial powe majority of the people who have honored me with er shall extend to all cases arising uder the Constituthis body, entertain upon the momentous tion and laws of the United States. These two pro-which are now agitating the people of this visions cover the whole ground. They are intruth, the Key-stone of the arch. With these sis a Constitution; without them it is a Confederacy In pursuance of these clear and express provisions, longress establishfor carrying them into full effect, ad for bringing all uestions of Constitutional power, the final decision of the Supreme Court." (In pursuage of this authority, the Supreme Court decided the amous Dred Scott became a government. It then had he means of self-protection; and but for this, it would in all probability. have been among the things which are past. Having constituted the government and celared its powers, the people have further said, that see somebody must decide on the extent of these powrs, the government shall itself decide, subject always like other popular overnments, to its responsibility of the people.

It is said by some that it is contitutional to inter-

not the administration of the Costitution itself in the

ister it, by the direct interference of the States in vir-tue of their sovereign capacity. To this I reply in the language of Mr. Webster. The therent right in the people, to reform their government, I do not deny; and they have another right, and thatis, to resist uncontitutional laws, without overturning the government. stitutionality or the unconstitutionality of the laws? On that, the main debate hinges. The proposition that, in case of a supposed violation of the Constitution by Congress, the States have a Constutional right to interfere and annul the laws of Couress, is the proposithe right of revolution, for justifible cause, he would revolution or rebellion, on the ober. I say, the right remedy above the Constitutio, and in defiance of it, which may be resorted to, wen a revolution is to be origin of this government and he source of its nower. . . onstitution, the people's goternment; made for the peo-The States are, unquestionably

vereignty is effectually journalled. I do not contend

or ought to be entrolled farther. If the above reasoning e correct and be founded up-Revolution an inherer, inalienable, but not a Con-

titutional right. the Constitution Art 1. lec 8. gives to Congress power to lay and collect taxes duties, imports and excises, on the part of any Stare to oppose this power, would be an asurrection, within the meaning of the Constitution (for I conceive an bsurrection to be a word derived from the Latin verb 'Insurgo' "to rise up" and although it has of late in he S uthern States, been genrict of Columbia and of all the territories. I admit these acts have been done by Northern States yet no such distinction existed, when the Constitution was framed and adopted.) And the Constitution Art. n violation of the Constitution of the Nation, at va- 1. Sect. 8, clause 15, gives to Congress the power "to ce with the rights and interests of the South, and provide for calling tort the militia to execute the laws ment to arouse the spirit of every Southern man of the Union, suppress a surrection and repel invasion." And these powers if exercised, certainly do, in my humt, even if I had the inclination. Born and edu- gentleman from New Hanover [Mr. Person] who declares that the Constitution does not give the General to believe in the Holy Bible, which sanctions this Government the power of coercing a State, is mistaken, totion, I cannot here refrain from expressing my or I have not drawn correct inferences from those parts of the Constitution above cited. I am willing that my shall interpret the maning of this their creature, for us, if I am wrong it i an honest mistake.

rmine to submit to them or take steps to redress | dent and have prescribed the manner and form for his and that in order to redress them, we must se- election, and a President be elected pursuant thereto. ery should be settled now and settled forever, I be- Nation and no State or States, has a Constitutional this can be done in the Union and under our Con- right to say that the will not have such a man to rule tion. I do not believe in the right of secession and over them or to present his inauguration. If they do sider that secession amounts to revolution It has been attempt to exercise such right, that act is revolution

compliance with the Constitution, he is the lawful, Confamiliar with the Constitution under which we stitutional President of the United States for the next so long and so happily lived, and for his informa- four years, and deflore it as we may, despise the prinn I will cite him to Art. 3. Sec. 2, of the same, which | ciples of his party as we do: yet we have not note, by and Equity, arising under this Constitution, the for revolution. Bit we are told that his principles, po of the United States, and treaties made, or which Litically, are antagonistic to the Constitution of the United all be made, under their authority; -- to all cases af- | ion, and to the hterests of the South. This is true, coing Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Con- and without any intention to justify his principles or is to all cases of admiralty and maritime juris- him, if he attempts, as President, to carry any one of cition to controversies to which the United States them into effect; lanswer, that the Constitution recog-

nizes no party, neither the political creed of any party nor of any man; and it is said, and has until lately, been statute of limitations, would have barred an action, if of the same State claiming lands under gants of different States, and between a State, or the clizens thereof and foreign State citizens or subjects." And further to may entertain; if he discharges the duties imposed upon all that any party or any section, can reasonably require have exhausted all Constitutional attempts, and I con-ceive that revolution is not justifiable in the sight of iod, of man, or of Nations, until this is done. The gen lieve that Lincoln will carry out the Constitution in good faith? I answer that I believe all men are actuated has now reached the highest position in the gift of this mighty Nation—that he now can have no ambition to gratify, no interest to advance, save to do his duty and er President-of whatever party or section he may bedeserve the praise and confidence of his fellow-citi terpretation of these grants, restrictions and prohibitions. The Constitution has itself pointed out, ordainparty shackels, and in this dread crisis, will stand forth as a watchman upon the tower of our liberties, pour oi ipon the troubled waters, and exclaim, "Peace, be till." But whether he will or will not be actuated b

> ted with him, cannot decide.
>
> Again, upon the subject of this election, I remark. that if we now, have a right to resist Lincoln's inauguration, then by the same reasoning, it must be admitted that the Republicans, four years since, had the same right to resist the inauguration of Mr. Buchanan, for he was elected over Fremont, by a party entertaining different views upon slavery, from theirs, he himself en-tertaining the same. And so, every defeated party oust be admitted to have had, heretofore, and to have hereafter, the right of opposing the authority of the dominant party. If that were true, we would have endless strife, and our government would long since, have crumbled into dust. Hence the more .e reason upon this question, the more clearly we see the necessity of standing firm upon the Constitution, for in it is contained all our law and testimony-enough to guar

this interest, and in this way, I, not having an acquain

nty all our rights and the redress of all our wrongs. The election of Lincoln, even supposing it a justifia emselves, and if they object to it, and revolutionize States, and that Mr. Webster said that when one ty to a compact "failed to perform his duty, such fail-ure amounts to a retease of the other party from said ompact:" in reply to the gentleman. I will inform him that Mr. Webster also said "when the gentleman says the Constitution is a compact between the Stat s, uses language exactly applicable to the old confeders He describes fully that old state of things then exist ing. The confederation was, in strictness, a compac the States, as States, were parties to it. We had n other General Government. But that was found insufficient and inadequate to the public exigencies. The people were not satisfied with it, and undertook to establish a better. They undertook to form a generic government which should stand on a new basis—not confederacy, not a league, not a compact between States, but a Constitution; a popular government, fountion of the gentleman, [Mr. Hanes] I do not admit it. | ded inpopular election, directly responsible to the peo elves, and divided into have said only, what all agree to But I cannot con- ordained such a government; they gave it the name of eive that there can be a middle curse, between submis- a Constitution, a d therein they established a distribusion to the laws, when regularlypronounced Constitu- | tion of powers between this, their general government, tional, on the one hand, and oper resistance, which is and their several State governments. when they shall of a State to annul a law of Courses, cannot be main- ter it. Their own power over their own instrument retained, but on the ground of the unalienable right of mains. But until they shall alter it, their will must man to resist oppression, that is o say, upon the ground stand, and is equally binding on the general government I admit that thee is an ultimate, violent | and on the States," Then let the gentleman stand condemned by his own author.

ed the South and is not guiltless. I ask how, when ion, and in conformity withit, there is any mode in | Can any one cite a single instance? I have been liwhich a State government, as a member of the Union, tening to gentlemen occupying this position, for severcan interfere and stop the progess of the general gov- al days, and no one has cited one. It is true they hav -they tell us that Northern men have been educate believe as conscientiously that slavery is a mora preach against it, that they send emissaries out in or midst, to incite our slaves to insurrection, and entice can agree in the manner of entrolling it: if it be the | and killed our citizens, burned our homes, poisoned agent of the people, then the people alone can control our wells, in parts of the South, and seem determined it, restrain it, modify, or resum it. It is observable that they will ruin us, or our institution of slavery,-enough that the doctrine for thich the honorable gening, not only that this general government is the creataid or abettance, on the part of the Federal Govern for itself, of determining whether it acts within the lim- have been caught, were punished. I am sure we have its of its authority. It is theservant of four and twen- the most stringent laws upon this subject, and I am ty masters, of different will said different purposes, and sure, they have been enforced, and can and will ! again and as often as violated. But again it is said ess) arises from a misconcettion as to the origin of this that Northern States have passed laws nullifying th Constitution. This cannot be denied, and ought not t ple: made by the people; an answerable to the people. be submitted to; but this is an offence committed by the people of the United Streshave declared that this those States against the government and not of the government. constitution shall be the Soreme law. We must eilernment against the South, exvitermini, we are forcesovereign, so far as as the passage of those nullification laws is concerned but the President and Congress, which have suffered But the State legislatures a political bodies, however these laws to remain upon the statute books of those tar as the people have give power to the general gov- been remiss in their duty, have not administered the the government holds of the people, and not of the State | have suffered these nullification laws to be enforced to governments. We are allagents of the same Supreme prevent the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law, if they

General Government, to the detriment of the South. by the expression of their will, in the Constitution But this, if I mistake not, has never been done, and of the United States, so in it must be admitted, State so, it must have been, when the people of the South, were represented in the office of President and in Con gress, by men holding the same political opinions, as majority of them did-men for whom they had voted a true premises, then i State has no Constitutional and whom they cannot now consistently impeach for right to nullify or oppose the Constitution-to second any lack or failure of duty. How could the South have om the Union, and suc act on the part of any State | been injured by the General Government, when all the has been administered by men who have held the same political principles with a large majority of the people of the South—by members of the National Democratic the South, the men who are making all this cry against the General Government, saying that we have been we can have our rights. I very much fear that they are this disturbance has been commenced, because that party has been deprived of the spoils of office. We have snown that the election of Lincoln-one of the alleged causes for disunion-is not a cause to justity secession eign people, and not a wrong committed by the North against the South. Then after all, the question comes back, where and when and how, has the Government wronged the South? And still no answer comes .-

> But suppose the Federal Government had wronger the South, is it not the rule between individuals that when one is trespassed upon be shall use all gentle and reasonable means, to be rid of the trespasser or redress his wrongs: before he is authorized to use any Why does not the same rule apply to States and er just rules, I hold that the South even if she has been wronged by the Federal Government-which I denydemanded of the Government, any right or the redress fany wrong. The gentleman from Rowan admi: that the Constitution, if carried out in good faith, is a admit this. If this be true, then the causes which have existed so long, under the rule of Democratic rulerswith this same Constitution to carry out, are brought Constitution is a sufficient guaranty, if carried out in

There is no one offended, from this source, and all just

good faith, and who have voted for and done all in their ower to put into office, the very men, who they now illege, have not carried out this Constitution in good faith-the very men who they say have in the capacity of the Federal Government; wronged the South, and thereby giving us a just cause for revolution. "O wad some power, the giftie gie us, To see oursel' as others see us." &c.

statute of limitations, would have barred an action, if the difficulty had been existing between man and man? I half enough to supply our own home demand. We that the Yankees are fools enough to sell us Arms and believed, that in our country, every man has a right to entertain any opinion he may please; but no matter what opinions, personally or politically, Mr. Lincoln have been mentioned, had the same party continued in have been mentioned, had the same party continued in have been mentioned, had the same party continued in have been mentioned, had the same party continued in have been mentioned, had the same party continued in have been mentioned, had the same party continued in have been mentioned, had the same party continued in have been mentioned, had the same party continued in have been mentioned in the Union, with which to blow out their blow out their blow out their blow out their blow out the union, with which to blow out their barbers or Northern States or N right had been withheld or encroached upon; and if so, that the government would make all honorable remedy; if not the abject slaves of this potent king. him, and if Congress should refuse so to do, then the people should do their own work in their own way.— federacy, erected by ambitious or disappointed politicople should do their own work in their own way.— federacy, erected by ambitious or disappointed politi-tut not until then, for then and not before, will we cians South, would pass away "like the baseless fabric

These cannot by any rule, in the eyes of any disinterested person, be considered causes sufficient to justify a revolution, and if not, then we have a remedy under the Constitution, and that too, without seceding from, or dissolving, the Union. It has guaranteed to us, all the rights we have under it, and has provided a manner and means of securing them, and of redressing all our wrongs, and as soon as Mr. Lincoln or any othshall by omission or commission, refuse to enforce and defend the rights and redress the wrongs of the South; stand forth, with a united South, in a common cause, for the rights of the South. I think that if those sticklers for Southern rights, had been more true to the insuch anticipators of future grievances; that the investigation of the Covode Committee, furnished an ample cause for them to manifest their attachment to the Gov-

We are told by some, that we will secode peaceably, and her cause is not the common cause of the entire past, to the Government of Liberty and Union, to the South; and because, she has not in my opinion, any that shall be spilled by secession. If this be true, then we certainly will not secede for the purpose of redressing past wrongs or receiving value for our runaway slaves. It certainly cannot be to gratify a spirit of revenge, for no high-minded, chivalrous people, as those of the South, would stoop so low as to be actuated by

against the people, which is simply ridiculous. It is said by the gentleman from Rowan [Mr. Flemming] that the general Government, has violated its compact with the have to cross a river, to get into a foreign and hostile Nation with which we can have no treaty for restoring ering anction to his soul," that a Southern Confedera Southern from the Northern Confederacy, would lose all the negroes receive all the Abolition Emissaries, light all the battles, pay for carrying them on and reu, or of criminating the course of South Carolina- can do it. sympathy that I would entertain for a sister or brother and darger. I could not injure her, if I would; self enough, but I mention her name, her acts and cone, if we shall follow her unfortunate lead.

But a few months since, her people were prosperous and happy, in health and surrounded with all the com- he slaves that have run away, are worth. I doubt orts and luxuries of life, their treasury full, their credgood and peace and plenty smiling before them .p for themselves," and now, let the history of the pres-

Their troops, composed mostly of men, unaccustom l to the hardships and exposures of camp-life, have heir brief, but sad experience, that more treasure is ment than to carry on an individual State-their monmissioners have returned without the money; thus they evenue for the maintenance of their government, by tevy of sixteen dollars upon every negro. Gentlemen furnish. And with all this, do we get our first wrongs in a common cause, and they will redressed, our rights for he future, secured? be paid by the slave owner, to the government, upon slave he owns, and that is not, nor can it be de-Then why such quibbling about it? It is to deupon negroes there, because he has a brother living here; but upon being asked "if a levy to that amount men will catch at straws." Not only has their public credit gone, but since their secession, one of their citizens, wrote to a merchant North, to send him three hundred upon the receipt of the flour. He was answered, that when the money was received, the flour would be for-Where is the man in his senses that will say yes ?-These are no hatched up tales to frighten the timid and in the Union? It cannot be. redulous, but they are all published in the public

rints and have not been denied. ion, to South Carolina, what would be the consequences o us? Are we richer than they, are our men stouter an enemy than they? Certainly not. If we secede we employed. do it, with a debt of about ten millions of dollars upon our shoulders, in addition to three hundred thousand dollars recently appropriated, for the purpose of arming the State, which is not half enough, if we need any arms-beside the twenty per cent discount, which we ose by paying for these arms in State bonds, when they the interest on said three hundred thousand dollars, unto the same" that when such tax is laid it falls upon the for they say it is to be a peaceable secession. On the laws under the Constitution against such receding head of every white man, as well those who have no other hand, I ask, what have we to loose? if we secode State. I say if they do this in the present Government. so ? Are our taxes not now, as high as most of the taxpayers can endure? Have they not been increased this ssion of the Legislature three hundred thousand dollars, and is not this (in addition to the millions already due or soon to be) to be levied and paid, even if we renain in the Union and have no war? In addition to the above reasons, assigned for a cause

why we should not follow the example of South Carolina, I will assign another, in a different connection,

Their cause is not ours, because when Mr. Memmir er who had been appointed to draft a Declaration of Inmember of the Convention, stated "that they cared slaves and never expected to, and that they desired something about the Tariff." The same gentleman also stated at another time, that they had now accomplished that which they had been endeavoring to do, for he last forty years. If these declarations be true, and they have not been denied, then their cause is not ours, nor that of the South, and we are forced to bethey have openly proclaimed, but on account of some matter in which she alone is interested-perhaps for the the General Government, since the days of nullification It is very certain that the Personal Liberty Laws had not been passed in any Northern State forty years ago, King Cotton, we, of course, would become the subjects,

Besides, South Carolina, has seen with regret, the de-crease in the population of Charleston, and that its prosperity is wavering—she thinks that if this Union is of life, as we now do? Apart from these States, there dissolved and a Southern Confederacy formed, then is no portion of the South, where we can raise grain Charleston will be the great Commercial Emporium of the South and her fortune will be made.

In any commercial Emporium of the South and her fortune will be made. the South and her fortune will be made.

Then I think we are justified in saying, that the

terest of the Border States, nor her cause their cause. Then if the cause and interest of South Carolina, are not the cause and interest of our State, she has acted in bad faith toward us and the other Southern States, in so telling us and thereby attempting to entice us into the same difficulties and dangers that she now expe-riences. Like the fox in the fable, because "she has and Congress shall retuse or fail to aid us; then I will had her own tail cut off," she wishes the same fate to volves the inconsistency of giving up the .ights and suball. Again, if the cause and interest of South Carolina mitting to the very wrongs, for which it is said, we have are ours, why does the Council of her Nation sit with cause to secede. And when we remember that seems closed doors? Did any other Nation ever do the like sion cannot, from the nature of the case, be peaceable terests of the South, and were really desirous of having before and being novel in the history of Nations, it is but must amount to revolution and that we have no the Constitution carried out in good faith, had not been | calculated to arouse curiosity, if not suspicion and as | just cause for revolution, having the Constitution of she has not made known the cause of such course, our fathers, under which we have so long and so hap those who have the same cause and interest, must be pily lived, before our eyes, containing every guaranty allowed to entertain some concern, about this secret ac- that reasonable men should require, for the maintencause for them to manifest their attachment of the concriment and the people living under it. But we hear
nothing of those facts, in their long category of causes

Therefore, because South Carolina, as we have
reason to believe, has been actuated by selfish motives,
wrongs; how can we shut our eyes upon all these and acted in bad faith to the other States of the Southcount of the causes openly avowed, has no just cause for and rush blinaly and madly into this gr at ally as

without our counsel or assistance. Then the only reason for Secession must be, for security against these encroachments and wrongs in the future. Now my countrymen before you take this leap lina was right, I would be for her although no other in the dark, I pray you, consider well the chances, for I State should espouse her cause; but if she is wrong, I tell you, it is a long and important leap, and when once taken, it will be hard, hard indeed, to reach your origions own were for her. I am asked by the gentleman from nal stand point. If the Union be dissolved-which Granville [Mr. Bullock] "If North Carolina goes out may God avert—the boundary line between a Northern of the Union for present causes, will I follow her? I any compromise"—but to dissever the Union or die.—and Southern Confederacy, must run with the Ohio and answer that gentleman; Yes. Man is a gregarious ani—Will the conservative men of the South submit to this answer that gentleman; Yes. Man is a gregarious ani-mal, and this originated civil Liberty, for the enjoyment of which every man impliedly yields so much of his | ion? personal liberty, as is necessary for the good of society; fugitive slaves. I hope no gentleman will "lay the flat- and in pursuance to and compliance with this great fundamental rule governing civil Liberty Ishould feel bound to go with the majority of the people of my State, ale at war with the North—a border warfare would be fail—when they go, I will go—their cause is my cause, will pass these resolutions, in spite of the six defaulting ontinually kept up. North Carolina, Virginia, Tennes-ee and Kentucky would—as Yancey declared—became they die, I will die, and there will I be buried." Is that the break waters of the cotton States, to protect the satisfactory to the gentleman? He manifests such a Hence I introduced a resolution in this House,

conveno profit in other words, would become "hewers of wood and drawers of water" for a people whose interests are not ours, but in part. Will not the conservative patriotic people of North Carolina consider these | suredly, we have. I conceive this is no time to be amine and report on the same, at an early day, yet it facts, before they consent, or suffer themselves to actuated by motives of revenge or retaliation, but rathbe driven, to take such "a leap in the dark?" We er a time when every true man should act calmly and
The Gentleman from Rowan [Mr. Flemmi are told that the interest and the cause of South dispassionately-when he should exercise all his powaroling is the interest and cause of the entire ers of conciliation, of Christian charity and brotherly South. In this, I beg leave to differ. I did not love. When this is done, and we attempt in this man-

Lastly, let us view this question, as one of loes and What have we as a State, to gain, by dissolving the flesh, who had by a rash act, fallen into disrepute this Union? I have listened patiently, for gentlemen, and advocating a dissolution; totell me, but I have listen- on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds would not, if I could-God knows, she has injured her- ed in vain. There is, there can be, nothing to gain. ition, only to compare them with what our fate will times been entired away from us by Abolition Emissaries, or their value? Surely not, by peaceable secession, and a revolution would cost fifty times as much as all not, but that the sum appropriated for arming this State, wo ld pay for twice as many as have been thus mey second from the Union of their fathers-they "set lost to the State. Will we gain security against all en- possession of the Army and Navy that it will be much espionage, for the future? I think that in the midst of a revolution, our slaves would not only have better chances to leave us, but I fear they would leave our tickened and many of them died-they have proved by homes in ashes, and the dead bodies of our families. to bleach upon their native soil: and as for Emissaries conired to erect and maintain an independent govern- they would have free course, and risk not half as much as now. Even with a peaceable secession, how can we y has been expended, they have sent Commissioners to be advantaged in these particulars? Secession does the North, for the purpose of borrowing, those Com- not remove us any further from the North ! We then white feather, and thus acknowledge that they are will not have the power of the stars and stripes, to maintain our rights and redress our wrongs, in the Un and disg aced by their avowed enemies, in the eyes of | ion; but with a single lone, star, we shall have our own the world. Hence they have been compelled to make a wrongs to redress, our own battles to fight, our own ilies to support and our own victuals and clothing to

Do we gain any security against such raids in future, as that of John Brown? Their act was Treason, in the Union, and those concerned, were punished accordingly -now we have nothing to prevent from enforcing our rom Mecklenburg, says that there is no such tax plac- ample of Brown, but if we secede, then such raids will the secession will be peaceable, another says it will be be like the inroads of the Goths and Vandals, or of the a revolution-one says we will give up all we have i Highland clans of Scotland, and no such act will then public property of the Federal Government-another has not been made," he refuses to answer. "Drowning be punished as Treason, there will be no Constitution says we will have the last cent due us. The Secession pronouncing it such. Then they will come in numbers, their name will be Legion and they will continue their they have gone to the jumping off place, and then they

> Will not the personal liberty laws, exist in the States North, after our Secession, as well as now, and will we the Union, for the purpose of a re-construction, I pray

> Territoria, differences ? graphical position; and what are the natural laws man, may have it swept away in a day. The world which must of necessity decide the staple and production had been endeavoring for centuries to establish a Gov-

Does not every one know that, whatever might be the laws of the Government, under the Constitution, on North Carolina, launch forth upon this unknown sea-in the subject of slavery, this species of labor could nev- a bad cause, with leaders who differ in policy, with the er be made profitable in the few Territories, yet out of certainty that we have sil to loose, and nothing to the Union? They are all too far North for the negro to gain? Let the people answer and act for themselve thrive, and their soil is not adapted to the pro- They propose forming a Southern Confederacy, and a duction of any staple which would demand or render it Government like this. Can they make it better or useful and profitable, the labour of the negro. Then stronger than this? If they do not feel bound by the why make such a noise about a mere abstract proposition if we secrede for such cause, we thereby relinquish for the right of a State to secrede from the this Union. Capitation tax shall be equal upon all persons subject our right in all these Territories, and we get nothing, and deny the right of this Government to enforce the peaceably, then we give up forever, all our interest in the public Treasury, the public lands, the public Buildings, the Army and Navy, Arsenals, Dock Yards, and and administered by these very same men, with the all things appertaining to the Government, all our guar- restless, impulsive, fiery dispositions, which they anties for protection, for the maintenance of our rights, drank in with their mother's milk, and which is incand the redress of our wrongs. And if this be true, radicably fixed in them for all time. secession is submission, and the secessionists are the real submissionists, whilst they apply that epithet to all heir precipitate ideas and measures.

have to follow the example of South Carolina, we will

Army and Navy, feed, clothe and pay our soldiers. erty will set forever, beneath the gloom of one eternal whether we go now or under the

that the Yankees are fools enough to sell us Arms and

field? it must be in the Border States. Does any one suppose that with a war in our midst, we the Border tes, can cultivate the soil and make the necessaries of life, as we now do ? Apart from these States, there for the daily , ecessaris of life. Suppose they refuse interest of South Carolina is not our interest, or the in- us, as t ey certanly will, are we not at the mercy

Again, if we have to fight, where will be the battle-

When we remember all, compare the loss with the gain, consider the causes which it alleged are sufficient, to disturb our peace and involve us is an irremedable ruin-that we have no Constitutional right to secede, and if so, and that secession could be peacea-ble, even then secession will be submission, and i in unwilling to see the honest "Old North State" follow her lead. As she has precipitated herself into her present troubles and difficulties (scorning us as she ever has)

| Wronged, no one denies, and we should have Securities against such wrongs in future, but we can get this in sitious of Mr. Crittenden give us this security one denies it -and yet we see them defeated by the fuil ure of six Southern Senators, to vote. Does the look with their rights ? It shows too palpably, to be mista ken, that the leaders of this secession move, are deter mined, as many of them had declated-n tto accept of

and suffer themselves to be precipitated out of the Un-The vote on the Crittenden resolutions, shows the there are Conservative men in the North-numbers of them-who are willing to guaranty our rights. Now. though I should believe they were wrong I intend to ingham ]Mr. Slade ] declare "that the God of Liberty, ber of slaves may go over and the same process may do all in my power to prevent my fellow-citizens from of Nations of Justice and of mercy is on the slae of the continue forever—then we must either submit or always taking a false step, and falling into difficulties, but if I South." I believe sir, that the Conservative men North Southern Senators, and when passed, I desire to so them added to the Constitution as a part of the same quest the Legislatures of the several States in the Union, to join with us, in a request to Congress, that the call a National Convention, to amend the Constitution.

The Gentleman from Rowan IMr. Flemming he has no faith in a National Convention, and therefor does not see the necessity of consuming our ti But he gives no reason for his want of faith ome here for the purpose of casting reproaches up- ner, under the Constitution to settle our difficulties, we and forgets that others do have faith in it, and that he is as liable to be mistaken about it as they. The Conthereto may be made, and by this, no Amendment can be proposed except by two thirds of both Houses, or the several States, to call a Convention, which in either case, must be ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths thereof. I think therefore, that in view of th probability of adjusting our difficulties, no one who really desirous of preserving the Union, ought to op pose or object to the calling of a National Convention We are told that we should secede before Lincoln get easier to take possession of them, now, than then. bribed not to do his duty; are not the Army and Na-vy and the lost composed of the same men and have will have under Lincoln? Then if this be the cause

urged for precipitation, why not wait. Were such the fact, I presume that the bold people of the South, would not be disposed, then to show the afraid of Lincoln. But on the contrary, I undertake to say, that when a just cause for revolution is presented the people of the South, will not ask who is the Pres dent now, and who will be his successor, which one can ammunition to buy, and at the same time our own fam- we resist without danger? But fearless and free as they

"Strike for their altars and their fires;

God, and their native land." to be pursued after they secede. One is for a reconstrucleaders, seem to have not looked beyond secessionlawless inroads upon us, until we shall be slaveless, launch upon an unknown sea. Will some one tell m who is right; and what is the real order of the day and the modus operandi ! If you are attempting to dissolve of the South, have any more power, then, or half as you, bear in mind, that it is easy to destroy, but hard much, to execute a Fugitive slave law, as we have now, to create. The sturdy oak of the forest, which has been an hundred years in reaching its present dimensions. Do we gain any thing by seceding on account of the may in an hour, be felled to the earth by the woodman's I ask, how many Territories axe. The man who has grown grey in deeds of charity are there, now, out of the Union? What is their Geo- and love, and thus established a character as a good

man, may have it swept away in a day. The world ernment like this and prove the capacity of man for self-Government-but never before was it slone.

present Constitution to be loval thereto, and contend

Can we expect that no differences will arise in this those who will not follow in their wake and pander to There have been parties in all nations, throughout the history of the past? Then sir, as soon as one Party become dominant, and remained in power, as long as her sister Border States. Then they will see these thereby submit all our rights to our enemies, then we the Democratic Party have in this Union-and until their Sisters, coming in the distance, and go to meet be compelled to "set up for ourselves," foincur the exthat no one had a right to rul and a right to the
penses of forming a new Government, and all things nespoils of office but them; and another Party entertains claiming these cur sisters, have been lost, but now cessarily accruing thereupon. All this will be extra ing different opinions and principles upon some abfrom our regular expenses, and from the debt of ten or stract or practical question, shall obtain the ascendant their own green land forever. eleven millions, which we now owe. And if we secede, cy and ride into power, on those who had feasted so that act will necessarily affect our credit, as it has long upon fat things—just so soon would you find these that of South Carolina, then our State bonds, instead of same restless spirits. rising in their wrath, with a deselling at twenty per cent discount, will not be worth a | termination to "rule or rule," and then again we would cent, our credit will be gone, our money expended, our hear of the right of secession and revolution. Gentledebt unpaid, our responsibilities increasing every day, men may talk about a Southern Confederacy, and picand we must inevitably, very soon be precipitated into ture to themselves, there, a Paradise on Earth; but in the gulf of destruction. This will be our fate, if we my humble opinion, if this Union of our fathers is bropursue the peaceable course, and soon we would see ken up-if the ties, cemented by the common blood manded our rights or a refress of the second our rights of the second our rights of the second our rights or a refress of our citizens leaving our State as those of South Caroli- of a common ancestry, which have so long bound us with the security and safe guaranty what we will a are leaving there

together; be once broken, I much fear, that we may get our rights and have our wrongs for lead as some But if we have a revolution, then in addition to all bid farewell to all free Institutions, the Bird of Liberty and as often as demanded—with nothing to gain and the above enumerated expenses and difficulties, we will spread his broad pinions to the breeze and bid a all to lose by going out of the Union Inches ac go mus also purchase Arms, ammunition, establish an long, a last adieu to Earth, and the golden Sun of Lib- out by secession, by rebellion or by

If these causes were sufficient to justify us in a revo- nor has that length of time elapsed, since the election dition. Have we any Arms in the South or can we by the General Government, let us as men, demand ry side, with all the horors of civil get before us

by Northern States or Northern men, let assek rely believe that we could with confidence, expect to get the things needful.

Out breaking up our Government. This can be done, and then the irrepressible crisis will be over we will hear no more of nulliscation laws, of Abol Son Emis-saries—of slavery in the Territories,—of Br. wn Emis &c—but all will be peace and contentment, our Gurernment will be established upon a firmer , loundation than ever, and the-

"Stars and stripes will triamphantly to ve O'er the land of the free, the home of brave." For these reasons, I am opposed to any no he least tendency to secession, or rebellion, or revoluion for existing causes; hence I am opposed to any Bill proposing to call a Convention of the provide of the State, to consult about our Federal Relations and take steps for withdrawing this State from the Come Last mer when canvassing my County for a seat in this eneral Assembly, I expressed myself in Cavor of a convention to amend the State Constitution on such a anner as to equalize taxation, and I am ligavor of i yet. But in this crisis, knowing that if a convention be called, it will exercise a power to consider the darine of secession, and being of the opinion, that made convention would act upon that question alone, and leave our State Constitution unamended to the believing as I do, that we could not get the desired amendments without getting secession, at the same time I and my people, prefer to do without both rather if and hoth

have we are not Secessionists. Therefore I shall give my vote against a Convention onfidently believing that an honest and perciptic con stituency will sustain me therein. It is said that these who oppose the call of a Convention areafraid to trust the people. To such a charge I maswer, that I for one, am not afraid or the like I know then well. I know that they are honest, in ligent, pa-

triotic and just, and could they have the power to speak truly their own sentiments, I am unlisted that they would speak in tones of thunder, which would be heard above the madery of the disturbers of our peace. in behalf of the Union, the Constitution, and the En-forcement of the Laws. But whilst I am the simil to rust the people. I must honestly confess that I am y, their numbers, their influence and their dayged de-ermination to dissolve this Union; and I have that if a envention be called there will be a majorage of them that Convention, contarry to the wishes I the pender, and I, for one, am afraid to trust the peace and rest of my State in their hands.

It has been said on this floor, by Gentlemen on the ther side of this question, that the opposers of this ball, all their speeches, endeavored to aggreyate and exggerate the difficulties and consequences of revolution ud to palliage the wrongs committed by the North, 19 have not, in the foregoing remarks, somelently re-celled this charge. If will say new, one for all that the rayed as being the consequences of such a concest, are my opinion correct and not exaggerated. My contion correct premises upon facts which have not indicannot be conserved. " Truth is mighty and vill prevail," and if it harts any one grant party - it is heir misfortuneand not my fault. Furthermore, I re-peat again, that I do not deny, justify or pallists the vrongs which we of the South have suffered at the hands of Northern men, or States. I condemn them all, and say that they have been sufficient to arouse and kindle the spirit of every Southern man and that hey ought to hat they offered no just cause for revolution, because e have a remedy under the Constitution, 11 at they do he glorious heritage they bequeathed; for we can set

will be no Treason for us to fight against the Black Brpublicans, I admit the assertion of the Gentleman, and outh, in my attachment to the South and her In onstitution, yield to no man-am willing to go as faceling, which has been originated upon the slavery uestion, and strongthened by the promotion of the Rebe people of this Union shall be driven to the necessity of fighting for the South or for Republicant. I shall my teeble aid to the South and the maintenance at

But the Gentleman endeavors to confund the que on, to create the impression that nor progent contest Country—as I have said before recognises = Party ask how, in reason, can they advocate the eight of me rights have been trampled upon, how cof tientlemen get around, admitting that for this, there :- n Constitu ional remedy? And if there be a Constructional rem uan, that there can be no just cause for so postions, but administer the Constitution impartially as according to the spirit thereof. And although a Pact & in the Go. rament may have set at defiance the law de yet that act of theirs does not render gui ernment against which this rebellion has ben made out is a matter between itself and the rebellious Party and a matter which should be 'reated as rebellion, by the Government considered as the crime of Government, as need not try to shift the guilt of such a land need not try to shift the purpose of accompanion Government, for the purpose of accompanion for the purposes. They know, sir that the Federal the Government. The robellion of a Party, manner to considered as the crime of Government, and gen lemen

Whilst I am willing to follow North Carollan-fo the reasons heretofore assigned-whether she he right Union to follow the Cotton States. The same rearless spirit which has precepitated South Carolina out of the Union into all her miseries, would in a share time enusher to distract a Southern Contederacy. They are descendants of the French-a people proverhial the world over for their versatility, insubbliry and lare of revaluion, and if the present Union falls, I have never to be

But in such an event I desire to see New Jorsey, Delavare, Mary'and, Virginia, North Caroline, Tena Kentucky and Missouri, stand to together, under the

on this side of Heaven. ed out their ends, the remainder of the thirty three substance in riotous living, and have been fain to teed upon the husks of swine-shall come to themselves, and shall remember that in the Governnent of their fathers, there is peace and plenty, and bread enough for all and they will arise and go to their father's Government, and sek to be received back

them when afar off-and like the Patrur hor old, will are found and will welcome them ones more To

Land of the beautiful and brave, The freeman's home the martyr's grave."

having never been aggrieved by the Federal Gov fiable cause, are alleged; and if so, having peres de whether we go now or under the accommended to Have we the money to do this? if not have we credit upon which we may borrow it? if not, what will be our con-

strong hope that by remaining quiet, by ng and waiting awhile, we may preserve this Union, or if not, that when once dissolved, we the means of re-constructing it; in view of all let me call upon one and all, whatever may have e 2 heretofore, their party affiliations, whatever may to lears they may entertain about our safety, and er doubts they may entertain as to what is best done in this trying emergency : I call upon all,

sacred memories of the Past, by the common tie has so long bound us together, in the name of we hold near and dear on Earth, in the name terity which will rise up to call us blessed, or our memories, according as we shall act in sis; in the name of that Divinity which shaped ads of our tethers and will shape ours; let us around the stars and stripes, let us us a hold indent people rise in our majesty, demand our in the Union, under the Constitution, in the therein provided then, in my opinion we will sem, and a sure and safer guaranty for them hour all coming time. But let us never submit, North shall drive us out of the Union, either r by policy, and thus deprive us of our heriand thus bring dishonor upon our names, upon emories when we are gone, and upon our poster-

alid not precipitate our-clyes into this Union, but tited our two years to see the working of this overnment. When we became satisfied that it Government we needed and desired, then we We had no difficulty in being receivount of our delay, but on the contrary, by ery act, established a character, among the Sis es of this I nhon for caution, prudence and dehas been really maintained and supported by all spect anxiety and concern to the action of Con-

the question of coercion, we would simply say. any attempt on the part of the Federal Govern of the South, and perhaps, to dissalve the Union Union to dissolved, and a Southern Conjederaed, let us not be concerned, let us not be preif or precipitate, for we can very easily be taeducated with full privileges, at any time Let us follow the cautious and worthy at an takers, and swing as the present will and if we can tild none, then let us to for ourselves" and may God give us a true de

#### Congressional.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28. g the fugitive slave laws of 1793 and compromise memorials were read and The Chair announced the withan equitable division of the Federal as, but if war ensued it would abolish both and private debts; it peaceable there

the bearing tenesmitting the Virginia resas fire a conference of the States. The it to be printed. Mr. Hemphill rend a

Mossis, Edward Everett and harles at the time. Se. obey their dictatorial behests Then we ap-Constitution were peal to the people to rally to the polls. We sed and reterred. Mr. Hugnes offered appeal to them to vote "no Convention," for m which was adopted, looking to a we repeat that the real issue is, "Union or s message, englosing the Vir. who is in favor of a Convention. Go to the resolutions, was received, and its con- polis and vote "no Convention," and vote for ation postponed till to-morrow. The re- men as delegates, who are good and true, but ommittee of thirty-three was then who are opposed to a Convention. Let the

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29, 1861. Examp. -Mr. King introduced a resolution let there be no mistake. orizing the President to accept the serviof volunteers for the protection of the pub-

Mr. Ringham presented a memorial for the the ropeal of the Incitive slave law. he Pacific railway bill came up.

the Northern route was adr Mason a oved to strike out all appro-

public debt would shortly be apportion-- among the several States, and that Virginsmight not be held chargeable with any por-

The motion was lost, and the bill was reted back to the Senate and all the amend-

ending the subject, the Senate adjourned. The House resumed the consideration of report of the Committee of Thirty-Three. r. Stevens, of Pa., agreed with Mr. Pryor, no compromise can be effected, and cited news of yesterday from South Carolina to that it could not. The Southern States and be turned from their deliberate pur- the splendid argument of Gov. Corwin, or the polished by soft words or tears. He opposed the

not a corporal's guard could be found in y land in favor of disunion. He said that bad been committed on both sides, but Southern politicians fostered disunion

menely the total abelition of slavery-withhis country pray that his days may be long in the land.

Harther guarantees on this bead, it could well would it be for North Carolins, well would it be expected that the South would remain

Wr. Van Wyck denounced secession, but

Washington, Jan. 31. impromise, and stated that he had been rested to advocate it. A debate between ssrs Mason, Seward : Cameron, Douglas d Hale occupied the session.

sonal rencountrie occurred vesterday in front of the Yarborough House i hetween W. W. Holden, Esq., and Gov. Ellis pass the Hotel, made some rek about him, and coupled Mr. Spellman's se with his denunciations of the Governor, a dereupon Mr. S. advanced and made some

remark, when Mr. H. struck him with his walking stick. Mr. S. drew a pistol and fired twice, but did no damage. We learn that Mr. S's head was considerably injured by Mr. H's cane. A large and excited crowd soon gathauthorities had difficulty in preserving the peace. "Colt" and "Bowie" were prominent n the ranks, but fortunately they were not called into service. Mr. Holden was not hurt at all .- Raleigh Banner.

# THE PATRIOT.

EDITED BY

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

..FEBRUARY 6, 1861. THURSDAY.

### TO THE POLLS.

those who voted for the Convention bill, are at fied made when forced to swallow Clingman. will be so regarded and taken by the disun- break up this union. ionists. Let no one say, that it is useless to ENATE. - Mr. Douglas introduced a bill vote, that a Convention will be called. It may be, and we think it probable that a majority will be cast for a Convention, yet it is eal of Mr. Iverson of Georgia, who stated of the utmost importance, that as large a vote communication, that if Georgia was al- as possible should be cast againt a Convened to loave the Union in peace she would tion, for every vote so cast will be a vote for the Union, and will have its weight with the Convention. Let no onedeceive himself, thinkreconstruction; but if war ensued ing that the people can control this matter, because every thing is to be submitted back to them. For let the people rest assured, that there will be an effort on the part of the disunionists in the Convention to ignore this of the subject; on ogises the action of provision. This provision is regarded by the in and appeals in Coursess to carry out disunionists, as a mere restriction attempted than at Varginia. Mr. Mason to be imposed on the Convention by the legislature, and they say the legislature cannot of Virginia was first to secure peace; restrict the action of the Convention. This of to obtain the rights of all the States is the ground taken by Mr. Avery and other I man, or feeling in this, to obtain a re- leading disunionists, and they are the very men who have been chiefly instrumental in och in detune on the right of secession, re. passing the Convention bill. Should a maag particularly to Texas, which he belied jorny of disunionists be elected to the Concould second. Panner bills were then vention, they will refuse to take upon themmup and discussed till the hear of ad- selves the oath prescribed in the act, and will lier than the 11th of March. The Conven-Eller - Mr lice presented the mammonth refuse to submit their action back to the peo-When | ple. We have no confidence in these disun-

## Hon. John A. Gilmer.

"Disunion." Vote for no man as delegate,

delegates be questioned on this matter, and

Ur Wilton introduced a bill for the re-or- We this week lay before our readers the Zation of the militis in the District of Co- great speech of our own Gilmer. It is, indeed, a great speech-the speech of a Statesman, and most emphatically the speech of the session. Let no one fail to read it, and ponder number of amendments were discussed. well the ideas and patriotic sentiments therein contained. Our exchanges and, indeed, the Union papers throughout the whole country ions of money in and of the road, his object | are filled with enconiums on this great and g to show that Virginia dissented from patriotic speech, while the tongues of more ing this large debt, when probably the than a million of freemen are this day eloquent with the praises of John A. Gilmer. We capy the following from the Baltimore Clip-

> The Hon, John A. Gilmer spoke to-day to the most ta ked of but this loquent appeal for the Union. have listened to none of the hest orators here; I have I have seen popular preachers sway an audience according to their own will; but I have never seen such an peal to the Republican side to come forward and save the Union men of the border States. It was not like

The broad honest face of the speaker, the genial speaker, all conspired to make it the most effective of | be voted for as a delegate. all speeches. Long before the close Mr. Gilmer's emo ions were so powerful that his voice tailed, and when he sat down there was scarcely an eye in the House not fill d with tears. Dozens of Republicans and Southa new shoere for their defeated ambition ern Union men rushed forward to congratulate him, was conceded by every Republican last night that some compromise must be made to save John A hts and reviewed the proceedings of the name and fame of John A. Gilmer will stand out as the saved this glorious Union Let every man who loves to tie to.

# The Legislature.

be for the South, if more such men filled the national

Our usual summary of Legislative proceed the Senate, to-day, Mr. Seward presented ings have been excluded this week. Our with 35,000 signers, praying for a readers, bowever, lose nothing by this, for indeed, nothing has been done, except the passing of the Convention bill, and the election of Clingman. It is thought that the In the liouse, the deficiency bill was debat. Danville Connection bill will pass. It failed on it's second reading in the House by a few votes, but a motion to reconsider prevailed, and from all that we could learn when in Raleigh, we think that it will go through .-In the Senate, the bill connecting Milton with the North Carolina Railroad at the lent speech of our Representative, Mr. Gor- dent. This, it is hoped, will put an end to C. Standard," and the latter the edit. Shops, passed its second reading by a large rell. the "State Journal," The facts, so far majority. It seemed to be the impression that sal of our readers. Let them read it and then c can learn, are these: Mr. Holden, on see- this bill, as well as the Danville Connection band to their neighbors. This speech, tobill, would pass both Houses. Should both gether with Mr. Gilmer's, excludes our usual in Stokes county, N. C. by the name of "La-

Raleigh Party Tyranny.

We spent a few days last week in Raleigh. friends by the hand, and also of forming some ered about the Hotel, and the county and city pleasant acquaintances. We had intended had the bill for calling a Convention passed, of Messrs. Gilmer and Gorrell, that we are unable to do so. We saw some rare specimens of Democratic Legislators. They are very much like, and at the same time, very unlike the Heathen Idols. In that, they have eves and ears, and are both blind and deaf, M. S. SHERWOOD .::: JAMES A. LONG. they resemble these Idols-but inasmuch as they have mouths, with which they both gabble and drink, they are unlike them. A fair specimen are they of the blind leading the

Before going to Raleigh, we had read in the Democratic papers, that party lines should be abolished, we therefore, expected The bill calling a Convention, having pro- to witness a spirit of liberalty on the part of bled, should use every effort to reconcile the ing made in all the southern States to consuided that it shall be left to the people to the dominant party. Instead of this, howm, which has adhered to us to this day, and to say, through the ballot-box, whether or ever, it is universally conceded, that the Denot, they desire said Convention, we hope morracy have drawn the lines stricter and Union, the nations of Earth are looking with and trust that every man who loves his coun- are decidedly more intolerant than ever heretry, who desires the perpetuity of this Union, tofore. Nine-tenths of them are mere hewwill resolve, if possible, to be at the polls and ers of wood and drawers of water, for a cerrecord his vote against a Convention. Let tain clique. This clique say unto them, do reported a seconding State, would be impolitic no one be deceived. The real question is this, and they do it. It was truly laughable mittend to widen the breach between the I'nion or Disunion. A large majority of to see what ugly faces some of the unterri-

heart disunionists, and they desire a Conven- There is in the Legislature a noble band of tion for no other purpose than to lead us out Whigs and conservative men, whom the Deof the Union, and to precipitate us into revo- morracy hate with a most intense hatred .lution. This is evident, from the vote on Among these, stand prominent, Messrs. Fer-Clark's resolution offered as a substitute for ebee, Henry, Marsh, Turner, and some oththe resolution of Hill, of Caswell. When the ers. These men are always found at their A tree Government and a peaceful, quiet, people go to the polls to vote, let them re- post, breasting the storm and rolling back member that a vote cast for a "Convention," the waves of disunion-hence, the hatred is in effect, a vote given for disunion, and manifested towards them by those who would

## Convention Act.

The Convention Bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature. We have not room to publish it in full this week, but will do so in our next issue. The election for delegates takes place on the 28th. The number of delegates 120-each county being entitled to the same number, as they have members of the Louse of Commons. At the same time and place at which the polls are opened, to vote for delegates, the people will also vote for or against a Convention-those wishing a Convention, voting with a printed or written ticket "Convention," and those who do not wish a Convention voting in the same way "no Convention." It will be the duty of the sheriffs to make out a statement of the vote and transmit it to the Governor at Raleigh, and should there be a majority for a convention the Governor shall forthwith issue a procla mation summoning the delegates elected to was builted with applause They regard themselves as masters, and the tion any State matter. The action of the conpeople as servants, bound to submit and to vention to be submitted back to the people, has been ratified and confirmed by a majority of the qualified voters for the General Assembly. The delegates before taking their seats are to take and subscribe an oath not to do Assembly calling this Convention.

## DELEGATES.

should at once see to it that the right sort of men are selected for delegates. Let there be no difference of opinion among Union men. No man should be voted for as a delegate unmembers of our present Legislature who were elected as Union men, and who at the first flattered and bought up. We want no such corrupt material in the Convention. We select your men, try them, know that they them. And after voting for your delegates, then vote against a Convention.

Whatever other counties may do, we hope that the people of Guilford will vote for no man as a delegate who is in tayor of a heard men make the masses shout and wave their hats; Convention. We care not how strong he may profess himself as devoted to the Union, effect as was produced by this speech It was an ap- if he is in favor of a Convention, he should not be voted for. Let the people remember the eccentric and sledge-hammer speech of Etheridge, that the real question is, Union or Disunion. sarcasm of Sherrard Clemens; but it was the honest appeal of a great heart, and as such greater than all ion? We don't believe that there are ten Who in the county of Guilford is for disundisunionists in the county. Then we repeat, suntenance, the placed, yet earnest manner of the let ne man who is in favor of a Convention,

## Davidson County.

We see by the Salem Press, that Messrs, B. A. Kitrell and B. C. Donthit, are candi Gilmer from being carried down by the secession tide. dates to represent Davidson county in the When the record of this stormy period is made up the Convention. These are capital selections .monther He said that the North designed great conservator of his country's peace as the man who We know these gentlemen, they will both do

## Announcement of Delegates.

announcing the names of certain gentlemen vention will be announced in the Patriot for | We hope not, but we shall see. one dollar each, the same as charged for announcing candidates for the Legislature.

## Julus L. Gorrell, Esq.

We commend it to the attentive peru- the full about "bleeding Kansas.

Determined to carry us out of the Union.

The disunionists in the Legislature are de-We had the pleasure of taking many old termined, if possible, to commit the people of North Carolina to disunion. No sooner saying this week, a good deal as to what we than Mr. Hill, of Caswell, in order to forestall saw and heard while in the City, but our the action of the people when assembled in space is so much occupied with the speeches | Convention, offered the following resolution :

Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina, That if all efforts to reconcile the unhappy difference existing between the two sections of the country shall prove abortive, then, in the opinion of the General Assembly, every consideration of honor and interest demands that North Carolina shall unite her destiny with the slaveholding States of the

on the table. The motion failed to passyeas 26 nays 71. Mr. Clark, of Craven, offered the following substitute:

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Genepresent unhappy differences existing between and to this end the said convention should propositions for the withdrawal of North Carolina from the Union.

Mr. Clarke demanded the yeas and nays, which were recorded as follows:

Burgin, Cannady, Carson, Clark, of Craven, resort was to secession. In order to give Clark, of Davidson, Cowles, Crumpler, Davis, that some plausibility, it was said to be most of Rutherford, Dickson, Ewell, Farrow, Fere-peaceful in its character. Nullification never bee, Folk, Foust, Gaither, Gorrell, Green, of could have had many friends-secession nev-Chatham, Green, of Stanly, Guthrie, Harris, er could have had many friends, were it not Hayes, Henry, Horton, Jordan, Latham, that their advocates gave the most solemn as-Liles, Love, of Jackson, McCleese, Marsh, surances that they were constitutional Union Martin, Merrimon, Newby, Patterson, Per- men, and excelled all others it attachment to kins, Poindexter, Rogers, Russ, Shober, Si- the Constitution and the Union; and that the ler, Small, Waugh, Whitehurst, Winslow and direction which they led was the better for Yeates-47. Nays-Messrs. Albritton, Autry, Barrow, made acceptable with the most seductive as-

Bachelor, Baxter, Branch, Bridgers, Bullock, surances of good designs and peaceful purpo-Bynum, Cheek, Cline, Crawford, Davis, of ses. Bladen, Davis, of Haifax, Davis, of Mecklenburg, Fagg, Faison, Ferguson, Foy, Galloway, Green, of Franktin, Hall, Hill, Hoke, this conspiring for disunion has been at work Jenkins, Kallum, Lemmonds, Logan, Love, of Haywood, McMillan, Meares, Mitchener, in the last twelve months. When the Dem-Mordecai, Padgett, Pearson, Peebles, Person, ocratic party permitted itself to be disrupted Pope, Potts, Shaw, Slade, Tapscott, Watson, by the nullifiers and the seceders at Charles-Wil iams, of Nash, Wishart, Withers, Woo- ceding friends raillied under a nomination of ten, and Wright -- 52.

Thus we see that fifty-two members of the Confederacy, before entertrining propositions Convention?

## Jonathan Worth, Esq.,

affecting North Carolina, as a member of the Randolph and Alamance. It shall appear desk the Nationa! flag ionists. They care nothing for the people. Confederacy, but not to take into considera-Every artifice will be employed to make

> many members who are Union men voted for any thing contrary to the act of the General responsibility which, 1 think, they should pass an amendment, allowing you to endorse on your tickets whether you are for Union or do no barm, since, whatever it may do will There is no time to be lost, the people have no validity until ratified by you. The that it may pass whatever ordinance it pleas- is: es, regardless of the restraints attempted to be mposed on it by the act of Assembly; and less his opinions are known, and he himself and that it may or may not, at its pleasure, Virginia, giving a review of the congressional proceedknown to be a firm, reliable man. Many submit its action to the people for ratification. If war begins, it will probably be brought on during the sitting of the Convenpart of the session, were regarded as Union to postpone hostilities till President Buchan- that the Republican party designs by civil war alone vote on the formaton of State constitutions, an goes out and President Lincoln comes in. to coerce the southern States under the pretext of enthen say to the people, to go to work at once, closes its session, and an ordinance of secession be passed, it is to be feared that its ac- the people of Virginia, in convention, will afford the are made of the right stuff, and then elect tion will not be referred to the people for ratification. Not one of the five States which have seceded, though acting under no emergency, has submitted its action to the people for ratification.

We have not yet exhausted constitutional remedies. We cannot have exhausted them before this Convention shall assemble Believe not those who may tell you this Con-

## South Carolina.

South Carolina refuses to send Commissioners to Washington City in compliance with the Virginia proposition. She professes great friendship for Virginia-but her Legislature on the 28th ult., passed the following:

Resolved, unanimously, That the separation of South Carolina from the Federal Union is final, and she has no further interest in the Constitution of the United States, and that the only appropriate negotiations between her and the Federal Government are as to their mutual relations as foreign States.

Thus we see that South Carolina has no disposition to be satisfied. She is rejoiced at an excuse for going out of the Union. And We have received a short communication, we now tell the people of North Carolina hat the disunionists of this State entertain as suitable persons for delegates to represent such sentiments as those expressed in the Guilford county in the Convention. The com- above resolution. And it is for the purpose munication, though signed "Many Citizens," of leading North Carolina out of the Union is not accompanied by any responsible name. that they desire a Convention. Will the con-Of course, therefore, it cannot appear in our servative Union loving men of the State aid columns. Candidates for seats in the Con- them in their wicked and ruinous policy ?-

## State of Kansas

as a State has passed both houses of Con-We this week, give place to the very excel- gress, and received the sanction of the Presi-

bills pass, we presume that but one road variety—but we consider that our space could bertha." It is supplied by a new mail rout it under the ponderous blows of a forgo ham-

OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In the House of Representatives, Jan. 26, 1861. The House having under consideration the Report from the Select Committee of thirty-three-

Mr. SPEAKER: The storm that now rages

Mr. GILMER said:

n the South threatened before I left my home It has increased, and still is increasing. It is near at hand, and is all around us. It has in this my of a read justment of the Governbeen my hope that some action of the two ment Houses of Congress would, ere this, have allayed this threatening tempest. I regret that it has not been done. I do not think, I trust, that it is not too late for something to be done by this Congress by which this Government may yet be preserved, and peace and harmony restored to the greatest nation and the greatest people upon the earth. I must Mr. Farrow moved to lay the resolution confess I feel discouraged by the fact that our northern friends have, up to this hour, made no demonstration. Whether they intend to ances indicate a cold, icy, stoical indifference to this raging storm in the southern States. of any vaue to them? Whenever you say to propositions; and I am cheered to find them ral Assembly, the State convention, if assem- A final effort, a desperate struggle, is now bemate that which South Carolina now avows litical wirding-sheet. It is not because it is a men in falling out by the way, and the two sections of the confederacy, and if she has had at heart for the last thirty or forpossible, re-establish the Union of the States; ty years. When I was a boy, in that gallant that they lesire protection, nor is it because of any one of them ought not to be less by the State the doctrine of nullification was it would be any injury to the North if you adoption of either of the others. It many exhaust every means before entertaining preached. It was said to be a peaceful remedy. It was said to be the only constitution-State and the General Government, in rela-of breaking up this Government—the very the circumstances, I incline to the when that heresy was crushed out during the Yeas-Messrs. Barringer, Booth, Bowman, administration of General Jackson, the next

I pass, sir, over many points of history in relation to this matter, which go to show that for many years, to come down to a day with-White, Wilkerson, Williams, of Cumberland, ton and Baltimore, and our nullifying and se-Union men, they held up that nomination of Union candidates to the southern people as a reason why they were not for disrupting this House of Commons, have recorded their votes Government, in case Lincoln was elected .against the State Convention, using every They insisted vociferously that they had made effort to reconcile the present unhappy differ- Union nominations; that they had put at the ence existing between the two sections of the head of their ticket men who were Union men, as showing they had no design of disrupting the Government, in case they were for the withdrawal of North Carolina from defeated and Lincoln was elected. When the Union. These fifty-two are the same they were accused of looking to disunion in men who voted for the Convention. It is case of defeat, they uniformly, in the Southnow apparent that the object of the Conven- almost without exception in the border southtion is not to reconcile our difficulties, but to the result? The men who regulated and ern States-denied it most manfully. What is carry us out of the Union. Will not the peo- controlled that disruption of the Democratic the Kansas-Leompton troubles, frauds, and very in the States-the great area or field ple now rise in their majesty and vote no party; the men who enlisted under the Breckinridge ticket; the men who have maintained nullification as being peaceful in its character -who have advocated secession as a peaceful remedy; where are they? Doing all they We have received a circular issued by Jon. can, everywhere, to destroy this Union. Mr. BURNETT. Will the gentleman per-

the preservation of both. These pills were

mit me to interrupt him! them now? To give the country time for reflection? To give the country time to considand no ordinance to have any effect, until it you believe that a Convention is to be called they shall do? When Georgia was calling settle the question by allowing the people of and the most desirable climate, and to sare the Union. Believe it not. It is true, her convention, when Alabama was calling submitting it to a vote of the people whether her convention, what did we see? We found they would have a Convention or not, throw- telegram after telegram going from this place; what was the reult. The resultin Kansas my people, and say that they should say in not for peace, not for reason, not for reflection, but still turtner to inflame the southern mind; have met themselves. A majority refused to still further to fire the southern heart, still further to run into madness; into inconsid-Disunion. It will be said the Convention can North Carolina and Virginia are now calling conventions; and what is the course pursued by men professing to want to preserve this

Congressmen have sent out an address to the people of ings in reterence to the great question of the day, and the probable action of Congress, saying that it is tion. It is now the policy of the disunionists justment from Congress which the people of the South could accept. They also say that they are satisfied They will probably court a fight as soon as forcing the laws, unless it shall become speedily appa-Lincoln takes the reins. If war shall have rent that the seceding States are so numerous, determined, and united, as to make such an attempt hopeless. The address concludes by expressing the solemn conviction that prompt and decided action by surest means, under the providence of God, in averting the impending civil, war, and preserving a hope of re-

Here are two ideas, particularly dangerous in their character, prominent in this address. The first is, that Virginia's only safety is in leaving this Union. And the second is equally fallacious, equally dangerous; and it is, that that is the only way to reconstruct this Governvention is called to save the Union. It is call- ment. I notice also the following in the North ed to destroy it. If you desire to preserve the Carolina Standard, a Democratic paper, but Union, vote "No Convention," and at the with a Union standard, referring to a letter same time be careful for whom you vote as sent from here by a Senator from North Carolina in the other House:

"Among other things, Mr. CLINGMAN charges that delay in the State, are encouraging the Black Republicans; that the Black Republicans only want an opportunity to "compel the South to submit to their do: civil war afford them a tolerable pretext."

Why, Mr. Speaker, this idea of a recon-

free States as the proper mode to be pursued to procure a re-construction of this Govern- You will have the praises of all your country- mitted into the Union, and should e ment! There is a purpose and a design in all men and thousands arl millions of unborn candidates nominated by the slav this. You meet the plain and honest hearted | souls will rise up to say "Blessed be the men | alone; suppose all these things were souri, and tell him that the ultimate design ly and forever these slave States from the free, any law that Congress night pass would stop to you, my northern friends, would known the truth-had they been told that, on any Territory. It cannot be done. the failure of that ticket, its friends intended An act admitting Kansas into the Union of the South be told the truth, that the object to slav ry, and invade the right. So long as this country. is the final disruption of the Government, they | the people get along without slavery, or pea- | It is my honest opinion-and in that would shudder at the idea. When you throw ment of the southern States to procure a reconstruction of this Government, I submit islation be effective? The people, as in case that in the future, as heretofore, so with great deference, that you deceive them. of Kansus, will soon decice. Congressional and productions would settle this q Re-construction! You might as well tell me, action would not make a slave more or a slave- slavery in the Territories, if peace

SPEECH OF HON. JOHN A. GILMER, construct, with perfection, its complex ma- peace, happiness, and prosperity or of chinery. I have no hope that they will ever and beloved country. come to the work of re-construction. But if I say to gentlemen here from the they should, I fear they will fail, and "I consider well Mr. CRITTENDEN'S proper should not, I confess, be much surprised if it not because it is so much better the to breat the main-spring." I henor Virginia should have less favor with the North and North Carolina & all the southern States | son of this individual opinion candily that have not seceded; and I desire that they ed for myself, but because it seems to shall understand what is really covered up ceptable to our southern friends.

I would say to my northern friends, to the Think of it till Monday. If you will ro membes of the Republican party, that you have it n your power, and that too, I conceive | der States proposition. If not that, the without any material sacrifice of any princi-ple value ble to you or any one else, to crush three. modified, if you please, to could this thing out in one hour. You have the substance and in effect to the two first all reasonable men in the slave States. You man who loves his country and the have it-and I say it with great respect-you for something that will certainly give have it it your power to crush out the ene- to our distracted and distressed count mies of this great and glorious Government. of all sections. do so or not, I am not assured; but appear- Why, sir, do you think these ultra men in- Sir, I am free to say that I have got sist on wlat they call protection, because it is most careful examination to these them, takeit as you want it, then you hand all verging so nearly to the same ends. They over to them what will be to them their po- do not differ so widely as to just fy prion grant it. They demand it because they think particulars, and for reasons which I have you will rfuse it; and by your refusal, they lime now to assign, I think well of the port al remedy by which differences between a hope the South will be inflamed to the extent of the committee of thirty-three. U But thing the leders desire.

> pardon when I address you as northern men' but, you ar the men to whom I want to ap- tlemen that I had not expected. The objecpeal-let mask you one question. Suppose tion to the proposition, as far as it rela the Congres of the United States were to the Territories, cannot consist in the propo pass a law bat no Governor of a Territorial sition itself; but it must be some where egislature that no man of any prominence than in what I can see on its face. It must in the Government, should give a vote, make a be because it does not come from what gentlespeech, or nter a word against the right of a men consider a desirable source I read it as slaveholder, to settle and remain with his it is written. I give it, I think, a fair and imslaves in an Territery belonging to this Gov. partial construction. And if I do, it heans ernmen, noth or south : do you think it much, and goes a long way to adjust and setwould maker solitary slave more than oth- tle all territorial quarrels as to the Triritories erwise would naturally be, provided the North | we now have, or may hereafter hav had an equa chance to emigrate and settle in I prefer Mr. CRITTENDEN'S propo those Territoies? Would it make one more far as it relates to slavery in the slave? Thee is not a man in this House who Columbia, and in the forts, arsenal . . . . can now puthis hand upon his breast and say yards. But northern gentlemen say that if that he believes that it would make one slave you submit all these little questions of consti-State more o less, or one free State more or tutional amendment to the people, and less, or one sive more or less. And if you of them are voted down, you will

Let me ak you, northern gentlemen-I beg

want effectully to break up this disunion off than you were before, and that the movement, a you have to do is to rise, in all small and unimportant questions to stand, will be very short time, they shall be employed in these places or not, is permitted to ome in with a free or a slave small compared with the question of you could do othing that would disappoint one in the South, because if that powthe disunionis more, or which would so exercised by Congress, our people take be joy and glamess among all the industri tack slavery in the States. But if, at go night not have lavery, just as they pleased. ple of the free States have given the Mr. GILMER. I decline to yield. What Many of you were committed against there be autee for the perpetual enjoyment of ing any slave Site north of the paralled of 36° stitutions in these glorious fifteen Sitter 30'. We prevaild on you to join us in making ing nine handred and fifty thousand a settlement. A last you came up and voted er? Are the people allowed to consider what with a few consevative men of the South, to the most valuable productions of Kansas to take he matter into their own thom a reasonable chance in the T her convention, when Mississippi was calling hands, and say wether there should be slave- when when when when made in the slave when when when when we calling hands, and say wether there should be slave when when we call in the slave when when we call in the slave when we call it is the slave when we call section of this Unin, many who have courage enough to denoue the course then taken to disunion leaders boldly maintain that the Union? I will only call attention to what But, as I think, on a correct, fair prin- with slavery in the States; and that the "A dispatch from Richmond says: "Ten Virgina for you or against ou. You have it in your not gain say it. But I tell you you will see a set I meu die off quicker than powerful party at the North-de the quiet, and the appiness of the greatest power of Congress, then then the people on the face of the earth. Do it, and distract the South with this idea will to many millions & anxious and aching tradicted by you in the most positiv hearts it will give eac. Doi', and you will | dubitable manner for all time to con

came here. Your eletion took place before slave States were eighteen, and You acted under the alvice of southern con- ate, and a majority in the electoria, ination, to the extent even of abolishing slavery, should servative men, and you got clear of that great suppose the slave States were to tion of your oaths, animet that crisis. Do far South as they could, say at Mobile Democrat, or an old Whig either, of North who stood in this crisis and saved this great pen, and then speeches, assurances, Carolina, or Virginia, or Kentucky, or Mis- country." Why, sirs, ou tell me Congress grams, should be freely circulated can make slavery go, ornot go, wherever it your country, that the South intend

the honest farmers, mechanics, and merchants people of a Territ ry indicate their hostility and threatenings to the peace and built of cefully with it, such legislation is not asked with the gentleman from Virginia out a decoy duck, and tell them this decep- for. It is only when the people are deter- son]-that our present territorial of tion, this syrer song, that this is only a move- mined not to have it, that Congress could be substantially settled, and that it if asked to interfere. How ong will such leg- excuse for agitation. I incline to

were to turn out that their first step had been others as to become an ultremetum, or plant it nect it, if you choose, from territory b tor to be acquired. Give us that 11 us the Crittenden proposition give . . power, and you ought to quiet the mind of propositions; but let us all go toget he wery

> that their proposition to adjust the terriorial question should be well considered, b it shows a feeling on the part of norther

your might inthis Congress, and say, "Gen- ed with the question of slavery in the States. tlemen of the outh, just fix it so that there The question as to the interfence with haveshall be equalights of immigration and settle- ry in these places has only had importance in ment in the Territories given to all the States the South as settling a principle which they and when thepeople have the power to form | feared would lead to an interfreence with sina State constitution, which, as things now very in the States. Whether slaving spull be constitution, a they desire." Do this, and in the States ; but it becomes an important speedily prove heir downfall. There would granted that the next step would be to atous masses; at weeping, mourning, and men propose, they will give us a congressionwailing, and a peedy end to the ambitious al pledge upon these subjects, and then give schemes of distrion politicians. Why, gen- us, as they propose, a perpetual guarantee swindlers. The manner in which they were where it exists-for all time to comes by a settled was not f your device. As you know a constitutional amen I ment, never to be alterfew conservative of the South had to struggle ed or disturbed except by the consent of all for a long time o prevail upon some of you to the States of this Union. If you will do this, vote with us upn the Crittenden amendment, then I conceive the apprehensions of my peobecause it said not the people of Kansas, a ple will, in a great degree, be removed to Territory north of the line of 36°30', might or these diminutive localities. When the peomiles of territory, the best rivers ry there or not. You did that; and I ask you | invite their seltlement, then I would address shows that there s no narm to you in that the Union. With this constitutional exerpet course. On that pinciple you triumphed. On ual guarantee as to slavery in the States, and that principle minly, for adopting it in that a congressional pledge as to the District, arcasebas your streigth grown up in your sec- senals, and dock-yards, I should coorder all tion; and I bel evethere are not now, in any inducements to interfere with sladery is these very small localities removed.

Gentlemen cry that this is altoget ton unne-

was published in yesterday's Globe. Here it ciple, all you ough to desire is the maintan- no power now to abolish it in the States. I ance of that princile, whether it runs out have repeatedly heard that said here. I do power to maintaint. You have elected the from the North, that the item of a letter which President and Vic President. You have se- I have read to you to-day, sent by the Senacured the appointing power. Then I ask you tor to the capital of my State, is only a specto go home and this about. If you will say imen of what is preached all over the South to these fire-eaters t the South, "Give us tree in every neighborhood; and the couthern emigration and freesettlement and then a fair people do, whether justly or not, he wastly be lieve that the Republican party-a great and you ever saw a set c'men die off before. You terfere with slavery where it exists in the will send them hene to hide their heads, States; and if the North will come up in mourning and disapointed. I ask you to do this solemn manner, and put this porpetual it; I implore you, or the sake of the peace, guarantee in the Constitution against the save the greatest peole on the face of the hear let me make a remark to northern genearth from utter ban ruptcy and ruin, and tlemen, in all kindness, and without meaning you will put an end o the race of a set of any offense to any one. You say ou bave men who are acting as I verily believe, like elected your President constitutionally, madmen. You will lose nothing for your admit it. You express wonder and surprise section or your party You will gain immeas- that the South should be alarmed at this urably to both, and to the whole country. Now, let me reason with you. The presenta-But you say there was no such issue as tion of the converse of a proposition somethis in the canvass; but you did not come times put the question itself in a different here under any instructions upon such an is- light. Suppose the position of the two see sue as this. Nor did you when Lecompton tions of the Union was reversed; states the came here. Your eletion took place before that swindle was perpetrated and presented States fifteen; suppose the slave States bada to you. You acted then without instructions. majority in this House, a majority in Le Senwrong. You acted under the solemn sanc vention, and appoint the place of meeting as struction of the Union is only a part and par- so now, and your consituents will approve there should be no delegates in that convencel of the fruitful expedients by which the and rejoice in your corse. I tell you, if you tion from the free States; that they should popular mind is to be fulled, until the people, will only be advised byme, who lives in the nominate two candidates, one from Florida deceived by it, are drifted into the terrible heart of the South-a nan in whom I believe and the other from Texas, and should wind consequences of the disruption of this Govern- you have some confidence as a fair-minded up their proceedings by the adoption of a resment. What, sir; get the fifteen slave States | man-just now be advised by me, and your olution intimating that it is in the power of of this Union separated from the eighteen country will say that y u acted like noble pa- Congress, as well as the duty of Congress, to triots in a crisis which was forced upon you. provide that no more free States shall be adt their States congh and purpose of the movement is to sever final- pleases. Just as well mght you tell me that all the States slaveholding States : submit and break up this Union, and he would shad. the waters of the Mississippi from flowing in- be very much warmed up against the transfer der at the idea, as the men who voted for to the Gulf of Mexico, asto tell me that Con- ern movement, and begin to feel that you Breckinridge would have shuddered had they gress could legislate shvery out of or into were but small folks in this Government?-Would you not feel like looking out for your-More than that, gentlenen, when is this selves, at least to the extent of selves to dissolve the Union. The true intention or congressional legislation to be invoked? - some guarantee? I throw out this def, by way purpose is not made known to them. Should When will it be asked for? Only when the of some excuse or extenuation of these ravings

MILL per an mate mer, that you only did it that you might re- pass. Let us come to the freat work of the State out of any Territory that as a linten-

question? It is one that has only assnm- without criticism, by making no refrence to its importance within a short time, because it in the compromise. Take your outhern na partisans have magnified and misrepre- territory, under the compromise of 150, and nted it for the purpose of inflaming the pub- under the Dred Scott decision, and ath the mind North and South. In this they protection and the right to sue for yar slaves g extent. This is the true complaint with with it; and we will take the territer

frought all this mischief. The Supreme southern gentlemen think of it. ourt, as I understand it, has not decided that | But it is said that there are nen in the e normal constitution of the territory is North who make war upon the Dred Scott all it or jointly occupy it.

I can illustrate, in a few words, how I unbirstand this decision, and the extent to which igons, to do the same. When these partie | hull; and that is about the vhole of it. set on these newly purchased lands, and a Now, Mr. Speaker, I have presented these harrel begins, Mr. North addresses the sons considerations, hoping therby to get us in Mr South, and says that, although the land proper frame of mind and disposition to work

s and things on his own side. But if told their back on the field, and their feet to the ant', common to oth parties, had decided foe.

ring settled this question satisfactorily,

Now, Mr. Speaker, I want to refer Why, gentlemen, pray what is this territo- decision untouched, uncontradicte, and

eve succeeded to a most fearful and alarm- which it declares, and do just what ya please north duch we are afflicted. This is the disease of the Missouri line just in the same ay; we a sich has brought us to the verge of the ask no prohibition anywhere in anyerritory. mer, Sen. You cannot make that north of 3600 slave Why, sir, I find in the newspapers of the territory; and therefore we care nothing for y that our northern friends say we have the Dred Scott decision. But do you take bt the Dred Scott decision; that that decis- the southern territory, with the I'ed Scott er that that idea, when presented to north- line. We trust to climate, soil, and producctional Republican party has got the pow- shall otherwise determine. If I at not mis-, and has determined to set all the slaves taken, and I think I cannot be, i my consee, who can wonder that they become exci- struction there is no other on it face. I egred ? Partisans and demagogues have to what we ever may have. I fould have

ther slave or free. No, sir. I used to think decision. I ask, is this the first decision of at the Missouri compromise was constitu- the Supreme Court that was evr denouced ional. Looking to the men who passed it, by a political party? Our Demoratic triends and the long acquiesence of the country and talk now much about standing by the decisa | parties under it, I so concluded. I thought | ions of the Supreme Court. Ithak I noticed at partners in land could divide their land that at Charleston a little resolution legally and as constitutionally as they can was offered committing the Derocratic party to be bound by the decision of the Supreme Court on all constitutions questions; but it did not get many votes. t comes with has gone. Pardon me if I do so by exam- ill grace, I respectfully, submitfrom the Dee. Suppose two old farmers, Mr. North and | mocratic parry, to be preaching about stanr. South, have bought, and each owns a ding up to the Dred Soutt decisin, when you gree tract of land under a Government which cannot to-day get them to plede themselves mits slavery. Mr. North says he does that the Supreme Court, ever the present want to have slaves on his plantation; he court, is to be the arbiter on all questions fill do without them, and makes a family arising under the Constitution They never w that all slaves brought over into his lands | have done so. They denouned the decision gall be free, if they come by the consent of of the Supreme Court in the cae of the Unie owner. The common Government says ted States Bank; and although they had s homestead law you may make But Mr. General Jackson in the Preidency, other outh owns slaves, and says that he will and Presidents of the same faith, ad had the conhes make his family law, making it legal to trol of almost every State gowrnment, they ammand the obedience and service of his never tried to amend the Constitution in ives. This right the Government afore that respect, or to take away be effect of that id, common to them both, recognizes .- | decision! The Republican arty very imiese old gentlemen, after awhile, conclude properly follow a bad example which was set a buy, for the joint benefit of themselves and for them; but, I imagine, with no better sucfamilies, a large body of new woodland cess. Experience, under the decision, will bining or near to their said farm and fami- net require its reversal. I tel you it never and take a common deed to the land, join will be done. I tell you, genlemen, that, in he payment of the purchase-money, and my opinion, the more that is understood by deed is made to them and their heirs .- gentlemen of the North and South, the less this being completed, in the course of a inclined will they be to distub it. It was well eks Mr. North goes, with his sons and ap- said by the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. entices, oxen and carts, out into the newly Milson |- it was a decision, mark you, conarchased land to cut timber, and Mr. South | nected with this Kansas troule-that it gave nds his sons and slaves, with horses and to the North the kernel, and to the South the

common to both families, Mr. South had no | for the peace of this country because I desire ght to send his slaves into this new pur- to do my duty, and my while duty, while I ase; and in consequence of this, and his am in the Union; and if I am forced to go Ir. North') homestead law, the slave are free. out of it, I may be also enabed to do my duty o, sir, reply the sons, these slaves, by law then. I tell gentlemen that if, in spite of all mmon to us both, belonged to our father on the efforts of wise and good men, the State the old place. We have a joint right and a from which I come decide to dissolve her it cannot but prove a great cure to the affleted, and imint possession to this land with you. We connection with this Government, my desti- part vitality to the thorough system. we not left our possession. We are as much | nies are, and will be, with ler. I know that home with these slaves and these horses, when that event occurs peace cannot long you are with your oxen and apprentices, continue. A war, a terrifle war, will ensue . North replies, if you want your negroes | Whenever the people of the North and South I work on this land, you must set them free, have once appealed to the 3od of battles, for I will set them free. The sons of Mr. South | which I took with most tenful apprehension, if you do, we will do as much harm to a civil war will follow that will end only in the destruction of all the great interests of The Supreme Court decides that neither of all sections of the country. Whenever that ese parties have gone from bome ; they are event comes, I know my mty; and whether ants in common; and the same rights of I have the nerve to be there myself or not, I perty that each had at and in their first know that such will be mr duty, and that it es, they retain when they meet on the will also be my duty to devote to the service purchase, the condition of which, after my means, myself, and my children. Whensaid joint purchase, must be mixed, and ever that struggle comes you will find, North the better for me. I assure you, I am very thankful at assimilate itself to the condition, rights and South, that the mer who have sought nterests of its joint owners. But sup- most to preserve the Union, who have been e an honest, impartial neighbor should the last to give it up, wil be the first men to ic up while the quarrel progressed between | be found in the rank and file on both sides of parties, and they would agree to leave the bloody contest, theirmeans most liberally matter in dispute to him; he would not and freely be devoted to helping and maine decide that the negroes were free; he taining the great, terrifis, and bloody struguld more likely advise them to divide their | gle, and they will enterit on either tide for v lands as nearly equal between them as victory or death; and if they fail in their efcould, and each stay with his own per- forts for the first, they will be found with

at this cannot be den constituti nally, the I want gentlemen North and South to ghbor would then likely advise the parties mark my words; when these things come, nake friends, get on friendly and peacea- when this bloody strife ensues, as it certainly with their persons and things, until the will unless this spirit oldisunion can be checmbers of the family marry, and settle new ked; when, mark you this country shall be ms or plantations on these newly-pur- laid waste; when all our channels and comused lands, and then let these new families munications of trade shall be broken up; ermine each for itself about these slaves, when the shipping in our ports shall be det as Mr. North and Mr. South originally stroyed; when our institutions of learning for themselves and their families. The and religion shall wither away or be torn stion then comes to this; can we agree? down; when your cities shall be given up for t possible that the sons of American fath | plunder and for slaugater, when your sons not agree in this trifling matter? It and my sons, your neighbors and my neigh at, then we have lost the spirit of our fath- bors, shall be carried from this bloody field What did they do? When they fram of strife; and our mothers, our sisters, our the Constitution, nearly all the States own- wives, and our daughters, shall assemble a- heirs at law of Colby Riley, deceased, is not a resident slaves, some did not. They recognized round us, and, with weeping eyes and aching of this State : It is therefore ordered that six weeks generously provided for the rights of all hearts, say : "Could not you have done some- publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the so then States as to slavery and every thing, could not you have said someting, that er matter. They provided in their com- would have averted this dreadful calamity?" n organic law that if a slave ran away from I want to feel in my conscience and in my has anything to say why the prayer of the petition master into a free State, he should be re- soul that I have done my duty. [Suppress- shall not be gramed. med. More than that, they agreed, by edapplause.] I want you, fellowmen of the ly of compromise, and to form a Union North, to be able to say that, upon a mere ti slave States, to let the African slave abstraction, that upon a question of no practide be kept open for one-and-twenty years. cal importance, you have not held out and re at is what they did. When North Caroli- fused to yield for the sake of giving peace to granted to you Tennessee, it was put ex- the country. I ask you, again, it you canessly in the bond that slavery should not not give up this mere abstraction? For, Term 1861. abolished by Congress, in that Territory. with all due respect. I can never envy the at is what our fathers did. What, pray feelings of the man, North or South, who, on would they do if they were here in our when that day of butchery and destruction nces to day? Why, they would settle this shall come, will teel in his heart that he stood estion immediately. They would not go out on a mere point of ctiquette; that if he Riley, one of the heirs a law in this case is not an indinner before they had settled it. They had yielded a matter of no practical impor- habitant of this State; It is ordered that six weeks puber would have broken up this Union ra- tance to him, or his constituents, all trouble lication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for said er than do what I request of you to do; ne- could have been avoided. I ask gentlemen, When the country comes to understand North and South, if they will not unite in at the Court House in raukinvine, on the arst atomany the first and there to show cause if any he s, and looks back upon what our fathers settling these abstact questions, and give can, why the prayer of the petition shall no be granted, this Congress will be disgaced for not peace to the country?

d that, too, speedily. Strip it of all the Monday the 4th, was the day for the election of dele srepresentations and exaggerations which gates to the Virginia Convention. Nothing heard from he been so improperly crowded around it the result as we go to press.

From Kentucky.

KENTUCKY, Feb. 4th .- The Kentucky Senate has adopted resolutions, appealing to Southerners to stop the revolution and protesting against federal coercion. The Legislature re-assemble on the 24th April, to hear with more profit than any other, and proposition of the committee of thirty bree. the responses of sister States on the subject of a National Covnention

> Stocks .- North Carolina 6 per cent. bonds sold in New York on Saturday, at \$75, when \$15,000 changed hands. This is a still further decline of 1c. Tennessee and Missuri 6's also declined, the former selling at 69, and the latter at 67.

## The Southern Convention.

The Southern Convention met in Montgomery, at noon Feb. 4th-Hon. Howel Cobb of he ears about, and if we get in a proper hu- cumstances which will enable you to dablish Georgia was elected President, and Johnson mer, how easy it would be for sensible gen- slavery there, if you ever could do under J. Hooper, of Alabama, Secretary. All the any circumstances. We leave the Did Scott delegates present, except Morton, of Florida.

> For the Patriot. To the Voters of Guilford.

The following gentlemen are suggested as suitable to be the Representatives of this county in the State Convention: Ralph Gorrell, James T. Morehead, Sen., John A. Gil-

AYER'S AMERICAN ALNANAC is now ready for delivery, gratis, at all dealers and drug-In makes slavery the normal condition of decision; take it now, whilst the status of gists every where, who are happy to supply Territories; and that the same principle slavery is upon it, fixed by terrorial law, all that call for them. Every family should here established, if carried out, would earry and make a slave State out of it ifyou can. have and keep this book. It is worth havavery into the free States. Who can won- We ask no prohibition of slavery neth of the ing-comprising much general information an audiences, should excite them against the tion. If any of your negroes com over into of great value. It gives the best instruction buth, and set them railing against us? And our territory, the few that com, or are for the cure of prevalent complaints, that we 1, when a Democrat gets up before a south- brought, may remain until the peole of the can get anywhere. Its anecdotes alone are naudience and tells them that the great Territory, in forming a State custitution, worth a bushel of wheat, and its medical advice is sometimes worth to the sick, the wheat's weight in gold. Many of the medid? Who can wonder that the man who think this proposition may be safey accepted cal alamanacs are trash but this is solid metal. ons slaves looks up his old rifle, and that he by the South. It not only applie to the ter- Its calculations are made purposely for this d his sons are for fighting when thus as- ritory that we now have, but it pplies also latitude and are therefore correct. Call and get an Ayer's Almanac, and when got, keep

### THE MARKETS.

Greensborough.-Bacon 12 to 15, beef 560 6 butter 20, coffee 18@ 20, wheat \$1,@1.10, oats 40@ 50, flour \$6(a,7, peas 90(a,1,00, pork \$7(a,8. Norfolk.-Flour-superfine \$6, extra 6.75, fami

,25, wheat-red \$1,601.25, white 1,20601,30, corn 67, bacon shoulders 10 (a 10), sides 12(a 13. Newbern .- Corn per bbl \$3.00@ 3,25, fish per bbl mullets \$6,00,(a.6;50), herrings 4,00,(a.4.50, blue 6,00,(a.50, flour fine 7.50), superfine 8,00, family 8,50.

bacon bams, 16(a17, sides 12(a12) shoulders 12(a12), Fayetteville.-Bacon 10(a 111, coffee Rio, 15(a) Laguria 17@ 18, Java 18@ 20, feathers 45@ 50, flour family 7,75, sup. 7,50, fine 7.25, scratched 7,00 corn 80, wheat 1,25, oats 50, peas 90,61,00, molasses uba 286 30, N. O. 50, Liverpool salt per sack 1,50. Wilmington.-Corn 75, flour superfine \$8:00 meen N. C. hog round 13.

Raleigh.-Flour 6.756 7.00, corn 80, butter fresh Petersburg.-Cotton 12. common good 1146 19. wheat red \$1.35, white \$150,6 1.60, corn 65-To good, dark strong twist 6.75(a.8.25, good stem m'ng S6,60.6a7,60, flour superfine 6,50,6a7,00, extra 6.50, @ 8.00, family 8.50, @ 9.50.

Richmond.-Wheat red 1,35, white 1,60, flow

## DEATHS.

July, 1860, Ellen Godsey, in the 15th year of her age; and a few days after, she was followed by her sister Obedience Godsey, in the 17th year of her age,-both

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Any person wishing to hire a small

y will please apply at the Patriot office

The use of Dr. Hostetter's Stomach BITTERS for Dyspepsia, Flatulence, Heaviness of the Stomach, or any other like affection, is second to none in America or abroad. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for dyspensia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of alloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitadity to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. The numerous schnowledgments of its superior excellence and beautiful results, have assured the proprietors that See advertisement in another column. 24-4w

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

his Professional services to the public

Call for Arms,-All persons owing memon A cy of twelve months standing, will please pay the same before next February court for thuilford, if not paid by that time, the claims may be found in the hands of an officer for collection, this is adding cost and trouble which I do not wish to do. Those having accounts on my books are requested to call and settle for the very liberal patronage received the Last season ; price, ready pay system, you will save mon ey, try it 23-8w B. N. SMITH.

Great Excitement at Centre, N. C.-U. B. N. Smith has now in store a large and well se-lected stock of goods, which he offers to the public tation of keeping as good, if not the best stock of goods you will find in any Country store in this section. He has put his goods down at cash prices, which will put every man on equal ground. At the credit store the man that pays the cash gets his goods sometimes 10 cents in the dollar cheaper, than the man who buys his goods on a credit; o you see at once a man pays high for credit-'look at it'-it is so-you can buy yarn of Smith at \$1:00 others sell at \$1:15 he sells sheeting at and 10 others 10 to 124. He sells Molasses a 35, others at 45, see the difference, he can do it and will do it as long as custom is as extensive as is now. We would inite your attention to the large assortment of King's Mountain Irons of all shapes and sizes. In fact if the Farmer wants anything he can find it at Smiths store.

Mind the pass word-"Pay as you go." North Carolina, Yadkin County.-

Jason L. Riley, Admr &c.,

The heirs at law of Colby Riley, deceased.

Petition to sell land. It appearing to the Court, that M. W. Riley, one of the said M. W. Riley to appear before the Justices of said Court, at the Court House in Yadkinville on the first Monday in April next, then and there, to show if he

Witness, T. S. Martin Clerk of sail Court, at office, in Yadkınville, the first Monday in January A. D. 1861 T. S. MARTIN, C C. C. By. W. A JOYCE, D. C.

North Carolina, Yadkin County.

Cynthia Riley.

The heirs at law of Colby Riley, deceased. Petition for Dower. It appearingto the satisfaction of the Court, that M. W. M. W. Riley to appear before the Justices of said Court at the Court House in Yadkinville, on the first Monday otherwise this suit will be heard exparte as to him Witness, T. S. Martin, Clerk of said Court, at office a Yadkinville, the first Monday in January A. D. 1861.

S. MARTIN, C. C. C. By W. A. JOYCE, D. C. Look at them before you buy elsewhere.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

G. HEDGECOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, J. Lexington. N C. Feb. 17, 1858. TAMES A. LONG .- Attorney at Law, will attend, all the Courts both County and Superior, of the Counties of Davidson, and Guilford.

TOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensborough, N. C., will attend the Courts of Randolph Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. Jan. 9, 1857. 915 if R. W. P. PUGH IS PERMANENTLY SETtled in HIGH POINT, N. C., where he will give his undivided attention to the duties of his profession Special attention given to Obstetrics and the Diseases 43tf Women and Children. July, 1859.

RS. COFFIN & COBLE, JAMESTOWN, have associated themselves together for the purpose of PRACTICING MEDICINE in all its various branches. Special attention given to SURGERY. Office at R. R. Depot. Feb. 1859. 24 tf.

J. HALE,-Late of Ashel rough N. C., At-A. torney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts, of the 14th Judicial Circuit. Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in

south-western Missouri. B. BULLA.—ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, Asheboro, N. C., Will attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore, and Montgomery, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

J. R. BULLA, ATTORNEY AND COUNSEL-LOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, Asheboro, N. C., Will attend the Courts of Randolph, Moore and Montgomery, and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care. 7-1y

W. HOWLETT, D. D. S. W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, RE-• spectfully offer their professional services to the sire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner. They are mply qualified to perform all and every operation perining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurppssed for

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomate from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, Amerian Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of hiladelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

adies, where one of the firm may always be found .adies will be waited on at their residences if desired

# BUSINESS CARDS.

OS. UTLEY, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Fayetteville, N. C. 106-1y SPEELEY. Manufacturer of LADIES' FINE . SHOES, BOOTS AND GAITERS, which he sells at wholesale and retail, Thomasville, Davidson Orders for shoes by the quantity promptly attended

J. MOORE, Formerly of Stokes county, N. C., with M'FARLAND, TATMAN & CO., Imorters and wholesale dealers in FOREIGN and DO-MESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 247 Market Street and 234 J. B. M'Farland, PHILADELPHIA. H. Berghauser, J. P. Tatman. jan20-6m J. R. C. Oldham. IOHN M. CLARK, Commission Merchant, Wilmington, N. C. Keeps constantly on hand for sale, Fresh Stone

ime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement and Plas-Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Wheat or other country produce for sale or shipment. 83-1v

N. G. DANIEL, For past 7 yearrs with T. C. & B. G. Worth. Late of Asheboro', N. C. WATORTH & DANIEL, WHOLESALE AND BETAIL GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Granite Row, Front Street, Vilmington, N.

Dealers in all kimds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco. Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales. 5-1y

D. REYNOLDS & CO., Successors to WM. D. REYNOLDS ... J. H. ROWLAND ... H. S. REYNOLDS. W. Rowland & Reynolds, GROCERS AND GOMMISSION MERCHANTS, Norfolk, Virginia. Being Agents for REESE'S MANIPULATED GUANO and also keeping on hand NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO obteined from the Government Agent, we can furnish farmers upon REASONABLE TERMS, AND OUR STOCK OF GROCERIES BEING LARGE AND COM-PLTE, all orders will be filled at lowest market pri-

P. Sperry, of North Carolina, with GRAYDON, McCREERY & CO, importers and wholsale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, &c., No. 41 Barclay street, and 46 Park Place (will remove in July next to the Appleton buildings Broadway.) New York. Our stock will be complete by the 1st February, and under the supervision of our Mr. McCreery (recently Shepherd & McCreery, Charleston, S. C.) will comprise Merchants visiting New York are respectfully invi-

feb17-ly ATTO HUBER, JEWELLER AND N. C., has on hand and is receiving a splendid and went permanently located at the former re idence of selected stock of fine and fashionable Jewelry of every D. Coffin near New Garden, respectfully offers description, among which may be found several magni-

to call on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he is and everything else sustable for men's wear. onfident that he can sell as good bargains as can be nght in this market. 996 tf. August 1st, 1858.

M. & G. LINES, Manufacturers and dealers M. & G. A.INES, Manufacturers and dealers in HEAVY DOUBLE-SOLED BROGANS, SIN-GLE-SOLED BROGANS, GENTS KIP BROGANS, and would respectfully ask you to come and try the low an ONFORD TIES, at wholesale and retail, Thomas-Particular attention paid to double-soled Brogans

or negro wear, which are warranted to do good service The patronage of the Southern people is respectfully dicited to this HOME ESTABLISHMENT, with the assurance that eve ything sold by us shall be of a good

quality, and at a MODERATE PRICE. SAM'L . THOMAS has removed his HAR-NESS SHOP to the rooms recently occupied by M. Walker, Esq., two doors North of LINDSAY'S Store, and immediately opposite the New Court House, where he will be pleased to receive calls from his old friends and the public generally. It is his intention to keep constantly on hand a good assortment.

Harness, and other articles in his line, which he will

pleased to sell on reasonable terms.

W C. DOENELL'S Photographic Gallery is now opened, and Cameotypes, Melainoand AMBROTYPES, which cannot be surpass for DURABILITY and BEAUTY are taken in Lockets. Pins and Cases, to suit the tastes and purses of all. Having permanently located in Greensborough, they ontidently expect a libe al patronage. Call and examine Specimens, and learn the rices. Rooms formerly occupied by A. Gtarrett, second story of Garrett's brick building, West Market St. Greensborough, N. C. Sept., 1650. 53 tf

OTICE. -The firm of PULLIAM & BETTS having this day ceased, William H. Betts will continue in the NEGRO AUCTION business, and has taken into Co-partnership with him E. J. Gregory They will conduct the business under the firm of Betts & Gregory, at their Sale Room on Franklin Street, our doors below Wall Street, and about one Square be low the former office of Pulliam & Betts, and respectully solicit a continuance of the patronage waich was so liberally extended to William H. Betts while in the name of Pulliam & Betts. V Elmere as Clerk, who has an interest in the business. WM. H. BETTS.

E. J. GREGORY. 88 y nemoval .- I have moved my Wagon and Buggy 1. Shop to a room a few doors north of the old stand of Rankin & McLean, where I invite a call from any one wantting wagons, buggles, or any thing in my line.
At kinds of repairing done on short notice, and favor-

Wm. W. CAUSEY. 23-1y CARPETS!- CARPETS!! Nine Tapestry Carpets'-Ingrain do and 12-4 DRAGGET CARPETING, HEARTH RUGS | fine orchard, situated four miles west of Thompsonville

FOOT-MATS &c, for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

adles' Bress Goods .- In all the varieties for fall and winter. A magnificent lot of SHAWLS -single, double and long Shawls, plain and fancy. R. G. DINDSAY.

High Point Female School. HIGH POINT, N. The Spring Session, 1861, will begin on Monday

Febuary 4th, and close on Friday, the 21st of June. FACULTY. S. LANDER, A. M., PRINCIPAL, Miss J. C. Lindsay, Miss M. J. Tucker. Assistants. Miss L. A. Lander,

CHARGES PER SESSION. Board, including fuel and washing (lights extra.) at \$8,00 a month, \$10.00 to \$15.00 Tuition. 20.00 Instrumental Music. Drawing, Wax Fruit, or Embroidery,

..5,00 No Incidental Tax No charge for French, Latin, or Vocal Music, or for the use of Piano or Guitar. By examining the foregoing Charges it will be no ticed that we offer the CHEAPEST SCHOOL OF ITS GRADE IN THE STATE. This fact makes it reasonable to enforce in every

case the following, TERMS:-Twenty-five dollars required in advance, the balance at the close of the session. ADDITIONAL REMARKS

The Institution is not Sectarian in any sense. The location can not be surpassed for Health. The Teachers are all Southern born and bred. They are all competent and experienced. Every pupil is required to study Spelling, Reading, Arithmetic, Grammar, and Composition. We credit a limited number of worthy poor young ladies for their Tuition, till they can pay i by teaching or otherwise. The boarding pupils are not allowed to receive calls from young geutlemen except near relatives. The Boarding Department, under the supervision of the Principal and his wife, has heretofore given entire satisfaction. The pupils make no accounts. They must pay at the time for every article they buy. Besides these things, the Library, the Reading Room, the Museum, the Gymnasium, the Evening Walks, the new Pianos and Apparatus make it unnecessary to resort to a high-sounding name, to public examinations, to extravagant promises, or to election neering of any kind, in order to obtain from the intelligent public a liberal share of their patronage. This we expect, because we intend to DESRRVE it.

For fuller information, address
19-5w\* S. LANDER, Principal. 19-5w\* Jotice is hereby given That Union Manufacturing Co., have this day leased the Factory property to Jesse Walker, and appointed Dr. Nathan B.

with Dr. Hill at as early a day as practicable, making as large payments in cash as possible.

Mr. Walker will continue the business in his name, They have furnished their Operating rooms on West

Mr. Walker will continue the business in his name, Rev. Ch. Hankel, D. D., Rev. C. A Loyal Charleston and the Company can cheerfully recommend him to S. C.; Rev. A. A. Forter, Selma, Ala.; Lev. Joseph J. andsome and comfortable manner for the reception of their old customers and hope he may receive their or- Ewise, Speedwell S C; Rev. E. B. Ross, Mabile, Ala. N. B. HILL Agt. ders. For the Company, JESSE WALKER.

> 100,000 FRUIT TREES.—At Luxum-burg, one mile south-west of Greensoro, N. C .- consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Foster, Rev. Francis G. Gratz, Rev. J. Turnbull Bac-Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. The above number | kus, D. D., Pref. Benjamin Stanton Schenactady, N of Trees and Plants are now ready for sale by the sub-

Southern States. All orders promptly attended to, and Catalogues sent free on application Persons ordering Catalogues by mail will please inclose a stamp to prepay. AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

John M. Clark, Wilmington; Rufus Scott, Fayetteville ; J. & F. Garrett, Greensboro. THOMAS H. FENTRESS. Fayetteville Observer, and Raleigh Standard will please copy three months, and forward account to me.

1860 NEW STORE TRAND DISPLAY OF FALL AND WIN-TER GOODS .- Drucker, Heilbrun & CO. are now receiving, and will continue to receive during the present season, the most complete assortment DRY GOODS, BONNETS, CLOTHING, HATS. Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Jewelry, Groceries, &c. ever brought to this market.

Possessing unusual facilities for the purchase of goods from the VERY FIRST CLASS commission, importing and manufacturing houses in the North, they are enabled to DEFY COMP. TITION in any Goods in their line. To our stock of DR1 GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS and SHOES we call especial attention, and in the GROCERY line we will NOT BE UNDERSOLD. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the NEW STORE.

DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & WOLFF. East Market Street.

TRAILORING .- The undersigned continues to JED. H. LINDSAY. carry on the Tailoring business, opposite the Britain House, over the shoe store of B. G. Graham, & PETER ADAMS. Co. The fall and winter fashions just received, which | WM. H. CUMMING, are very handsome and attractive. Thankful for past W. J McCONNEL, - favors, he hopes to receive a large custom this season. J. A. MEBANE, -No effort spared to render entire satisfaction to all. J. M GARRETT, -A. DILWORTH. Call in immediately. 4-tf Sep14

I J. Armfield's Patent Apple Parer, Cutter and Corer-Patented, December 20, 1859, will pesl cut and core thirty bushels apples per day the best Machine for the durpose of preparing apples to dry that has been invented, is now on exhibition at Jamestown, by the Proprietors, A. Lamband J. J. Armfield and by their general agent, Wm E. Edwards, at Greensborough, N. C., WM. E. EDWARDS 6 eneral Agent.

Great Excitement in Greensboro'. A LIVE PANTHER PROWLING ABOUT THE STREETS EVERY NIGHT! A POSSE OF ARMED MEN IN SEARCH OF THE

INTRUDER WANTED, 1,000 ABLE-BODIED MEN NATCH-MAKER, West Market, GREENSBORO', To call at H Sackerman & Co.'s and buy their supply OF WINTER CLOTHING AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES! We have the largest st ck, the cheapest and best that in a No. 1 Clothing Store. Our stock of NO FIONS can be found in town. Our assortment is complete, ficient sets of coral Jewelry.

He has also a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches. and consists in part of Frock and Dress Coats, Frock All repairing done in the BEST MANNER and war- and Lack Over Coats, RIDING COATS, Pants and WALKING-CANES, and every thing that a perranted. All persons purchasing Jewelry, would do well Vests of every discription, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,

H. SACKERMAN & Co. opposite the Court House Give them a call, before you purchase elsewhere. Monticello Male and Female Academy.—Monticello, Guilford Co., N. C. The fifth session will begin on the 15th January

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS. Primary English Branches. " and Mathematics,

15.00 Classics and Mathematics, ..... Contingent funds, .... Music and the Ornamental Branches, as also Modern Languages, charged extra, at the usual prices. No deduction but in case of protracted sickness. Board from \$6,00 to \$7,00 per months,

JOHN. T. DODSON, Chairman of Board. COR SALE,-One of Many and Wood's Resper and Mowers, which will be sold for \$85.00; on ly used one year, in good order.

WARRANTED. - Wyatt's TONIC CORDIAL one of the most pleasant and efficient remedies ever got up for Dysintery, Diarrhea, Flux, Cholic, and all bowel complaints, both of Children and adults. Price 25 cents. Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Apothecary, Nos. 186 and 188 Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

Mcths, Doeskin and Fancy Cassi-CLOAK CLOTHS, FANCY VESTINGS, VELVETS and Silks-a beautiful line for sale by R. G. LINDSAY. Now Within Reach of All.—Gorver & Baker's Celebrated Noiseless Sewing Machine.

Prices Established for Seven Years. From \$40 and Upwards. North Carolina, Davidson County.-Osborne Keen and others, vs Purnel Skeen and others

Petition filed in vacation, to sell the lands of Jacob Keen deceased for Partition. It appearing to me by affidavit, that Purnel Skeen, Benetta Bingham, James Skeen and Osborne Spencer defendants in said case, reside beyond the limits of They have obtained the servicess of Mr. Bushrod this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication for six successive weeks, he made in the Greensboro' Patriot, for said defendants to be and appear, at the next court of Equit to be held for said county, at the Court House in Lexington, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1861, then and there to answer, ple d or demur to said petition, otherwise judgment pro con fesso will be taken against them and the cause will b heard exparte as to them.

Witness, B. A Kittrell Clerk and Master, at office, Lexington N. C, January 22nd 1861. B. A. KITTRELL, C. M. E. Notice.—For ren or sale a splendid Store in a ex-tra place for selling goods; a dwelling house and

A. B. POWELL. 1-3w) Thompsonville Rockingham County N. C. A Large and well-selected assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS are now open and for sale at the lowest rate of profit, to live and let live, by L Vests, can only be seen at R. G. LINDSAYt

tall on me at the Store or address.

GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles-Prices from \$50 'o \$126. EXTRA CHARGE OF \$5 FOR HEMMERS.

181 Baltimore St., Carroll Building, Baltimore.



These Machines sew purchased from the store, requiring no rewinding of thread they Ilcm. Fell, Gather, and Stiten in a superior style, finishing sach seam by their own course to the handneedle as is required They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she

works for one cent an hour, and are, unquestionably, the best Machines in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sew ing-executing either heavy or fine work with equal

facility, and without special adjustment. As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their

Machines, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company beg leave to respectfully refer to the following The undersigned, Clergymen of various denominations, having purchased and used in our families "GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY SEWING MACHINE," take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of man-

agement, and the strength and the elasticity of its stitch, unite to render it a machine unsurpassed by any in the market, and one which we leel confident will give satisfaction to all who may purchase and use it. Rev. W. P. Strickland, Rev. N Vansent, Rev. R. B. Yard, Rev. C. Larue, New York; Rev. E. P. Rodgers, D. D., Bev. W. B. Spiague, D. D., Rev. J. N. Campbell D. D., Albany. N. Y.; Rev. Charles Anderson, Rev. Charles Hawley Rev. Daniel A. Temple, Rev. T. M. Hopkins, Rev. William Hosmer, Aubarn, N. Y .; Rev O. H. Tiffany, D D., Rev. C. J. Bowen, Rev. Jonathan Cross, Rev. John McCron, D. D., Rev. W. T. D Clem, Rev. W. H. Chapman, Rev. F. S. Evans Baltimore Md.; Rev. R C. Galbraith, Gavanstown, Md.; Rev. T Hill Agent to collect all claims due the Company ; and debtors are earnestly requested to make settlement Danghery, Waynesboro', Pa; Rev. Thomas E. Locke, Westmoreland Co. Va.; Rev. W. A. Crocker Rev. Jno. Paris, Norfolk, Va.; Rev. J. F. Lannean, Salem, Va.; Rev. Ch. Hankel, D. D., Rev. C. A. Loyal Charleston. Rev. J. L. Michaux, Enfield, N. C.; Rev. A. C. Harris, Rev. C. F. Harris, Henderson, N. C.; Rev. Henry A. Riley, Rev. A. L. Post, Montrose, Pa; Prot. W. Wilson, D. D., Rev. W. F. Curry, A. M., Geneva, N. Y.; Rev. Elbert Slinger and, Scatia, N. Y.; Prof John Y.; Rev. P. C. Progh, Xenia, Ohio; Rev. B. W. scriber From eighteen years of practical experience, and knowledge in the nursery business he flatters himself that he now has the most select collection in the C. Benson, A. M., Prof. J. J. McElhany, D. D., Gambier, Ohio; Rev F. Chester, Ironton, Ohio; Rev. E. F. Hasty, Cambridge City, Ind.; Rev. J. C. Armstrong Saline, Mich., Rev. Arthur Swazy, Rev. A. Hunt, Ga lena, I'l.; Rev. Enstien Morbough, Cambri ge Ind.; Rev Richard White, Milton, Ind ; Rev. Calvi Vale, Mariinsburgh, N. Y.; Rev. Joseph Eldridge Norfolk, Conn ; Rev. John Jennings, Rev. H. L. Way land, Rev. William Phipps, Worcester, Mass.; Rev. Osmond C. Baker, Bishop of M. E. Church, Rev. The Rathay, Reu. Henry E Parker, Concord, N H.: Rev. G N. Judd, Montgomery, N. Y.; Rev. A. M. Sawe, Canandaigna, N. Y.; Rev. William, Long, Giff Mane,

> Office of exhibition and sale, J. R. & J. SLOAN'S, Greensborough, N. C. Send for a Circular.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL Pays all losses promptly ! DEPECTORS:

Michigan.

John A. Mebane, W. J. McConnel, C. P. Menderhall D. P. Weir, James M. Garrett, John L. Cole, N. II D Wilson, Wm. Barringer, David McKnight, M. S. Sher wood, Jed. H. Lindsay, Greensborough; W. A. Wright Wilmington; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Alexander Miller, Newberne; Thadens McGee, Raleigh; Thon as Johnson, Yanceyville; Dr. W. C. Ramsey, Wades

borough; Rev. R. C. Maynard, Franklinten; Dr. E. F. Watson, Watsonville. V H D WILSON Vice-President Attorney. Secretary and Treasurer - General Agent.

All communications on breiness of the office, should PETER ADAMS, Secretary. be sent to Greensboro', N. C.

TEMPLE OF FASHION: Extensive opening of Fall and Win- 1860. ter Goods!!

ARCHER & CO. Would most respectfully annuana to their old friends and customers, and the public get erally, that they are receiving the largest and fashionable stock of superior resdy-made CLOTHIN to be found in Western North Carolina. These Good were bought of the first-class wholesale houses North and at such prices as to enable us to sell TWENTY FIVE PER CENT CHEAPER than the cheapest in the country! Our stock is larger than it it ever has been before, and comprises the latest and most elegant style of OVER-COATS, DRESS, FROCK, AND BUSINES COATS: and extensive variety in all kinds of pattern of PANTS AND VESTS, SHIRTS, HATS, CAPS DRAWERS; a fine assortment of NECK-TIES AND St ARFS, and, in fact every single article to be for complete-embracing WATCHES, JEWELRY, Pole KET-KNIVES, PORTMONETS, PERFUMERIN calls for in our line of business. All we ask is before purchashing elsewhere, and no person sha S. ARCHER & Co.

leave dissatisfied. Boot and Shoe Store.—Having purchased J. B F Boone his entire stock of Boots and Sho the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensbore and surrounding country that they intend keeping a good assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES,

and other articles connected with that line of business 10.00 always on hand, which they are determined to sell very B. G. GRAHAM & CO low, and for cash only.

Opposite Brittain's Hotel, BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS.

adies Fine Galters and Boots, chi BOOTS and CALF-SKIN SHOES-CHEAP HEA VY BOOTS AND SHOES-a first-rate article CHEAP R. G. LINDSAY.

EXINGTON JEWELRY STORE ... VER WATCHES manufactured by Johnson of Liverocol, and Dixon of Bondon. Also, the Silver Lever Lepine and common Virge Watch, with a variety JEWELRY of all descriptions. All of which will sold low for cash. Watches of all descriptions repaired

Principal of Female Department. The next Session will commence on the 11th of January. 1861. Exposes per term of twenty-one weeks, Iron The young ladies board in the Female Seminary wi the Principals. Half the tuition in the Male, and ha the expenses in the Femule Department in advance the remainder at the close of the Session. High Point ! the nearest depot. For full particulars write for a Car-

FALL IMPORTATION. RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS. ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO., Importers and jobers of RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS AND SATINS VELVETS, BUCHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, &C., No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street, Baltimore, Thursday in May. There will be no William vacation. Maryland, offer a stock unsurpassed in the United The regular exercises of the College will be suspended. States in variety and cheapmess. Orders solicited and prompt attention given. Term 6 months, six per cent. off for cash, par funds.

Dock Island Jeans,-A large lot, embreings DRUCKER HEILERUN & CO. Large Stock of White Lead and

Dec 20, 1858. 16 Beeswax !-Wanted 20,000 pounds Beeswax, for which we will pay 25 cents per pound

DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO.

H. SACKERMAN & Co's

Just received a good supply of Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffees, Brown and White Sugar

LIOSTETTER'S STOMACH BIT

For the cure of Dyspepsia Indigestion, tency, Loss of Appetite, or any Billions arising from a morbid inaction of the Stories els, producing Cramps, Disentry, Colie, Cho-

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the omplaints, besides innumerable other conditions in fe, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge of exercise or common sense, they may be able to late their habits of diet, and with the assistance good tenic secure permanent health. In order to me-complish this desired object, the true course to pursue s certainly that which will produce a natural hings at the least hazard of vital strength an late ; for his end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this eparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMAL BIT-TERS, which at this day is not a new u ne that has been tried for years, giving as; of Il who have used it. The Bitters operate pon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring healthy and vigorous action, and thus by ocess of strengthening nature, enable the umph over disease, Diarrahma, dysentery enerally contracted by new settlers, and cau ipally by the change of water and diet, will regulated by a brief use of this preparati sia, a disease which is probably hen taken in all its various forms, than a ise of which may always beattributed to ents of the digestive organs, can be cured using HOSTETTER'S STOMACHBITTEL Cas per ctions on the bottle. For this disease, cian will recommend Bitters of some king not use an article known to be infall-als country have their Bitters as a preventative of fisease nd strengthening of the system in general, and among

FEVER AND AGUE.

sed upon scientific experiments which hat extended

o advance the destiny of this great preparation in the

them is not to be found a more healthy people, than by

the Germans, from whom this preparation & smaled

nedical scale of science.

This trying and provoking disease which entless grasp on the body of man, reducit ere shadow in a short space of time, and o m physically and mental uscless, can be less RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases cannot be contracted when expected to any onlinery condition producing them, il visa e used as per directions. And as it is neither creates cuses nor offends the palate, and rendering the ceasary ny change of diet or interruption to nexally ut promotes sound sleep and healthe figestion be complaint is thus removed as specially as to consisent with production of a thorough and permanent

For Persons in Advanced Tours. firm body, these Bitters are invaluable ad tive of strenth and vigor, and needs only to e appreciated. And to a mother while nug tters are indispensible, especially where urishment is inadequate to the demands of asequently her strength must yield, as there a good tonic, such as Hostetter's rs is needed to impart temporary strength the syst-m. Ladies should by all meaemedy for all cases of debility, and before so all ag, ask our physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virur physician, who, if he is acquainted wit of the Bitters, will recommend their use an cases weakness.

CAUTION .- We caution the public against using by of the many imitations or counterfeits, had ask for STETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS. hat each bottle has the words 'Dr. tomach Bitters" blown on the side of the tamped on the metallic cap covering the of 4 and obeve that our autograph signature is on t per Prepared and sold by Hostteter Smith. ttsburg, Pa., and sold by all druggists, ealers generally throughout the United State Canada, South America and Germany. SCOVIL & MEAD, New Orlean

For sale by PORTER & GORRELL, Gree DGEWORTH FEMALESE Greensborough, N. C.

I'ms Institution has been in successful wenty years, and for the last nine under present The Course of instruction is designed conthern parents an institution, in which can be seared every advantage afforded by the very best Female seminaries in the country. The liberal patrorage we have received, whilst it has enabled us to offer superior facilities for the acquisition of a therough education, rages us also to hope that our effort coated, and that soon all one Southern wirls a complete education within our own The Faculty consists of Seven Gentlente Ludies, selected with strict reference to ability and aptness to teach. The Institu

e departments of Science embraced in the The next session will commence August 1-t 1860. For Catalongues containing full particulars of terms RICHARD STEBLING. may25

SNGO. FALL TRADE. ELLETT & WEISIGER, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND FURS, No. 167 Main Street, opposite Exchange Bank RICHMOND, VA.

insure a sale, the largest and most complete and Winter Goods ever gotten up in this micket, which or quality, variety and elegance, cannot be excelled.
All they ask is a look before purchasing sewhere.— Orders strictly and promptly attended to. ELLETT & WED STOER

u/y, N. C. Price 15, 25 and 50 cents. nug24 Office of the Greensborough Mutual

made, and ordered to be collected. PETER ADAMS, Secretary. Patt Fashions. -- Mrs. Adams will den on Saturday next, for the inspection of her customers, splendid stock of BONNETS, RIBBO, 5, FLOW-

Bonnets from fifty cents to twenty d tars. Give V to sell my Plantation, situated on Alamance Creek, in the county of Guilford, 44 miles southern McLeansille Station on the N C. R. R.; and 9 miles south east Greensborough. The tract contains about 250 acres of land, about half of which is in a stars of cultivation. The improvements consist of a comfortable wo-story dwelling, and all necessary out buildings .-

Kernersville High Schools, MALE AND and see for himself. Any farther information can be had by addressing me at McLeansville, N. C. R. S. B. E. WART.

Principal of Female Department. The analysis of the call and example, this tract, and see for himself. Any farther information can be had by addressing me at McLeansville, N. C. R. S. B. E. WART. Pook Bindery in Salisbury .- MR. W. B. DICKS would respectfully inferre the citizens of Salisbury, Charlotte, Statesville, Cancard, Gald-Hill, Mocksville, Greensboro, Lexington, Marginton, New ton, and the surrounding country generally, that he has catablished a Book Bindery in this place, and will be pleased to receive orders in his line. Manie Bunks,

Lo His establishment can be found on the second floor over the Post Office. Bed" Orders from a distance promptly attended to.

treensboro Female College.-THE A SPRING SESSION of 1861 will tegin on the first Tuesday in January, and close

form the subscriber at an early day. Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply to T. M. JONES.

having this day, by mutual consent, dissolved partnership, will sell at public auction on Friday the 2 and day of February next, on a credit that valoa-ble property known as the Interan Mills, on Uwharrie, ne and a half miles south of Trinity College, N. C .-The character the Mills for Manufacturing flour is too widely and favorably known to require surface discription. It is in first-rate running condition with a new COFFEE! Coffee!! Sugar! Sugar! sixteen-home power, Steam engine att

> or Wrt. H. Faucett, is authorized to mile settlements and give receipts in my absence. B. L. COLE.

storeother's e child. Bit. try this

orough

ply provided with apparatus for the illust. n of all

AVING made extensive preparations are now offoring to the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina and Tennessee, at prices which cannot but

Superior Coogne Water. To his distillad

Druggist and Apothecary, Nos 186 and 188 Main St. Insurance Company, March 1st, 1860 .- At a meeting of the Directors of this Company, held this

177mar8 ERS, RUCHES, &c., which for CHE ANESS and BEAUTY, cannot be surpassed in this muy other market.

The soil is suitable for wheat, corn, tobacco, &c., and is situated in a desirable, healthy neighborhood. Any one wishing to purchase a good Farm, on reasonable

Law Book, and Periodicals, bound to pattern or in any

nly a few days at Christmas. There will be vacancies next Session for other pupils Those wishing to send their daughters will please in-

aluable Mills for Sale !- The subscribers

J. W. & W. K. WELL RN. & Co. Adamantine Candles, &c R G LINDSAY

Notice, All persons having accounts with Cole
& Amix, or with me, are request to settle the
same of as the books must be closed. Mr.C. W. Woolen,

Mr. Wright said, after a tribune to the memory of Dobbin, Strange, Henry and Toomer. he was apposed to the substitute of Mr. Person for several reasons, but chiefly be cause it did not submit the action of the Convention to the people. It had been amended in the Senate, and ought to be amended here. That he came here with the feeling of a Union Democrat; that he had hoped long before this, a returning sense of justice on the part of the North, would have yielded to the reasquable demand and just rights of the South in the Union. But the failure of the Crittenden Resolutions (which he favored and was willing to accept as a basis of settlement, connected with the empty chairs of 16 Sena tors and more than 50 Representatives before the 4th of March rext, forbid him to hope for a preservation of the Union, as it is, and the work was emphatically one of reconstruction That we would, however, against our wishes he in a hopeless minority, and powerless for good or ill-that we could not shut our eyes in the facts, that soon eight stars would quench their fires in our political beavens to light up a galaxy of their own-that whoever turned to that banner which had so long wa yed in triumph over them, in that field of blue would behold them no longer in their beauty but in their place the stripes which our Northorn brethren regard as fit tokens of our nig noming and punishment, and from which the learned only a lesson of correion. That this reconstruction would be upon the Crittenden or other satisfactory basis. Those States willing to accord to us our Constitutional rights, would join us, and upon the ruins of line old, we would rear another temple, and he hoped "the glory of the latter house would exceed that of the former." That if that could not be done, he was for the South, the whole South, and God defend the right. Mr. Wright said the revolution was a pe eulier one; that the "Watch and Wait" poli-

by was a commendable one, under most circumstances; but nearly all the Southern States were moving-even Maryland. Our scruples were saved, if we had any, and he was for North-Carolina lifting up her voice and speaking her sovereign will-nothing more, nothing less. That he had always loved the stars and stripes; had regarded the I nion of these States as natural as that of a hard and wite-that it was nothing but Landistan which could divorce and sever the tream as inpathy and Union. Mr. W. regretted this state of things, but

went on to slow though the Union had bene fitted both sections to the diversity of laborthe South prowing the staple, the North manuffecturing it -yet the South though the richer, was made the poorer section. That this had been the result of unequal legislation and distraction of the public revenue-the South contributing two thirds of the exports, and from the proceeds of her slave labor, forty millions, and getting back twenty millions lucts millions. - That the Navigation Laws, us the barden of an exhausting constwise trade, owned at the North and redounding alone, and \$12,000 too a ere paid by the growors yearly for transportion. That a narrow belt of country warrely more than two degrees brand, was the only reliable spot on earth where certan could be grown. That it

That we were in the condition, to the North that O'Connell deplored in the British administration of Irish affairs, when year after year, unhappy Ireland, from her fertile soil. was compelled to raise tresh levies, to go into an English Exchequer, and but sparingly come out again for her advantage. That thus made the unwilling instrument of her own destruction, she was left to eke out a mis erable existence in a Umon which he implored them to repeal. That the North in her attempted usurpation and unfriendly legislation, so far as the subject of slavery was concerned, might learn a lession from a simihar policy of Great Britian, towards her West Indias and British Guianas, and the consequences of that eman ipation. That this, in meetion with the French emancipation by the Provisional Government in 1847, made us a first class power, and we would be fools is we did not guard and keep it.

subjects depended chiefly on us for that sta-

That these things were so, and furnished awly stronger reasons to the North to respect tur rights, and to the South to defend them. That however we deploted this crisis, it should not pass without a settlement now and forever of this question. That our ancesture "sowed wheat, but behold tares had sprung up also;" that for the good of the one we had foreborne to trouble the other .-Mr. W. said he could not tell, but possibly in the good providence of God, the harvest had ome, and now was the time to gather the wheat into our garners and burn the tares with fire unquenchable. That it might be the eagle stirring up her nest' that her young and tender brood might trust to their wings he could not say -he left time to determfor it, and the people to declare their wishes in Convention, that North-Carolina with the South and such of our conservative sisters of ne North as would join in the work, might his go forth to meet the demands of cizilizaon and a glorious destiny.

The reporter has not attempted to give the speech of Mr. Wright in full, as the space allowed will not permit; but he has given in abstance a few of the heads touched on by

## "Coercion" in Alabama.

Alabama as tories, traitors, and rebels, and trenchment and reform.-Salem Press. said that they ought to be coursed into a submission to the decree of the Convention. Mr. Davis replied that they might attempt coero the keeping of such precipitators."

Vashington.

From the National Intelligencer. Sensation Despatches.

It is known to all our readers in Virginia, that the Legislature of that State has fixed vesterday. the 4th day of February ensuing for the eleco be held on the 13th of the same month to They are also aware that simultaneously with rates advanced also to seven per cent. the election of such delegates the voters are | On Monday consols fell one-half per cent. hall not be submitted to the people for rati- centives that produce the decline.

fication or rejection." We cannot doubt what the decision of the propose to Austria the sale of Venetia. ople will be when thus asked to choose beneck on the deliberations of a body called to wrecked in a hurricane at Peiho. tunder circumstances of peculiar excitegreatly to change the color and complexion sess an army of one hundred and fifty thoutrust themselves they will vote that the decis- tice, besides the Imperial Guard-forty thouion of the Convention, in the cases specified, sand strong-who are kept on a war footing.

But our present purpose was not so much pire.' o enforce the self-evident policy of such a inia readers on their guard against the "sen- masts, and got off. feorgia contemporaries to sustain us in the rates to seven per cert. assertion that that State was in a large degree At London consols closed at 911 for money surprised"into disunion by erroneous intel- and account. igence communicated to the people on the ery eve of the election that was held for the hoice of delegates to the Convention. If there was no reason to believe that the telegraph, on certain of its lines, has fallen into the hands of secession leaders, it is enough to troi the political action of this gover ment. say that a telegaphic despatch bears on its face no evidence of either its genuineness in arreptitiously used by designing persons to romote their own foregone conclusions .-Who, for instance, believes that Mr. Senator Pooms forwarded to Georgia the following despatch which appeared in the Augusta (Ga.) Journals of the 1st instant, under what purported to be his signature?

"Washington, Jan, 1, 1861. 3 o'clock P. M. The labinet is broken up, Mr. Floyd, Secretary of War, and Mr. Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, having n danger. The Abolicionists are defiant. "ROBERT TOOMBS.

Yet this spurious and inaccurate despatch had a great influence, it is said, in deciding the wavering vote of Georgia on the question of Union or Disunion.

And so, a few days ago, when the Crittenden plan of adjustment was voted down in the Senate, rather because of the absence of Southern Senators than by the strength of its opponents, we find from the St. Louis journals that a despatch, was reported to have been Thursday that Mr. Kallum rose in his place the Vorch twenty millions and getting back straightway sent from Washington to that city by Senators Polk and Green representing done nim justice on the subject of secession.

"Mr. Crittenden resolutions were lost by vote of 25 to 23. A motion of Mr. Cameron to reconsider was to their coned journatures That 400 ships lost and thus ends all hope of reconciliation. Civil war is now considered inevitable, and late accounts delare that Fort Samter will be attached without delay. The Missouri delegation recommand immediate secession

We need not say that ne such despatch was ever sent by these gentlemen. Yet, says the St: Leuis Republican, "all over the city st. Louis] it was spoken of as a despatch from Messrs. Green and Polk." special augmention and involuntary servitude or successful cultivation : that in no other

The temporary rejection of the Critenden country did these combinations exsit. That plan was in like manner pressed into the serthe East India Company had spent \$4,000,000 vice of the Secessionists in order to accelerate in the experiment, and 4,000,000 of British | the pace of grave, deliberate, and patriotic North Carolina. The Raleigh Register of the 19th instant contains the following desparch under the signature of Mr. Crittenden simself published to counteract the disturbing effect of the exaggerated rumors which and been put in circulation from this city:

· WASHINGTON, JAN. 17 P. M .- In reply, the vote gainst my resolutions will be reconsidered. Their flure was the result of the refusal of six Southern Senators to vote. There is yet good hope of success."

Jour J. CRITTENDES."

We might indefinitely multiply the number if these illustrations, but have we not already said quite enough to warn our Virginia readers to beware of "startling" and "astounling" reports on or immediately before the ith of next month? They may be expected. with as much certainty as was ever inspired by the old almanac-makers, who without any ery great skill in meteorology, found it generally safe to predict at any convenient place in the calendar of July that "warm weather raight be looked for about this time."

## Hon. J. M. Leach.

From the Congressional proceedings of last week, we perceive that curactive and faithfal Representative, Gen. Leach is again engaged in an effort to reduce the expenses of the government.

It will be recollected that, at last session, he introducee, a bill, which, if it had been adopted would have reduced the expenses of the government, in the one item of pay of Mempers of Congress, ten hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred and forty dollars, (1,021,-

When the Appropriation B'll was under nowever, failed to pass.

the committees as we learn, which provides ers from the other States. among other things, for the reduction of pay and mileage of Members of Congress, and

which, we hope, may be adopted by Congress. But when fraud and corruption are practiced in almost every department of the gov. amendment in the Senate on Friday, in which ornment, and public officials are not satisfied the House concurred, and the bill was finally J. H. Holt, Graham. At wholesale by Purcell, Ladd "We learn that quite an exerting scene oc with eigh salaries given them by law, tut ac passed. The clause submitting the acts of & Co., Richmond; N. F. Rives, Petersburg; M A. & arred in the Alabama Convention, after that tually by fraud and embezzlment plunder the the proposed Convention to the vote of the C. A. Santos, Norfolk. body had refused, by a decided vote, to submit their action the people. The Hon. Nicholas Bavis, of Huntsville, declared his belief
other than the people of North Alabama would never the sthat the people of North Alabama would never the people that the people of North Alabama would nev. majority of the members will not be dispossed tions of this State to the Government of the er abide the action of that Convention, if de- to reduce one-half their pay now fixed by United States, or any other State, until a mamed the right of voting upon it. Mr. Yan- law. Yet we hope that Gen. Leach may be jority of the qualified voters of the State shall cey thereupon denounced the people of North sustained in his laudable endeavors at re- ratity the same."

It is written in the Constitution of this State gion, but North Alabama would meet them that "the legislative, executive, and supreme on Thursday, of last week, in New York. She cion, but North Alabama would meet them that "the legislative, executive, and supreme to introduce the interest of the Academy, at six and sever dollars per month, exclusive and decide the issue at the point judicial powers of government ought to be forthe bayonet. Thus the spirit of these reverse parate and distinct." One of the signs disease of the heart, and her death was there-Intionists is 'disclosed occasionally. Coer- of the evil times on which we have fallen fore not wholly unexpected. on to prevent from treason is terrible, but may be seen in the fact, that the present Govthree men into an abandonmont of that ernor of this State is seen daily in the lobbies reason is legitimate. Calm minded men will of the two houses of the General Assembly, that the Pope's armed yacht is kept at Civita which I will dispose of on reasonable terms. I have no der well before they commit their destinies ing suggestions and giving advice as to the course to be adopted in this emergency. We make the charge, and we challenge contra- him much .- Corr. London Times. diction. When was it ever known that Gov. The Alabama convention yesterday adopt- Graham, or Gov. Manly, or Gov. Reid, or Gov. resolutions recalling the Representatives Bragg entered the lobbies of the General Asthe State from Congress and authorizing semly and took part, by consultation or other- that a battery of sixteen thirty-two pounders

Poreign News.

The steamer Marathon, with Liverpool news of the 8th instant, arrived at New York

The most important news is the announcetion of delegates to the Convention appointed ment that the Bank of England, on the 7th instant, advanced its rates of interest to sevtake into consideration the duty and interests en per cent. This advance was unexpected. of Virginia at this crisis in our civil history. The effect was severe at Paris, where bank

nvited to say by their ballots whether "any and commercial transactions were checked. action of the said Convention dissolving the It is believed that the character of the adennexion of Virginia with the Federal Un- vices from the United States, and the posion, or changing the organic law of the State, tion of the Bank of France, are the main in-

It is asserted that England will no longer There is a questionable report that eleven cen retaining and surrendering a salutary English, and seven French, gun-boats were

The Herald's Paris correspondent says :ent, when the events of a day may tend "By the beginning of March France will pos-

The ship Saratoga, from Mobile, before reproceeding on their part, as to put our Vir- ported ashore at Crookhaven, cut away her

sation despatches" by which attempts will The Liverpool cotton market opened buoydoubtless be made to steal away their calm ant. Sales of the 7th and 8th, fourteen thou- must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is dis doubtless be made to steal away their calm and bales. The market closed active; but sand bales. The market closed active; but Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation which is upon us. We have testimony of our business was checked by the advance of bank

#### Things Certain.

1st. It is certain that the people of this country have the right and authority to con-2d. It is certain that this is a right inherent in them according to the accepted theory of

3d. The determination of a Convention, therefore, which has never received the sanction of the people, is clearly unconstitutional and void. It does and can bind the people of ed to cure. In order to secure their complete eradicathe State to nothing. 4th. It is certain that it is the duty of their

agents in the legislatures, Federal and State, to ascertain and reflect the real wishes of the people-not their own private and personal convictions. Otherwise, they cease to be constitutional representatives, and become irreresigned. A coercive policy has been adopted by the Administration. Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, our bitter foe, has been made Secretary of War. Fort Pulaski is thoritative constituencies, and are transformthoritative constituencies, and are transformed into unreasoning vassals.

5th. It is certain that the great body of the people, North and South, East and West, deprecate disunion and civil war; and that they would hail the settlement of our existing controversies on an equitable basis with enthusiastic delight .- Standard.

### Mr. Kallum, of Stokes.

It will be seen by the House proceedings of and complained that the Standard had not Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysen See the explanation of our Reporter, in our legislative columns.

Now, it is well know here that Mr. Kallum Blood. is a secessionist. We call the attention of the people of Stokes to the fact. In advocating secession at this time, or in even favoring it, we are satisfied Mr. Kallum misrepresents his | Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for \$1.00 constituents, as we believe that nine-tenths of the people of Stokes are opposed to dissolution for existing causes. The same is true of tity the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but Forsyth; and we take this occasion to inform our space here will not permit the insertion of them .the people of Stokes and Forsyth that their The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Senator, Mr. Waugh, is not standing up and breasting the current of disunion as he should

ture who came here as Union men, but who and take no others. The sick want the best aid there are not resisting the disunion current as we is for them, and they should have it. believe their constituents desire them to do. As a faithful sentinel on the watchtower it will be our duty to speak out as to them as soon as their indifference on the subject, or their course in a disunion direction shall have | Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, their course in a disunion direction shall have | Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilbeen more clearly revealed -Standard.

In the Georgia convention yesterday, resolutions were passed declaring that Georgia olutions were passed declaring that Georgia of the American people than a sure and safe cure for will demand her share of the public property. Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, oledging the State to the payment of carriers pledging the State to the payment of carriers for the transportation of the mail in future, harm can arise from its use in any quantity. and instructing a committee to report an ordinance authorizing the appointment of a must be of immense service in the communities where committee of safety.

the passage of the ordinance of secession, but the missmatic poison of Fever and Ague from the syspledged their lives, fortunes, and honor to the tem and prevents the development of the disease, if ta-

Jewish Disability .- We are glad to see that by removing the disability from persons of this price will place it within the reach of allby removing the disability from persons of Jewish faith, who are now prevented from holdding office in this State. We have alwas re garded such a religious test as contrary to the nine or mineral, consequantly it produces no quinism spirit of our institutions, and we congratulate or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they power to change the law have at length taken the matter in hand .- Wil. Herald.

Ex-President John Tyler, Peace Commissioner from Virginia, arrived at Washington of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paconsideration, last Thursday, Gen Leach moved to reduce the pay and mileage of Members of Congress one-half what it now is, and also on the 24th, and had a long, satisfactory and friendly interview with President Buchanan the day after. The President expressed his to cut off the extras of Stationary, as it is callof Congress one-half what it now is, and also the day after. The President expressed his of Congress one-half what it now is, and also the day after. The President expressed his poison from the blood, and consequently cares them all to cut off the extras of Stationary, as it is call-belief that there would be no collision be-alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants ed, which covers innumerable little gratuities of Members of Congress. Both motions, the remainder of his administration, and that There is, however, a special bill to reduce vent it and preserve the peace. Mr. Tylor he should certainly use every effort to prethe expenses of the government, drawn up by Gen. Leach, now pending before one of fourth of February, to meet the commission-

> The bill for calling a Convention of the people of Missouri received an immaterial

Lola Montez .- The celebrated Countess of Landsfeld, better known as Lola Montez, died ty, forty, or fifty boys, may be furnished with rooms

Vecchia, with her steam up night and day, hesitation in saying that it is a very good machine; ready at any time to carry away her master and I am only induced to sell it because, in my present to people who have seen little of him and love situation, I have no use for it.

A despatch from Momphis. Tennessee, says Governor to appoint commissioners to wise, in the legislation of the State ?-Stand- is erecting there, and that a manufactory of cannon and shells is to be established.

## AYER'S SARSAPARILLA

chine Shop.—Conveniently located on the Alamance, in the county of Guilford, four miles south of Gibsonville, and eleven east of Greensborough, A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effecual alterative that can be made.—
It is a concentrated extract of Para Sarsaparilla, so having been in successful operation for several years the proprietors, CLAPP, HUFFMAN & CO., continue to invite the patronage of the public. They make THRASHING-MACHINES of various sizes, STRAWcombined with other substances of still greater alterative power to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to oure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous CUTTERS, SUGAR-MILLS, Tobacco-Presses, Brasscomplaints, and that one which will accomplish their Circular Saws, and putting them in operation, Fan-Gearing. Mould-boards, and most other things manucure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this factured in the best Founderies. We also order for any compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following one who may wish to purchase, Wheeler, Millick & Co.'s celebrated Thrashing Machines. REPAIRS receive immediate attention. Experience in their busicomplaints:-

Scrofuln and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affect tions, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia or Tic Dou-loureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipe-las, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from Impurity of the Blood This compound will be found a great promoter o

health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the very By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disor-ders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the national destiny. Unless the people dis- sand men, ready to march at a few hours' no- system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not as sisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitia-ted blood whenever you find its impurities bursting on of the Convention, in the cases specified, sand strong—who are appeared to the Convention, in the cases specified, sand strong—who are appeared to the Convention, in the cases specified, sand strong—who are appeared to the case specified to the case veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings

will tell you when. Even where no particular disorde is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something

of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly be cause the drug alone has not all the virtne that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large

bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsa-parilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, face no evidence of either its genuineness in point of authorship of its authenticity in point of authorship of its authenticity in point quished.

nood the market, until the name user is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intend tion from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

> PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS.

Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

## Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

Has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its vir tues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do

## Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

tery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient i the world for all the purposes of a family physic. of the faculty of the best medical schools, the Professors of the

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatmen that should be followed for the cure.

(REENSBORO MUTUAL LIFE IN-Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other There are other gentlemen in the legisla- preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's

# AYER'S AGUE CURE.

key in active operation. ious Headache, and Bilions Fevers, indeed for the whole of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company. class of diseases originating in biliary derangement,

Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, or on the lives of their slaves, will please address No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities Paints Olle to Propinties, Chemicals, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disjust now receiving the largest stock of the above-men-

That which protects from or prevents this disorder it prevails. Prevention is better than cure, for the Six delegates entered their protests against | patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "Cure" expels defence of Georgia against coercion or inva-sion. ken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheatest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within Mr. Hall, the Senator from this county, has Fever and Ague prevails, every body should have it and introduced a bill to amend the Constitution, use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped

ad never had the disease. Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Keuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headaohe, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient the protection this remedy affords.

PEPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS

SOLD BY PORTER & GORRELL, Greensborough:

W. J. Bingnam's, who has had considerable experience in teaching. He purposes prepairing students for College, and for the ordinary business of life. The Institute is situated in Guilford Co. N. C., 15 miles North West of Greensboro', and 17 miles East of Old Salem, octil

In ufactured Fabrics—having been the FIRST to introduce them in this market ten years ago. Come and make your purchases where you will find the real Simon Pure. We have a large supply, now on hand. ATTACHMENT.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the and active effort will be made to promote the moral and and board in highly respectable families convenient to

For further information apply to A. P. Pickard, Principal, at Oak Ridge, Guilford Co., N. C. 22-tf TRIMMINGS, Ladies' Cloaks and Shawls Gentlemen's Sewing Machine for Sale.—I have a first CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS and SHOES. Groceries fice in Lexington, the 2nd Monday in Nov. 1860. of every description, and in short, every thing usually found in a general store, which I will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit. J. F. JOLLEE.

advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.

19-tf

E. F. WATSON.

promptly attended to.

July 24, 1855.

ANDREW CALDCLEUGH

October 25th.

QUAKER CITY Sewing Machines.

CEDAR HILL FOUNDERY AND MA-

Castings, Mill-Gearing and Fixtures, Machinery for

ness, with the skill of their workmen make them confident of giving general satisfaction. For success, they

rely upon the faithfulness of their work and a liberal

ticulars, address A. A. Patillo, at Yanceyville, or the

Voung's Smut and Screening Ma-

my Smut Machines are as good as can be made in any

other factory in North Carolina, I would refer to the

following persons, who are using my machine:—
John I. Shaver, Salisbury, N. C.; R. C. Pearson,
Morganton, N. C.: Tire Glenn, Red Plains, Yadkin Co.,

well Co., N. C., and many others if required.

Add N. L.C. J.O., Manufacturer,

apr 27 84-tr

Hillsboro', N. C.

ENTERED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS.

BAKER & COS)

MEDICINAL TRANSPARENT

154 NORTH 3rd STREET, RHILADELPHIA.

Its use, if fairly tried, will soon restore the tone of the

lijestive organs, invigorate the blood, give general ro-

undity to the figure, and add energy to the mind and

nary tonics had been vainly exhausted. It affords

ourishment to the body when no other can be borne,

For Weakness, Wastings, and every form of debility, its

It may be taken without disrelish by the most deli-

cate patient, and retained without effort in the most

sensitive stomach. Its superiority, in this and other

important characteristics of genuinness, has guaranteed

for it the commendations of the most eminent physi-

cians throughout the States ;- the written testimony

hould be careful to purchase Oil of undoubted repu-

tation if they desire the most active and immediate ad-

vantages of the remedy. That which we prepare has

Importers and dealers in Drugs Medicines, &c.

Paints, Oils, &c .- PORTER & GORRELL are

ioned articles ever offered in this market. One of the

firm has just returned from the northern markets,

where he has been for several weeks selecting with extreme care every article pertaining to the drug

business. We especially invite the attention of Phy-

sicians to our unusally heavy stock and splendid as-

sortment. We feel confident that we can fill their or-

ders with excellent quality of Drugs, and on such lib-

G. L. MEENLEY

AND

North Carolina, Guilford County,-

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1860.
B. C. Williams vs James S. Moring. Attachment

eral terms, as to give entire satisfaction.

D. P. WEIR, Treasurer.

For Sale in Greensboro by PORTER & GORRELL.

decided evidences of superiority over other brands.

Manufactured only by JOHN C. BAKER, & Co.

nervous system. Its value has been remarkably evi-

lenced by its wonderful restorative powers, when ordi

and furnishes the frame with fat in a truly remarkable

For Consumption and Bronchitis,

prative properties are unrivalled

University of Pennsylvania,

Jefferson College of Philadelphia.

For Scrofula in all its developments,

I chine.—That Mill-owners may be satisfied

subscribers at Pactolus, N. C.

CEO. W. CLAPP, Sup't.

C. & D. PERKINS.

49 tf

patronage. All orders promptly attended to. Address, Alamance P. O., Guilford Co., N. C.

of for the State of North Carolina. Infering these machines to the public, we do a withil confidence that they will give entire satisfac-tion. We do honestly believe that this machine is the best apted to all kinds of sewing—from the coarsest kerse to the finest Swiss muslins—of suy other ma-chinehat has been patented, from the fact that our machine has two holes on the bed plate, one for fine mache has two holes on the bed plate, one for fine sewis and one hole for coarse sewing. We have sold betwe seven and eight thousand dollars of the Qua-ker (y machines in North Carolina, and we feel that the retation of the Quaker City machine is fully establied. Persons wishing our machine without the case could send us \$50. The machine with case is sold \$65. We sell the hemmers at \$5; oil-can, 25 cents crew-driver, 25; needles \$1.00 per dozen,— Perso that wish any references as regards the Qua ker C. machine, we can refer them to over one hundred gitlemen in the State that are using our machines. Send | your orders for machines. They shall be

mar 30-80

\$50 REWARD .-- Raanway from the QRD,-Intending to move by the 1st of March. subscribers on the 20th of May last their A 1860 to the house now occapied by Messra-McKiny, Flood & Co., (at the Market House,) we avail oselves of this method to inform our friends and man George; about 25 years of age, yellow com-plexion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, quick spoken, laughs frequently and loud when in conversation, the pulc generally, of the proposed change, and to assure em, that with enlarged facilities for conductwears his hair long, and is a little round shouldered, and weighs about 170 or 175 pounds. George is an unusually smart and fine looking Negro; he formerly belonged to Mr. Sami Bethel of Caswell county, and is ing ournsiness, we shall be prepared to offer for CASH or to hmpt paying dealers on short time, the usual variety Goods kept in a first-class Grocery House, supposed to be in his former neighborhood. The at the lest market rates. above reward will be given for said negro if confined Returng thanks for the generous patronage heretoin any jail so that I get him again. For further par-

prompe attended to.

ore extided to us, we hope to have the opportunity, at our is location, of serving our friends and the public, such manner as to merit a continuance of their fars. GRASTY & RISON. Danvis, Va., Eebruary 20, 1860. As Agats for the sale of Reese's Manipulated Gua

-which is equal to the Peruvian, and \$10 in the ton cheaper-we are prepared to furnish it from our Store, or upon stice, from Ringgold or North-side Stations at the Riemond price, adding freight. Sed in your Orders in time.

GRASTY & RISON.

N. C.; Joseph Medley, Ansonville, Anson Co., N. C.; Giles Mebane, Mebanesville, N. C.; M. L. Holmes, High Point Picture Gallery. D L. Clarkformerly of Virginia, and C. Price, of North Carolina, we associated themselves under the firm and Gold Hill, N. C.; Gen. S. F. Patterson, Lenoir, Caldstyle of CARK AND PRICE, for the purpose of es-tablishing and conducting a peramanent GALLERY in the town High Point, and will furnish to the public THE TRUE AND GENUINE. any style picture desired, in the highest perfection of the art, om the smallests photographic miniature, to a life-ze Oil-painting, and embracing all the various stas and sizes of Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, Cameotype Patent Leather, Oriental Melainotype, (an improvment by Mr. Price,) Color-type in Oil and Stereoscopit; pe. This last is a recent invention, presenting a ust natural and beautiful appearance, of life size, vived through a magnifying lens connected with the car,

Mr. C. othe firm, is a professional Painter, studied his art undethe immortal Sully, of Philadelphia, and has been enged in the same from his youth to the present time He is the author of the Painting of the "Burial of it Saviour," now on exhibition. He guar antees that a piece shall pass from his easel but such as shall giventire satisfaction. He uses Woodward's Patent Solar amera, by which wonderful instrument a perfect phograph of the subject, or an enlarged per-fect copy of miniature, is correctly thrown upon the canvass or opaper. This produces a picture with all the features rrect to the life, but may be improved in the coloring ad expression by the finishing touch of the Painter's rush. By this process persons may have the minimum of deceased or absent friends pro luced to life ze by simply sending us the miniatu and describin the color of the eyes, the hair &c.

Mr. P. haseen in the business for some years, and has met with abounded success, and has been turning out pictures i unrivaled excellence, specimens which may been by calling at the Gallery. Instruction-n Ambrotyping &c., given on reasona-ble terms, and certificate of proficiency furnished those who shalsuccessfully study the art with us.

Our prices wll range from the lowest, say \$1,00, for simply Amotypes, &c., to life-size Oil Painting from \$25,00 to\$150.00 Rooms for tl present at Barbee's Hetel. CLARK AND PRICE.

WALKEPS CORN HUSKER .-- A NEW V and usefuinvention, for which we have just ob-tained a Patent. A Good corn husker is a machine Term, A. D. 1860. most needed an most useful. With this machine, one hand can husk om thirty to thirty-five bar- dian, A. H. Marsh and Thomas J Walker. Philadelphia College of Medicine and other Invalids markable for its implicity, cheapness and durability. and will require ut a few minutes to satisfy the most incredulous of it practical utility. This Machane is one among the for new invention that will STAND

States of the Unin as early as possible, a rare oppor-SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

This Company offers inducements to the public which tunity to MAKE MONEY will be offered to those who It is economical in its management, and prompt in the payment of its losses.

The insured for life are its members, and they partithe subcriber at Geensbe WM. E. EDWARDS, Agent.

cipate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid LUMBER! Lumber!! — Having purchased the STEAM AW MILLS situated a few miles in, but also on a large and increasing deposite capital A dividend of 67 P cent, at the last annual meeting West of Thomasvils, and formerly belonging to Dr. R. W. Glenn, I am pepared to fill, on short notice, all orders for LUMBR of every description. All per-sons who are not indebted to me for Lumber, are hereby notified not o pay the same except to myself or my order, and not t J. K. Bond. All orders for Lumper addressed to mat Thomasville, Davidson county, North Carolina, wil be promptly attended to. 1675feb 15 VALENTINE CROTTS.

ARRIAGE HOP .- I have just put up commodious Shp on my lot in the eastern par of town where I wil be pleased to receive a call from any one wishing anything in my line. I will either have on hand or male to order, Carriages, Rockaways, Buggies, &c., whichwill be sold on accommodating terms. And I will promptly repair such work as may de left at my shp. I would hereby return my grateful thanks for ils liberal patronage heretofore received, and hope thatmy long experience in the bu-siness, and street atention to my work will ensure M. B. ARMFIELD.

We have nov in Store and for Sale. w the largest stort of Goods in Western Carolina, an I offer them at LOVER PRICES, for CASH, than they can be found. Any person buying twenty dollars worth or more of Dry foods, and paying cash, shall be entitled to five per cent discount. November, 1856. W. J. McCONNEL.

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill Stones. The genuine Anke brand Cloths of all Nos. from to 11 inclusive, kept is full supply on hand. French Burr Mill Stones of anysize to order, and warranted, Burr Mill Stones of any size to order, and warranted, delivered at Wilmingtor Fayetteville, or any Station on that the defendant G. H. Forkner is resident of the North Caroline Pail Read the North Carolina Rai Road, R. G. LINDSAY,

Orner of Elm and Market St. orth Carolini Yadkin County. In Equity... Crawfor W. Williame.

Jesse Wiliams & others, Supplemental Bill. In this case it appearing that the defendanta William

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James S. Moring, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so conceals himself that the ordina-Williams, Ellis D. Williams, William Carten and wife ry process of law cannot be served on him.—It is therfore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in
the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, notifying the Susanah, Thomas Ellis Villiams Thomas Hobson and said defendant to be and appear before the Judge of therefore ordered that jubication be made in the our Superior Court of Law, at the Court to be held for Greenshough Patriot for its said defendants to appear the county of Guilford, at the Court House in the town of Greensborough, on the fourth Monday after the held for the County of Yidkin, at the Court House in fourth Monday in March, 1861, then and there to plead, Yadkinville, on the first Nonday after the 4th Monday answer or demur, or the case will be heard exparte as in Febuary next,-then and there to plead, answer or demur to the said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso Witness, Wm. D. Trotter, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the fourth Monday after the fourth Monday of cause exparte as to them. will be entered against them and the cause set for be-

MILES M. COWLES, C. M. E. North Carolina Davidson County.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Clinard, the defendant, is not an Court of Pleas and Quarter Sassings, November Methodist P. F. College, Jamestown N. C. The 4th Sesssion will commence January 2nd, inhabitant of this State ; It is therefore ordered that Term, 1860. 1361. Tuition as the first session. Board \$7.50 per publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro', month. Lights extra. For further information address 17-2m J. S. RAY, Sec, Patriot, for the said defendant to be and appear before the justices of said Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at the Court House in Lexington on the 2nd Monday The attention of one all is invited in February 1861, then, and there, to replevy, plead, L to the Fall and Winter Stock of Goods, at J. F. answer or demnr, or judgment will to law, and the case heard exparts. answer or demur, or judgment will be taken according

Witness, C. F. Lowe, Clerk of our said Court, at Of-C F LOWE, C. C. C. By L. C. Hanes, D. C. C.

\$100 REWARD!-We will give a reward of fifty dollars for the delivery of our boy Watsonville Female Seminary.—The Spring Session of this School will commence on the first Monday in February, 1861 and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of Teachers, and no pains will be spared to promote the advancement of young ladies who may patronize us.

DAINTING. — THE UNDERSIGNED IS PRE pared to do House, Sign and Ornamental Painting at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons who are desirous of engaging his services in the above business, will please call and see him at his residence at Rich Fork, Davidson county, or address him feet ten inches high, dark complection, white teeth, and weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds.

DONNELL & HIATT.

North Carolina, Randolph County. Hugh L. Brown Administrator of Will att. Green, dec'd

Robert Green, Joseph Elwell and his wife Sally. Daniel Blackwell, and his wife Pierry Ann. John McMillan and his wife Charlotte: James Green, Wm. Green, Richard Johnson and his wife Elsa anne; George Green, and Catherine Green. Green, and Catherine Green.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND TO PAY DEBTS. In this case, it appearing to the entireaction of the Court, that Daniel Blackwell and his wife Piercy Ann, defendants in said case, are non-rosid ants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensburguch Patriot, notifying said Blackwell and wife, of the pendency of this petition, and requiring them so be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Piers and Quarter Sessions to be hald for the country of Handler and Court of Pierce and Quarter Sessions to be hald for the country of the forthold the Court House in Ashabore' on the forthold the court of the forthold the Court House in Ashabore' on the forthold the court of the court o dolph at the Court House in Ashaboro, on the first Monday in February, 1861, and then and there to plend, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro con-fesso will be entered, and the same heard or parte as

office, the lat Monday in November, A. 1 1860. Issued 24th of November, 1660. B. P. HOOVER, C. C. C. Per adv. \$5.

Washington Rush and Benjamin Rush, surviving Executors of the last will and testament of M chael Rust,

John Gaddis and wife Sally, Calvin Hill and wife Polly, Penuel Arnold and wife Cynthia; Zindri L kle and wife Hannah; Rebecca Rush, Allen Pearce and hife Dorcas, William N. Rush, adm'r. of William Rush of reased, and William Commons.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, John Gaddis and wife Sally, Allen Pearce and wife Dorcas, and William Commons are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, a liftying said non-resident defendants of the pendancy of this suit, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Bundolph at the Court House in Asheboro', on the first Monday in February, 1801, then and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiff's petition, or judgment pro confesse will be entered ex parts

B. F. HOOVE, C. C. C. North Carolina, Randolp county. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessio's, Movember Term, A. D. 1860.

and the heirs at law of Fanny Lambert, dec'd; late wife SALE OF LAND FOR PARTITION.

essive weeks in the Greensboro' Patrica, notifying said efendants of the filing of this petition and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Randelph, at the Court House of Asheboro' on the first Monday in February, 1861, and ther and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be entered, and said petition

leard ex parte as to them. Witness, Benj F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 1st Monday in November, 1860 Issued the 24th of November, 1860.

B. F. HOOVER, C. C. C.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND FOR PARSITION.

THE TEST, andgo into general use upon its own Court, that the defendants, Jesse Wallar. Harrison Walker, and William Bradly and his wife Nancy, re-As we are derous of introducing it into all the side beyond the limits of this State. It is therefore or dered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six successive week, notifying may desire to purhase State rights. Persons at a dis- said non-resident defendants of the filing of this pertance desiring futher particulars will please address tion, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro' on the first Monday in February, 1861, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said

Witness, Benj. E. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, Issued the 10th day of December, 186 B. F. HOOVER, C. C. C.

North Carolina, Rockin thom Co.-Pleasant Black, Aum'r of Thomas Jenkans Dec'd.

Petition to sell real estate for the payment of debts. It appearing that the next of kin, of Thomas Jenkins ased, whose names are unknown :- raide beyond the limits of this State; It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six successive weeks, in the Greensborough Patriot, notifying the said defendants, (whose names are onknown,) of the filing of this Peti tion, and that they personally be and appear, before the Justices of the next term of said court, to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the Court House in Wentworth, on the fourth Monday In February next, there to plend; answer or demur, or the same will be heard exparte as to them.

ourt, at office in Wentworth, the 8th day of January,

21-6w pradv\$5 W. M. ELLINGTON, C. C. C. North Carolina Surry County.-

this State ; It is therefore ordered that made for six successive weeks, in the Patriot, for the said defendant to app term of the Court of Equity, to be held of Surry, at the Court House, in Donson on the 4th Monday in February next, then and there, to plend answer, or demor. otherwise judgment pro confesso will be granted and the case let over to be heard expante. Witness, S. Graves, Clerk and Master, of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of Asgust, 1860. 21-6w pradv\$5 S. GRAVIII, C. M.

North Carolina Guilford County. -Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November John W. Thomas, President of Glenganna Female

John W. Thomas, vs. same. ATTACHMENTS.

Witness. Lyndon Swaim, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1860. LYNDON SWAJM, C. C. C. ndv21ca

A. H. Motley, and brothers.

appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, andants J. G. S. Weatherford and W. J. M. Thomas are not inhabitants of this State; It is therefore order ed by the Court that publication be made in the Greens boro' Patriothor six weeks, for the said defendants to be, and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Seasions, to be held for the county of Rockingham, at the

February next, then, and there, to repair the swer, or demur, or judgment final will be a treed against them, and the property levied on, sold to the satisfaction of the plaintiffs demands.

Witness, William M. Ellington, cherk of our said Witness, William M. Ellington, clerk of our said Court, at office, in Wentworth, the fe oth Monday of

November, A. D. 1860. 17-6w W. M. ELLINGTON, C. C. & JOS. UTLEY, GROCER AND COMMISSION

Witness, Benj. P. Hoover, Clerk of an Asid Court, at

Jorth Carolina. Randolph county.

deceased,

PETITION FOR FINAL SETTLE SENT.

as to them.

Witness, Benj. P. Hoover, Clerk of said Court, at office the 1st Monday in November, 1860.

Issued 12th day of November, 1860.

Isajah Craven, Sen , Wm. Stephenson and wife Delila,

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the deschants, William Stelleson and his wife Delila, and the heirs at law of Fany Lambert, are not inhabitants of this State. It is prefere ordered by the Court, that publication be more for six suc-

North Carolina, Randwigh county. long sought aft. by our farmers, as being one of the Thomas Fuller and wife Sandy, David W. Parter and

rels of corner day, leaving the shuck in a most admirable andition for feeding stock. It is remost admirable andition for feeding stock. It is removed the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in a most admirable and relevant to the shuck in t

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the

the said petition heard ex parte as to them office the 1st Mondoy in November, 1860.

The next ofkin, of the said deceased, names unknown.

Witness, William M Ellington, Cerk of our said

Elisha Banner. G. H. Forkner,

21-6w pradv\$5 Term, 1860 Seminary, vs. J S. Mooring.

In these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that J S. Mooring, the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; It therefore is on, cred by Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks in the Greenshorough Patriot, for said detendant to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, at the Court House in Greensboro', on the third Monday of Febuary next: then and there to reply vy, plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be taken pro confesso according to law.

J. G. S. Westherford, and W. J. M. Thomas: Original Attachment Levied.

Court House in Wentworth, on the fourt Monday in February next, then, and there, to replay plead, an-