

THE PATRIOT.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY
A. W. INGOLD,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Price, Three Dollars per Annum.

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Advertisements will be inserted in THE PATRIOT at the price of ONE DOLLAR per square of eight lines or less for the first insertion, and FIFTY CENTS for each continuance.

A liberal deduction will be made in favor of those who may desire to advertise quarterly or yearly.

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ORATION ON THE LIFE AND CHARACTER OF

JOHN M. MOREHEAD,
Late Governor of North Carolina.

Delivered at Wentworth on Tuesday the 26th of February, 1867, before the members of the Bar, and the citizens of the county of Rockingham, at their request, by the Hon. JOHN KERR, of Caswell.

CORRESPONDENCE.

WESTWORTH, February 26th, 1867.
At a meeting of the citizens and members of the Bar this day held in the Court House in Wentworth, on motion Robert B. Watt, Esq., was called to the Chair. Hon. J. R. McLean offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting be tendered to the Hon. John Kerr, for his able and eloquent Address upon the life and character of the late Gov. John M. Morehead, and that he be requested to furnish a copy of the same for publication.

Resolved, That the Hon. A. M. Scales, Geo. L. Aiken, Esq., Dr. E. T. Brodnax, Hon. D. S. Reid and John H. Dillard, Esq., be appointed a Committee to communicate the proceedings of this meeting to Mr. Kerr, which were unanimously adopted. ROBT. B. WATT, Ch'mn.

HON. JOHN KERR: Sir—In obedience to the above Resolutions we have the honor and the pleasure to tender to you the thanks of all who heard your truly eloquent and appropriate Address this day delivered and in the name of the Bar and the community at large, we earnestly solicit a copy of the same for publication. Allow us to express our own gratification, and to add our solicitation to that of the meeting.

A. M. SCALES,
D. L. REID,
GEO. L. AIKEN,
DR. E. T. BRODNAX,
JOHN H. DILLARD.

WESTWORTH, February 26th, 1867.
GENTLEMEN—Your note of this date accompanied with a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the Bar, and citizens of the county of Rockingham, held this day in Wentworth, has been received. The copy of my Address which you request me to furnish for publication shall be placed at your disposal in due time.

I am deeply impressed with thankfulness to my brethren of the Bar, and to the people of Rockingham for the generous spirit in which they received my humble effort to render a tribute of honor to the memory of one of the greatest men our State has ever cherished or ever lost, and can but regret, that the tribute itself falls so far short of doing justice to the merits of the illustrious subject to which it refers. With high respect and warm regard, I remain your friend, and obedient servant.

JOHN KERR.
Gen. A. M. Scales, David S. Reid, Geo. L. Aiken, E. T. Brodnax, John H. Dillard, Committee.

ORATION.

"Great men are the guide posts and landmarks in the State. The credit of such men, at court and in the nation, is the sole cause of all the public measures."

Such was the opinion of Burke, himself the greatest statesman of Europe, at the brightest era of its statesmen.

It is sustained by the testimony of History and the reflections of all well-informed minds.

We are forced to respect great men.—Their influence for good or for evil is to a great extent irresistible. If they be virtuous we should likewise honor them, and thus aid them in their laudable aims, and incite others to imitate their high examples.

But great men reflect as well as receive honor. States and Kingdoms are exalted, and rendered illustrious by the talents and virtues of those whom they produce or whom they cherish.

Old Greece and Rome, have escaped oblivion, only because of the great men who are prominent in their annals—whose deeds impart life and immortality to their histories.

History itself, when well written, is little else than the biographies of the master spirits who shape and direct the affairs of nations. Commendations, large or small, must ever be indebted for respectability, and influence, chiefly, to the individuals of high moral and mental worth who may be identified with them.

These reflections may lead us to appreciate properly the duties and proprieties of the present occasion.

We are assembled to render homage to the talents and virtues, and respect to the memory of one of the most gifted sons of North Carolina.

In the month of August last, John Motley Morehead having with eminent usefulness and fidelity, served his generation, like the old monarch of Israel, "fell on sleep, and was laid unto his fathers."

The State which nurtured him, and which he so long and so faithfully served, mourns him still with the unaltered sorrow of a true maternal heart; and from every section in her boundaries, we have received unequivocal expressions of the high estimation in which he was held while living, and of the deep sense of the loss she has sustained by his death. He was indeed her true representative man. His character was after the model of her own. He was great without ostentation. His talents were useful rather than shining. He was unambitious, save of honors which sought him, or were obtained without intrigue or base surrender to the immoral currents of popular sentiment. In fine, though her son only by adoption and nurture, he bore her venerable image in a more striking development than any other one of her children. He was very dear to her heart, and she was equally so to him.

He was born, as is well known, in the adjoining county of Pittsylvania, State of

Virginia, on the 4th day of July, 1796. At a very early stage of his infancy his parents removed to this county and settled upon the waters of the Dan. In this important position among the people of this county, he was brought up from the tender age of two years, and is therefore to be regarded to all intents as a son of Rockingham. Here his childhood, youth, and earlier manhood were passed; and from the natural objects and social influences of this county, he derived his first lasting impressions of human life, arising outside of the family circle, and here too, his earliest friendships were formed, and the first displays were made of the talents and genius with which God had endowed him.

It is peculiarly proper then that the people of Rockingham should make known to the world, their high appreciation of his character, and aim to impress upon the minds of their sons, the lesson his successful life so strikingly teaches, and thus gather the harvest of the county the harvest of honor he has sown, and perpetuate for their children the inspiring influence of his example.

The proper discharge of the service your kindness has assigned to me, requires that I shall present him to your contemplation both in his private and his public relations.

A beneficent Providence confers upon the children of men no earthly gift, more precious, more inestimable, than that of good parents—parents who properly love and rightfully train their offspring under a deep sense of responsibility to society and to God. This gift was vouchsafed to him of whom I now speak.

He was the son of John Morehead, Esquire, late of this county who was well known to some of the older persons now present. A prominent magistrate in his day, he was distinguished for his probity and his genial temper in his general intercourse—while in the family circle he was venerated and almost idolized for his gentleness, gentleness, and uniform loving kindness by which he constantly diffused the sun-rays of happiness on "the loved ones at home."

His mother was Obadiah Motley, a native of Virginia, as was his father also. His parents were united in marriage in 1789, and he was their first born son who lived to maturity, and was their pride.—From his mother he inherited some of the most striking of his mental and moral features. Indeed, in a majority of cases, it is the mother "that makes the man."

From her tones of voice, heard in song and in colloquy, the infant catches his first conceptions of gentleness and love, and from her precepts he learns his first lessons of virtue or of vice as influenced by her, his tender heart is made susceptible upward to the high invitations of duty and religion, or inclined downward to the Circean style of sloth and sensuality.

These first impressions may in some instances be counteracted by the strong character of the father, but they are never entirely eradicated. Their effect upon the destiny of the child will be exhibited in degrees more or less striking throughout the entire course of life.

The mother of my lamented friend, was possessed of mental faculties of no ordinary cast, and of moral qualities which eminently fitted her to train her offspring for the struggles of life. She was tender and affectionate, and won the hearts of her children. She was frugal and industrious and enforced these habits on them. She was strict in discipline, without being capricious or tyrannical in her humors.—She recognized the fifth commandment as fundamental in household government, and would neither excuse nor wink at the slightest disregard of its sacred injunction. Her authority was maintained not by operating on the servile fears of her children, but by the magic power of maternal love, in happy combination with maternal dignity. In the practical application of her system of government, a constant requisition of her children was that they should avoid bad company.

When permitted to visit places of public resort on public occasions, the length of time they could remain was prescribed with exactness, and in no case were they allowed to linger about such places until the shades of dusk came on, when the prevalent habits of the times rendered it certain that demoralizing exhibitions of intemperance and other vices would occur to contaminate their young hearts and minds.—

And as they never went from home without her approbation so they remained their appointed time with cheerful self-approving hearts and returned to meet a smiling face and receive the maternal kiss, and relate the incidents of their juvenile travels to the ever-willing ears of their beloved parents.

Can any picture be more attractive than this? A father and mother in the full fruition of conjugal happiness—the children under strict but gentle and healthful discipline—and all constituting a circle in which the father's amiability and the mother's affection, until the shades of dusk came on, when the prevalent habits of the times rendered it certain that demoralizing exhibitions of intemperance and other vices would occur to contaminate their young hearts and minds.—

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ed always to his studies with redoubled vigor." At college the same industry and energy marked his course, and he there gave assurance of his future eminence by the laurels he won in competition with such classmates, as John Y. Mason, of Virginia and James K. Polk, of Tennessee. Leaving the University, he entered himself a student of law in the office of the late Judge Archibald D. Murphy a man of rare attainments—of talents and genius of the highest order. From this eminent preceptor he learned in addition to the principles of the common law, much that enabled him to display in his subsequent career, his consummate art and address as an advocate.

Those who knew Gov. Morehead intimately will remember his abiding fondness for and great admiration of the gifted man with whom he studied for his profession. He delighted to speak of his efforts at the bar, and often instructed while he amused the younger members of the profession with anecdotes illustrative of his varied powers. Finishing his studies he was licensed and came to the bar at Rockingham in 1819.

For the first three years of his professional life this village was the place of his residence—and here he formed attachments, which subsequent vicissitudes neither destroyed nor weakened.

Among the friends of his early years, to whom I have heard him refer with affectionate warmth, was the late Robert Galloway, the younger, with whom he lived during his residence here on terms of a perfect union of hearts. He lamented his untimely death as a public calamity, and mourned it to the last as a personal bereavement.

He loved him also as a friend not only, but he esteemed him also as a "gentle sweet counsel" touching the duties of life. But death breaks the dearest ties of earth—yet it cannot separate forever the spirits of congenial beings—who but begin in time, friendships and loves which continue through eternity. After a separation of more than thirty years—these two friends have met again.

Governor Morehead, on coming to the Bar, soon obtained a competent practice, became prominent and rapidly rose to eminence. "When I entered the profession in 1832, I met him here at the May Term of the county court, and found him occupying the position of leader on his circuit. I was pleased with his appearance, was attracted by his amenity and fascinated by his talents.

His personal presence was imposing, his face beamed with kindness, and when he addressed the court and jury, I heard him with delight and was filled with admiration. Then began with me an attachment to him which never ceased during his life, but which was strengthened by many tokens of kindness on his part, that were more sensibly felt, because they were believed to be the offspring of sincere regard and not of calculating selfishness.

While residing here he was elected in 1822 to the Legislature, and returned as one of the members of the House of Commons for this county. What role he played in that session I know not, but it is certain his talents and attainments were such as to secure him high position in such a body. In the same year another event in his life occurred, which perhaps was the most potent in its influence on his subsequent career, of any that could have taken place. He was united in marriage to Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of the late Col. Robert Lindsay, of Guilford. Man with all his pretensions to dignity in the scale of being—with his claim to superiority as "lord of this terrestrial sphere," is nevertheless in civilized society under a moral subservience to woman. By the action of those influences which have their fountain in the spirit and genius of the age of chivalry, woman has risen from a condition of quasi slavery to the height of sovereign Queen-Regnant in the hearts of men, and her way for good or for evil is next to irresistible. To be happily married, therefore, is a blessing of God, the richest in enjoyment and benefits of any that has been allowed our race since the fall.

The affectional respect of a wife for her husband—her glad participation of the joys of his prosperity—her cordial sympathy in his sorrows and suggestions in adversity—her countless ministrations of love, in sickness and in sorrow—these, constitute the elements of power, by which her throne is established and her reign is perpetuated, and all true brave knightly hearts are proud to acknowledge the allegiance to her, and would die if need be for the maintenance of her government.—

Poetrons, only, voluntarily recoil from the duties and responsibilities of married life, and disown the sway of woman. All the advantages and bliss of a most fortunate marriage were in the dispensations of Providence allotted to Governor Morehead. The lady of his early, perhaps his first love, became the wife of his bosom, the mother of his children, the sharer of all his fortunes and feelings, his counselor and gentle guide for more than forty years.

There is no situation in which he was placed, where he showed with a more attractive lustre than in his family circle. His characteristic discretion and wisdom were displayed in his choice of a wife. Her qualities of heart and mind were exactly suited to his taste, and the congeniality between her and himself was striking even to a casual visitor to their hospitable home. They lived in the state of blessedness, which springs alone from such congeniality, themselves happy in one another, they diffused happiness to all around them, and guided their children more by the influence of this heaven-descended harmony than by the exercise of parental authority. Their children saw that they were happy, and were rendered so by mutual affection and mutual respect. They thus learned to love and respect one another, and became happy themselves in the society of each other. Home with all its sacred influences, was consecrated to them, and they were preserved from the manifold undercurrents of vice which flow without beyond the reach of the parental eye. In this domestic circle, we discover the true secret of the invaluable art of bringing up a family. The parents showed forth their virtues by inculcating—they were seen by their offspring to be attentive to all the duties of life—they were truthful in word and in heart—cheerful in temper, refined in sentiment and just in their judgments of others. In every such case as the one now before us, parents may be assured their children will shine with virtues reflected and virtues inherent and "will rise up, and call them blessed."

The canons of good taste forbid me to give you the best illustration of the truth of these observations. I can only say, in this presence, that the honored individual whose eulogy I am called to pronounce, was most signally rewarded, for the amenities and virtues he exhibited in the domestic circle, by the graces of his daughters and the sterling qualities of his sons.

His wife, advanced to a venerable age, still survives to enjoy this recompense and sheds the mild radiance of Christian piety, long professed, over the track of her closing life. To her is due the tribute of our admiration for her virtues, and of our thankfulness for the service she rendered her country in the assistance she gave her illustrious husband in his arduous labors for the public good.

Soon after his marriage, Governor Morehead left Rockingham, and became a citizen of Guilford county, in which he resided for the residue of his life. As in this, so in that county, he soon became the "foremost man of all," and was elected in 1827 to represent Guilford in the Legislature. It was at this session, that he came in conflict with John Stanley, in debate on a proposition, as I learn, having reference to a change in our judicial system.

Mr. Stanley was Speaker of the House of Commons at that time, and left the chair to reply to Mr. Morehead, and was in the act of doing so, when he was stricken down with paralysis.

It may have been by some deemed fortunate, for one so young and unpractised in debate as Gov. Morehead then was, to have thus escaped as he did, the scathing wit and argument of an orator so eminent and a parliamentary debater so accomplished as Mr. Stanley.

On the merits of the question in discussion between him, I know nothing—but of this I feel assured, that whatever Gov. Morehead undertook to maintain on that occasion, notwithstanding his youthfulness, he maintained with an ability that commanded the respect of his adversary, and was far beyond the reach of the ridicule with which Mr. Stanley was wont to assail those whom he opposed in debate. Stanley, it may be, was able to excel him in the beauties of rhetoric, purity of diction and the general graces of oratory, but I am not disposed to believe, from any production of his mind that I have seen and read, that he could have surpassed Governor Morehead in the force of argument.

How often Governor Morehead represented Guilford in the Legislature I am not informed—he was certainly however, a representative from that county, several times, prior to 1840, as well as several times after.

In 1840, he was placed in the lead of the Whig party of the State, as their candidate for Governor, and had for his competitor the Hon. Romulus M. Saunders the able champion of the Democratic party.

This is the most memorable political campaign in our annals, and the contest between the two gentlemen named was attended with many incidents of most exciting interest. It was the first time the State was ever canvassed by candidates for the office of Governor, and this novelty of itself, was not without great influence in attracting the attention of the people.

Large crowds assembled to hear them when they spoke, and their speeches were received with admiring plaudits by their hearers. But the political issues of the time were of much magnitude and intensely engaged the public mind. Each party confiding in its principles and fully satisfied with its champion, felt hopeful of success. The canvass was a protracted one. It opened in Orange in the second week in March and closed in the second week in August.

For five months the candidates were engaged in their laborious undertaking, traversing the State from the sea coast to the Tennessee and Georgia lines beyond the mountains. They frequently met, but did not always travel in the same direction at the same time. If either was absent, however, from a point where the other addressed the people, his place in debate was supplied by some party friend zealous in his cause. I witnessed several trials of skill and strength between them, and was bound to yield to both the homage of my admiration. Judge Saunders, having been long prominently connected with political pursuits, had more political information in the beginning of the canvass than Governor Morehead had, but in the art of influencing the masses by appeals to their interests and feelings, as well as in the force of legitimate argument, the latter was in my opinion greatly superior to the former.

Morehead was elected by a majority of about eight thousand, which, considering the state of public opinion previously, and the adverse influence of the party in power at the time, was triumphant. There is one circumstance connected with the history of that canvass, deserving special notice, as illustrative of Governor Morehead's peculiar power and address as a popular advocate.

He had been a political supporter of Gen. Jackson, having voted for him on two occasions for President in the Electoral College of North Carolina. When the Whig party was formed, however, he contrived to sort himself with it, and was accused by some of his old party associates of inconsistency and of abandoning his principles. He made no denial of the charge, and boldly maintained it, that he had not deserted the principles on which Jackson was brought into the Presidential office, nor Jackson himself, but that whilst he had remained, and was still, a steadfast Jackson man, his competitor, forsooth, had changed and become a Van Buren man.

To vain did his competitor endeavor to ridicule the idea, that Governor Morehead or any other man should be a better Jackson man than Jackson himself, who was also well known to be in favor of Van Buren, he persevered in maintaining it, with a strong array of proof, and carried the people with him, and to this day a large number of the original supporters of General Jackson believe and affirm that he was induced into office as Governor of the State on the first of January 1841, and then commenced a series of attacks upon him, which while they subjected his fortune to severe trial, were yet the occasion of the development of the highest and most sterling traits of his character. In office, he was, as is now conceded even by those who were once opposed to him, eminently firm and patriotic in the discharge of his duties—wielding all his influence,

personal and official, for the public good alone, unswayed by party, unseduced by the suggestions of passion aroused by a sense of personal injury, and unregarded by the motives of personal ambition.

He was re-elected Governor in 1842 and served his second term under all the embarrassments incident to having a majority against him in the Legislature and an Executive council composed entirely of his political opponents. His competitor in 1842 was the late Louis D. Henry, (a man of fine speaking talents, but whose health prevented him from canvassing the State thoroughly,) whom he defeated by a majority of about five thousand, notwithstanding at the time, the Whig party were in great apathy and discouragement, owing to the untimely death of Gen. Harrison, and the defection of Mr. Tyler.

With his second term as Governor closed his connection with politics except as a private citizen, until the year 1858, when he was returned to the Legislature, as a member of the House of Commons from Guilford. I served with him in the session of 1858-59, being myself a member from Caswell. Between the time of his retirement from the office of Governor, and his return to the Legislature, many conflicting interests had arisen out of the various rail road enterprises of the State. He was the first President of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, and under his auspices, as such, it was first put in operation, and was conducted successfully for a number of years.

By his administration of its affairs, he incurred much censure and formidable opposition. But now that time and death have combined to subdue passion, and remove prejudice, and repeated investigations have disclosed the difficulties of his situation, and the motives which governed his actions, he stands fully vindicated, and high praise is accorded him for the industry, energy and ability he displayed in managing the affairs of the Company. After years of laborious devotion of his faculties to the service of the corporation and the State, he retired, in the language of a just tribute from the pen of another, "fighting swindlers and contractors to the last."

It was in the House of Commons at the Session of 1858-59, that he was made the object of repeated attacks by several prominent and able members for his course generally in regard to our Rail Road system. The manner in which he met and repelled those attacks will be long remembered by all who witnessed the scene.— His seat in the Hall and my own were nearly contiguous. Just before he rose to answer his assailants, seeing that he was deeply excited, I stepped across the aisle, and whispered into his ear, "Governor, do your best. You are the most abused and most injured man in North Carolina." With an eye, flashing light through water at me, he promptly responded, "How shall I deal with them my friend?—shall I treat them gently, or shall I make myself the Wellington of the occasion and vanquish them completely?" "Play Wellington, said I, "he replied, with energetic action.

In a few moments he rose, and commenced his speech in tones of voice betokening just the degree of excitement so useful to him—so necessary to rouse the lion in him. And he did play Wellington, after man did, on battle field or in parliament.

Never was there a more brilliant victory won, than he achieved that day. His assailants were driven from all their positions in confusion, were pursued and routed "horse, foot and dragoon." They were men of no mean abilities,—they were strong men, and the house felt the shock of battle while the conflict lasted. But when he closed his defense, his assailants bore the air of deep dejection, and discomfiture.

The house was enraptured with the display of power on the part of Governor Morehead, and no further charges were heard against him—no other attacks upon him made during the session, but all other feelings and sentiments were merged in unbounded admiration of "the old man eloquent."

He was a member of the succeeding Legislature as Senator from Guilford, but I have no knowledge of his acts during the session. We were then upon the very verge of the conflict of arms, which has recently convulsed our great republic and laid us all in ruins.

He was selected, with Judge Rufin, Gov. Reid, George Davis and Daniel M. Barringer to represent North Carolina, in what was designated the "Peace Congress" which met in Washington in February 1861.

The object of this convocation of patriots and statesmen, was to avert if possible, by some fair and just adjustment of our differences, a dissolution of the Union, and the consequent calamities of civil war. Their efforts were unavailing, and some who went to that Congress opposed to a separation of the Southern States from the Union, returned in favor of it, as a measure of unavoidable necessity.

To this class, Gov. Morehead belonged. He had ever been a union man in sentiment and feeling, and always denied the right of a State to secede.

He was deeply imbued with the political teachings of Washington, and was accustomed to "to frown indignantly on every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest." He contemplated with exulting pride the moral sublimity of our attitude among the nations. Embracing, as our country does from east to west, the immense space between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, from north to south reaching from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico, with corresponding magnitude of dimensions from north east, to south east, and from north west to south west, with resources of subsistence, wealth and power, adequate to the accomplishment of all the just hopes of patriots and philanthropists, without the unnecessary shedding of a brother's blood, or the robbery of a sister State or nation—it was the anxious wish of his true heart, that the institutions of government established by our fathers should be preserved in their full integrity and strength, over all this imperial domain, and that their blessings might be diffused—not by force of arms—but by the force of truth throughout the earth.

But the malign influences which are ever at work against the best interests of man, and the glory of God, had for years been "concealing the ties which linked together the various parts" of our country, and finally brought us to the dire extremity of war.

When the potent issue became inevitable, Governor Morehead did not hesitate which side to take. With his

whole soul, he espoused the cause of his native land, and devoted all his resources of mind and estate to its defense. The war closed while he yet lived, closed by the most overwhelming defeat of the Southern States.

His personal losses were immense. The casualties of battle had sent deep mourning into the bosom of his family. Yet he murmured not, nor apologized for any service he had rendered his stricken and blasted country, but owned himself a patriot still—in adversity, more than in prosperity.

As a member of the Provisional Congress of the Confederate States to which he was sent by our State Convention, he displayed his accustomed diligence, sagacity and wisdom, and won the highest respect and confidence of President Davis, and then elevated Chief—since fallen, exalted from office, but still, thrice exalted—by his talents, exalted by his virtues, yet more exalted by his martyr-sufferings for liberty's most holy cause.

After his service in the Provisional Congress closed, he applied himself with singular industry to the duties of the private citizen in times of national discord and calamities.

He went to work and worked hard to aid in feeding and clothing the soldiers who were suffering and fighting for us away off in the war ranks; and he remembered, too, their aged fathers and mothers, their wives and their little ones, whom they had left behind at home.

Did he then visit and minister unto these disconsolate ones? Verily he did. But where is the evidence of the fact? It is not to be found in any thing he was ever heard to say about it. Certainly not. He dispensed his charities under the christian injunction—"not in his right hand did he know, what his right hand did not."

But his Samaritan deeds are not unknown, and will not be unremembered.

Go ask his steward at Leaksville what he was required to do for the poor by Gov. Morehead during the whole course of the war. Let that steward in his own way tell of the numbers who literally lived upon Gov. Morehead's bounties, and yet were supplied in such a way as to preserve their self-respect and prevent the humiliating consciousness on their parts of artificial dependence. That steward thus writes to me.

"The Governor was frequently solicited by poor women, when they found him here, for aid. This he rarely ever gave in person. He would waive the subject and state to them, that he was doing his part as much as he could afford, would tell him, they must not depend so much on him, but try to get some aid from others. He would then privately inquire of me about their circumstances, and what aid if any they had received, and let them have cotton, not in his name, or that he was knowing to it, but to let them have it, telling them we were not at liberty to sell on credit, but they could take it and pay for it when they were able.— This he intended as a gift, but did not allow them so to understand it."

Now this was doing a right thing in the right way. Many a poor heart has been pierced with anguish to the core, even when a kindness was dispensed to it by the manner in which it was done.

True charity has its seat deep in the soul, and shedding its influence over the conduct, is as careful of the mode of its deeds as of the deeds themselves.

But hear this steward again. In the same letter, together with several other like incidents he relates the following: "A young man who had been doing badly, in his farm, was about to leave and go to farming on his own account. The Governor settled off with him in full—I aided in the settlement. The Governor did not then say anything about doing any thing more for him, probably because he did not wish it known."

"As he bid the young man farewell, however, he said 'you are about to go to farming on your own account, take this small mite, in addition to your salary as a mark of my respect for your industry and faithful services, and if you need aid at any time call upon me.' The sum he thus gave him was a fifty dollar note worth at the time fifty dollars in gold, as I afterwards learned from the young man." But the detail of such acts of his would fill a volume. Let these two taken from a multitude of the same sort, serve as the illustration of his manner of responding to the appeals of the helpless and poor. His beneficence was not by any means confined to his employees. His deeds of kindness and generosity were limited to number only by the objects he met with standing in need of them. Yet he has been accused of cold unfeeling selfishness.

There are a thousand living hearts now beating strongly with gratitude to him that will indignantly repel the charge. Widows and orphans, and helpless maimed old, in numbers large, still live to vindicate by feeling acknowledgments of personal ministrations to them in their time of need—his honored name against the unjust aspersion. He was not a cold and selfish man. This whole community will proclaim the contrary to be true. To him it stands indebted for having relieved it of a heavy charge which but for his good management and liberality would have fallen upon it to support the wives and children of soldiers, and other indigent persons, during the late war.

The man of cold and selfish nature, though often apparently liberal to the rich and the great, is never so to the really lowly and abject. Gov. Morehead's benevolence and charity flowed down into the lowest valleys of human life. His slaves experienced the fruits of his all-reaching sympathies. He had nothing to look for in return from them, which could gratify vanity, or nourish pride—yet he was attentive to all their wants in sickness and in health, and their very appearance proclaimed the superior kindness and clemency which it was their lot to enjoy under his government. They loved him while he lived, and now that he is no more, some of them have been heard to say that could he have lived, they would have preferred being his slaves always to being free.

Well may they so feel and so express themselves, poor homeless outcasts! They are destined to discover, that the political philanthropy, which goes about like a deranged knight errant in search of adventures with imaginary evils, will supply them with no adequate substitutes for the blessings of which it has deprived them.

When the war closed, as I have already intimated, Gov. Morehead found himself a

great loser by its results. He not only lost his slaves of whom he was the owner of a large number, but he also lost a great amount of investments in Confederate bonds, and a very considerable sum of Confederate money which he had on hand. Except for a short time, when he was forced to do so in order to get supplies of indispensable necessity for the employees of his factory, he never refused to take Confederate money for any thing he had for sale, alighting as his reason for so doing, that it would have a tendency to discredit the currency and injure the Confederate cause if he pursued the opposite course. It was not from any want of foresight on his part, therefore that he had so much Confederate money on hand when the great catastrophe occurred. He declared to a friend, that he had staked all his interest on the Confederate cause, and was resolved to sink or swim with it, and would do nothing having the least tendency to injure it. But the loss of property, and money was not the only—not the greatest injury he sustained personally by the war.

Though naturally of a robust frame and strong constitution, he was when the war commenced verging upon the grand limit of the earthly pilgrimage generally allotted to man. His three score years and ten were well nigh run out, and he was already labor-worn and wearied by the exertions of his active life. The superadded cares and anxieties brought on him by the great national convulsion, pressed heavily on his spirits and energies—his physical powers gave way rapidly—his liver refused to perform its functions—he sickened with jaundice and he died—died full of years and full of honors, and passed to that spirit world "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

Thus I have endeavored to bring to view, some of the more prominent incidents of his life. It now remains for us to consider his character in the three aspects it presents—first as an individual—secondly as a lawyer and advocate—and thirdly as a patriot and statesman.

From what we have learned of his history, it must be apparent to all that he was a most grateful and dutiful son. This of itself afforded a strong guaranty of his future eminence. Neither in my reading, nor in my acquaintance with men, have I met with an instance of an habitually undutiful child who ever rose to great and honorable distinction. I here solemnly declare that I would never confide in the friendship, or trust to the integrity of any man, if I knew that he had been an ungrateful and undutiful son.

Were I in search of a wife, I would solicit the hand of no lady of whom it could be truthfully said, that she was an undutiful daughter.

while a worthy object attainable lies yet before you." These habits and mottoes suggest the causes of his own success in business. He was a man of principle, and was moved by the prompting of principle, rarely, if ever, by those of feeling, merely. He told me once that he was naturally prone, and strongly prone to the habits of indolence and that he labored from a sense of duty only. His friendships were cautiously formed, sincere, and abiding, acting in this respect upon the advice of Polonius to his son. He was free from envy, charitable in judging the motives of others, and just in acknowledging their merits. He never indulged in detraction. He was forgiving and magnanimous to his enemies, and rarely spoke of injuries and aspersions, which a majority of men resort to with bitter recrimination. His moral habits in all respects were pure and elevated. He was temperate in all things as "those who strive for the mastery" should be, and those who gain it generally are. He used no profane language, nor those less than profane, but vulgar expletives so frequently heard from the lips of gentlemen. He was social and genial in temper, delighting in the pleasures of refined society and abundant in anecdote. He was neat and tasteful in his dress, bland and dignified in his manners.

Of his religious faith, I know and can say but little. Many years ago he held a conversation with me in this village upon this grave subject. He then acknowledged its paramount claims to the attention of all men, and advised me as he might address himself upon the subject, to seek it promptly in early life, lead the advance in years and the dull render more difficult the surrender it demands. He was I believe a pretty regular attendant upon the ministrations of its sanctuary, and a liberal contributor to the support of the church of that branch of the church to which his wife and other members of his family belonged.

In the closing scene of his life, which occurred at the Rock Bridge Alum Springs in Virginia, he accepted with thankfulness the pious offices of the ministers of Christ, who invoked for him on his dying pillow, the grace of regeneration and eternal life, and to the devoted wife of his bosom, he sent the consoling message that he trusted in the Saviour, in whom she trusted.

To enable us to estimate correctly his character as a lawyer and advocate, it is necessary to advert to the influences under which he commenced and ran his professional course. Greatness is a relative quality, and the term imports more or less according to circumstances. A man may be justly considered great, when viewed in reference to one period of time or one state of society, who would not be so considered, when viewed in reference to another. Our judgment in the matter of greatness is often formed by comparison. The greatness of a discovery in art or science is determined by the usefulness of its results; the greatness of men, by the fruits of their lives, not only, but by those and other things.

Julius Caesar is proven to have been great by his uniform success in accomplishing all the important ends he aimed at, until he was slain. The first Napoleon, was perhaps yet greater than he, though less successful on account of the greater obstacles he had to encounter. Wickliffe, the morning star of the Reformation, was in mental and moral qualities equal if not superior to Luther, yet he effected far less than Luther, owing to the deep darkness of the age in which he lived, and therefore ranks lower in the scale of greatness. In obscure communities, an individual may be distinguished for his talents, by contrast with the dull mediocrity that surrounds him. A great man in Florida, would have been rated as a common one in Athens.

Governor Morehead came to the bar in 1819, a little past the meridian of the very brightest era in the juridical annals of North Carolina.

The first quarter of the current century was illustrated in our State by a fraternity of lawyers of the highest order of natural gifts, and of profound learning in the science of law. Among the professional lights of the time alluded to were William Gaston and John Stanley, Edward Graham and Moses Morehead, Gavin Hogg and Treadwell Strong and Toomer, Eccles and Strange.

Others were of the Eastern and Cape Fear groups, while in the middle and Western groups, we had Peter Brown, Sewell, George E. Badger, Wm. H. Haywood and Thomas P. Devereux, Duncan Cameron, William Norwood, Murphy and Nash, Vance, Ruffin, Settle and Shepherd, Archibald Henderson, James Martin, Joseph Wilson, and David F. Caldwell and others well worthy of association with those I have named, together constituting a resplendent galaxy, certainly not surpassed or equaled by any, on this continent. The older class of the gentlemen referred to, were when Gov. Morehead entered the profession in their occurrent; and the western horizon was in a blaze with their descending glories; the younger were rising in the opposite quarter of the heavens, and quickly became lords of the ascendant. It is no small tribute to him to say that at such a time with the public mind familiar with such examples he so rapidly to eminence and in his own circuit of practice became master of the first position.

Nor was he without formidable rivalry in his ascent to fame. Among the most prominent of his immediate contemporaries with whom he had to contend habitually were of those who preceded him at the bar—by a few years only—Bartlett Vance, James Martin, Thomas Settle and Augustine J. Shepherd; of those who came shortly after him, Governor Graham, Chief Justice Pearson, Hugh Waddell, Nathaniel Boyden, his brother James T. Morehead, John F. Pindexter, Ralph Gore and George C. Mendenhall, all men of general ability, and of surpassing excellence in their respective fortes.

Vance was a man of great personal dignity, of commanding influence throughout the State; and owing to the relation he sustained to the political parties of his day with equal success in the courts and on the law benches.

"Wholed at will, the force democratic." Settle, who for more than twenty years graced the judicial eminence, was full of the force of genius, and with a strong hold on the popular regard, and singular skill in the arts of advocacy, was able in all his courts to command a fine practice, and maintain a high position.

Shepherd, with a clear head, and as pure a heart as ever beat in human breast, was thoroughly proficient in the science of special pleading, the technicalities of which he brought to bear at times upon his adversaries to their great surprise and discomfiture.

Martin, like Settle, wore the judicial robes for many years, and sustained upon the bench the reputation for learning he acquired at the bar; ardent and zealous in the causes of his clients he was by these qualities and his professional attainments together, rendered at all times a strong antagonist in forensic disputations.

Mendenhall by indefatigable industry and the strictest attention to the minutest circumstances in the preparation of his cases, and a most confident and bold manner of address to juries, won good attainments in the law, made himself formidable, won a large practice and a fine reputation.

These have all passed away, and deserve much more than this brief tribute. For the others I have named who still live, it were ungrateful to do more now, than to assign them a place as I have done in the honorable category presented.

In such times as he lived with such knowledge and influences surrounding him, and with such rivals as he had—to have won such eminence and fame as he did, *proves* John M. Morehead clearly entitled to be ranked in his profession among the great.

Nor are we at loss to discover the elements of his greatness. He had genius and talent both in high degree. His mental resources were ample and full. His powers of invention and talent for application were equally striking, equally ready.

He was not very accurately, not very extensively, learned in the law, he had however mastered its general principles and without much acquaintance with the cases in Bane, his mind was so ordered, was of such a practical cast—that he was one of the best counselors in the State.

No client was ever heard to complain of having been misled by his advice.

But it was as an advocate that he shone with peculiar splendor.

His presence, his voice was exceedingly pleasant in its tones—his argumentation was logical—his wit sparkling—his illustrations striking—and his flow of soul under the excitement of his causes, captivating to all hearts. He assailed with great force his adversaries' positions—and defended his own with consummate skill. He was always self-possessed—always courteous. He had the best control of his temper of any man I ever knew. It was in vain to attempt to get the advantage of him by exciting his anger.

He who did this, was sure to meet the fate of one, who should be foolish enough to arouse a sleeping lion merely to hear him roar. The war he might hear—but he would also be devoured. He was a man of strong will—and possessed great power of controlling others in and out of the courts. During the last ten years of his practice at the bar, he defended in nearly all of the capital cases occurring in his circuit, and in such trials never lost but one verdict, and in that instance his client by his exertions was pardoned. He never had a client capitolly executed.

His rhetoric would not have passed in the schools. His diction was not always grammatical. He seemed to care very little for these matters. Language with him as with Mr. Calhoun was the mere scaffolding of thought; he used it for its strength, rather than for its beauties.

This carelessness was a defect in him much to be regretted. There is a moral benefit arising from the cultivation of accuracy and good taste in the use of language. Indeed good taste in regard to every thing we do, is very nearly akin to good morals.

His deportment to the junior members of the profession was in accordance with the general tenor of his life. He was always gracious in his demeanor toward them, and gave them every encouragement and assistance in his power in court and out of court. When in discharge of his duty, he defeated them in trials, he did it in such way as to make them feel that they had done quite handsomely themselves—but it was the badness of the cause alone that led to their defeat. He had, too, an amiable way of letting off the compliments to them that were exceedingly grateful to their wounded feelings under a sense of their failures.

It is just here at this point that my own heart touched by the recollection sends up its offering of gratitude to his memory, for soothing to me more than one occasion, when it was on me in silence under a feeling of inferiority, lack on my part of all that was necessary to secure success in life, and when it was *yearning* for some kind of encouraging word.

He was a kind man—a good lawyer and a great advocate.

Of his patriotism, I shall in addition to what I have already said, only express the conviction of my own mind, that it was ardent, enlightened and true, and was controlled by principles which had they been carried out in the general administration of our government—would have averted the calamities we now so sorely feel, and have conducted us as a people to the highest attainment of national felicity.

As a statesman, the policy he approved was enlarged and comprehensive. No merely sectional attachments ever obtained the mastery over his mind or heart—but partaking largely of the spirit and views of Mr. Clay, had he been placed in the national councils, he would have known no North, no South, no East, nor West, but would have consecrated all his faculties, to the best service of his whole country, and would have left the impress of his genius and wisdom, on the national as he has done on the institutions of his own State. North Carolina, certainly owes him a large debt of gratitude, for what he did for her, as well when he was in the private walks of life as when charged with the duties of high official station. To him more than to any other man, is she indebted for her existing works of Internal Improvement—her benevolent Institutions, and the new impulse which the cause of Education received when his star was at the zenith of its culmination. He was not only possessed of eminent ability to originate and direct government policy, but he was perfect master of details, and saved the State immense expenditures, by his familiarity with mere matters of account, and with mechanical rules, and civil engineering. He was not to be deceived by flatterers in any department, but understanding their business as well as they did, he exercised firmness, and incurred much enmity, by withstanding

their exorbitant charges, and by exacting the utmost fidelity in the execution of their contracts. In this respect as in some others, he has often reminded me of what is related of the great Napoleon.

It is believed by many, who did not know him well, that he was not possessed of much information derived from reading. As to his acquaintance with books I am persuaded that there is a prevalent mistake in regard to it.

After I became acquainted with him, I had no reason to believe, that he was much given to books, but he must have been at some period of his life a close, thoughtful and studious general reader, for he was undoubtedly, far more than is usual with our profession in the State, familiar with belle-lettres, history and the arts and sciences. When, or how, he acquired his knowledge of these things, I am unable to say; probably however, while he was a youth, before he went to college, and when he was there, he laid up such treasures by diligent improvement of his golden opportunities, as enabled him to fill his future dignities with the accomplishments that became them.

I have just alluded to his attainments in civil engineering. It is well known to the profession that he was so expert in the art of Practical Surveying as to give him great advantage in trials of ejection, when questions of boundary were involved. It seemed to me that his information was accurate, when occasion called for its display on all points of mechanics, as well as those of architecture, from the building of a chimney according to the plan of Count Rumford to the construction of the Dome, "which Angelo suspended in the heavens."

I remember, that at this place once, he discoursed to me, to my delight and edification, when I was in the first years of manhood, on the subject of Metaphysics, pointing out to me the progress of the sciences, stating and comparing the respective theories of Lock, Reid and Dugald Stewart in regard to the powers or faculties of the human mind—and the peculiar office of the human understanding. In public and private discourse, he frequently made such allusions to history as showed him well acquainted with the grand events on which the rise, progress and fall of nations had turned.

With unpremeditated facility he could recite, with effect and point, from Milton, Shakespeare, Campbell, Burns and other classical and belle-lettres writers, and several of his professional brethren now present, will probably never forget the electrical effect he produced in a trial at Stokes, when defending a beautiful woman by a most apposite quotation from one of the poems of Spenser.

He was no pedant, however, and indulged no vain ostentation. He had read

"Multa, sed non multa."

Much, but not many books. This I deem both wise in him and fortunate for his country. He was a man of original ideas, and was for the most part controlled by his own and not by the views of others. Had it been otherwise with him, he might have become as too many are in the present day, "deep versed in books, but shallow in himself." He was a *working man*. The prominent trait of his character was practical vigor—but he had enough acquired information from books, enough of literary taste and respect for learning to rescue his honored name from the list of the followers of Omar, and to place it in its rightful association with those of the cultivated and enlightened and liberal gentlemen and statesmen of the nineteenth century in the great Christian Republic of America.

It is deeply to be regretted, that none of the fine displays of his talents as a lawyer and statesman remain to us in print. His fame would on this account, be the less enduring, were it not that imposing edifices projected by his genius and reared under his superintendence, for the instruction, sustenance and comfort of the Deaf, the Dumb, the Blind and the stricken victims of Lunacy, stand graciously erect and point high toward Heaven, to speak constantly his praise while England's steam, running with animating energy from East to West, and throughout the State, will catch the strain and repeat it with joyous acclaim to future generations.

Young brethren of the Bar, Youth of Rockingham! a word to you, and I have done—

"Lives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime, And departing leave behind us Footprints on the sands of Time."

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, D. NICHOLS, Greensboro, N. C.

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North Carolina.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1867.

John L. Seales, adm'r of Mary Limberlake, deceased, vs. William T. Lipscomb. PETITION FOR A LICENSE TO SELL LAND TO PAY DEBTS.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William T. Lipscomb the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made for six weeks in The Greensboro Patriot notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Rockingham at the court house in Wentworth on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, Allen P. Smith, clerk of our said court at office, the fourth Monday of February, 1867. A. P. SMITH, c. c. c. 40-6wadss By W. M. Ellington, d. c.

State of North Carolina.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1867.

Thompson Brinsfield, vs. Jesse Palmer, W. Peterson & Co. vs. Jesse Palmer. ORIGINAL ATTACHMENTS LEVIED UPON LAND.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Jesse Palmer the defendant in the above stated cases, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in The Greensboro Patriot for six weeks notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Rockingham at the court house in Wentworth on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Allen P. Smith, clerk of our said court at office, the fourth Monday of February, 1867. A. P. SMITH, c. c. c. 40-6wadss By W. M. Ellington, d. c.

State of North Carolina.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1867.

John A. Lewis, vs. Philip Gates, Allen Thomas, vs. Philip Gates. JUSTICES EXECUTIONS LEVIED ON LAND.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Philip Gates the defendant in the above stated cases, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in The Greensboro Patriot notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Rockingham at the court house in Wentworth on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Allen P. Smith, clerk of our said court at office, the fourth Monday of February, 1867. A. P. SMITH, c. c. c. 40-6wadss By W. M. Ellington, d. c.

State of North Carolina.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1867.

John D. Walker, vs. Anderson Edwell. ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED UPON REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that Anderson Edwell the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in The Greensboro Patriot for six weeks notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Rockingham at the court house in Wentworth on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied upon sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Allen P. Smith, clerk of our said court at office, the fourth Monday of February, 1867. A. P. SMITH, c. c. c. 40-6wadss By W. M. Ellington, d. c.

State of North Carolina.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1867.

Alfred Reid, Guardian, vs. F. W. Watson, Hugh L. Patrick, Guardian, vs. F. W. Watson, Hugh L. Patrick, Adm'r, vs. F. W. Watson, David L. Wright, vs. F. W. Watson. ORIGINAL ATTACHMENTS LEVIED UPON LAND AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that F. W. Watson the defendant in the above stated cases, is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in The Greensboro Patriot for six weeks notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Rockingham at the court house in Wentworth on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied upon sold, to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Allen P. Smith, clerk of our said court at office, the fourth Monday of February, 1867. A. P. SMITH, c. c. c. 40-6wadss By W. M. Ellington, d. c.

State of North Carolina.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1867.

Samuel S. Wall, Adm'r of James Carter, vs. John W. Foy. ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that John W. Foy the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in The Greensboro Patriot for six weeks notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Rockingham at the court house in Wentworth on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the land levied on sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Allen P. Smith, clerk of our said court at office, the fourth Monday of February, 1867. A. P. SMITH, c. c. c. 40-6wadss By W. M. Ellington, d. c.

State of North Carolina.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1867.

T. L. Rawley, Ex'or of D. J. Rawley, dec'd vs. Lawson Yates. ATTACHMENT LEVIED ON LAND.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant Lawson Yates is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the court, that publication be made in The Greensboro Patriot for six weeks notifying the said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Rockingham at the court house in Wentworth on the fourth Monday in May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be entered against him, and the property levied upon sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.

Witness, Allen P. Smith, clerk of our said court at office, the fourth Monday of February, 1867. A. P. SMITH, c. c. c. 40-6wadss By W. M. Ellington, d. c.

State of North Carolina.

ROCKINGHAM COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1867.

Julius A. Gray, vs. The National Express and Transportation Company, vs. same, George Reburg, Agent, vs. same, R. M. Sloan, Jr., vs. same, Wm Jones, (freedmen), vs. same, Geo G. Raburg, vs. same. ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant National Express and Transportation Company is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered by the court, that advertisement be made in The Greensboro Patriot for six successive weeks for said defendant to be and appear at the next term of this court to be held for the county of Guilford, at the court house in Greensboro, on the third Monday of May, 1867, then and there to reply, plead answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken according to law.

Witness, Lyndon Swain, clerk of said court at office, the third Monday of February, 1867. 40-6wadss2ea L. SWAIN, c. c. c.

HO! To the Public!!

Now, that all shall work for their bread is a lesson divinely taught, and the truth of which is sorely felt and urged by the hard times that are upon us, labor-saving machines have a greater claim to the attention of the laborer than, perhaps, ever before.

W. A. Coe's "Apple Parer, Cutter, and Corer" patented "Feb. 19th, 1867," and his "Peach Parer and Cutter" patented "Oct. 30th 1868," are some of the things needed by the people. The Apple Parer, Cutter, and Corer is cheap, portable and simple in its parts, and can, by a little practice, be well worked by a child ten or twelve years old. By trial, it has proved a capacity to Pare, Cut, and Core Thirty Bushels of Apples in a day, and to do this, by the control of one person. The Peach Parer and Cutter is similar in its parts, with the working tools adapted to the difference of the fruit and work to be done. It is as readily worked as the first named, and I was able to do amount of work of six hands in a given time, managed by one person.

Propositions for shop, county or State rights for the manufacture and sale of these machines, will be entertained by either of the undersigned. J. A. WEATHERLY, 37-41 W. A. COE.

Valuable Property for Sale.—I offer for sale, privately all my Property, to-wit: valuable Real Estate on North Buffalo Creek, 14 miles north of Greensboro, and on 6 1/2 miles of the Piedmont Railroad. The lands are of good quality, in good state of cultivation, and contain all necessary improvements and buildings. On the tract, immediately on the public road, a good Merchant Mill, and a Saw Mill, Carding Machine and Cotton Gin, all in perfect order, and doing a good business. Persons desiring to purchase good property will do well to examine the above.

Grading, Sawing, Carding, &c., will be continued by me as heretofore. Prices for carding same as charged last year. L. D. ORRELL, 41-41

DR. J. W. HOWLETT.

SURGEON DENTIST, Greensboro, N. C.

Is prepared to perform any operation pertaining to Dentistry upon the latest and most scientific plan. He has on hand a beautiful lot of Vulcanite or Hard Rubber, and the last improved teeth for Vulcanite, and is fully equipped to execute work in any style that the late improvements in the science have suggested. For the benefit of those Dentists who visit this place, and as I have asserted that I have no patent for the use of the rubber process, I will simply state that I was the first Dentist in North Carolina who secured the patent, which I am prepared to show.

There are persons in this town who have worn the Vulcanite or Rubber teeth, which I made for them over seven years ago, and I have never yet charged over \$30 per set for them. They were then used as temporary teeth, but owing to a late revolution in the science have suddenly become highly recommended for permanent use. I make them as many can testify; and I assure my old friends and the public generally that I am thoroughly acquainted with all the late improvements in the science. 4-6m

CHARLES T. WORTHAM & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS, AND GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Richmond, Va., 15th Street Between Main and Cherry.

CHAS. T. WORTHAM, JNO. A. SLOAN.

Consignment of Tobacco, Cotton and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE solicited. All orders promptly filled. 27-6m

S. NORTHROP, W. H. NORTHROP, W. A. CUMMING.

Northrop & Cumming, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND PROPRIETORS OF THE Wilmington Steam Saw and Planing Mills, Corner Princess and Water Streets, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Strict personal attention given to the sale of all country Produce. Orders for Goods, &c., solicited. 76-6m

GROCERIES!! GROCERIES!!

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand, Choice Salt, Corn, Flour, Rice, Bacon, Lard, Sugars, assorted, Coffee, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Pepper, Ginger, &c. C. G. YATES.

KEEP DRY AND WARM!

The best way to manage Doctors' bills, (which, it seems, like the bill of the mosquito,) must needs be presented occasionally, is to take the cash, call at Yates' and treat yourself and families to a good suit of WARM CLOTHING, Shawls, Boots, Shoes, &c.

W. O. WESSON.

WHOLESALE DEALER IN OLD Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead, Zinc, Glass, AND ALL KINDS OF Cotton, Linen and Woollen Rags. Also Flax Seed, Beechwa, Wool, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Tallow and Country Produce generally. Craighead Street, Danville, Va. Liberal inducements to dealers. Office Box, 160. mar22 37-2m

D. F. Caldwell.

Has removed his office to the first room on the left hand of the second floor, of the Tatecorner building. 76-1 y

School Notice.

I will resume alone my school in the HIGH SCHOOL building on the 14th (second Monday) of January, 1867. TERMS PER SESSION OF TWENTY WEEKS, (ONE HALF PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.) English.....\$20 00 Classical....." 20 00 Contingent fee (payable in advance) 1 00 JESSE R. MCLEAN, A. M., Principal. 36-4f

DENTAL SURGERY.

W. O. JONES, D. D. S., Is permanently located in High Point, N. C., and most respectfully offers his Professional services as DENTIST to the citizens and public generally. He is a regular graduate of the Faculty of the Dental College, with a practice of five years, and flatters himself that he is prepared to perform dental operations in the most approved and modern style. 2-6m

The Southern Anthelmintic.

A safe certain and pleasant remedy for worms prepared only by PORTER & ECKEL.

Paints, Oils, &c.

Pure White Lead and Zinc nearly up to can containing from one to 25 lbs. Also Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Putty, Window Glass, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, &c. for sale by PORTER & ECKEL, Druggists.

For Rent.

A large and commodious DWELLING, with all modern conveniences and improvements, on South Elm Street, in a desirable part of the town; also, a finely arranged OFFICE on the same street, for rent. Apply to BIEZNER, KELLOGG & CO. 32-4f

Railroad Stock for sale.

On Tuesday day of May Court, (31st day of month), we will sell at the Court House door in Greensboro, ten Shares North Carolina Railroad Stock as the property of Alexander Robbins. MARY & J. L. ROBBINS, Adms. April 22nd, 1867. 42-4w

Notice.

I will sell for cash at the residence of Frank Headen in Davidson county, on the 7th day of May, 1867, the following tract of land containing 70 acres more or less, adjoining the lands of B. F. Headen and others. To be sold to satisfy a claim in favor of the United States, vs. Jesse F. Headen. J. F. C. SEY, 42-2w Deputy Collector 5th Dist. N. C.

North Carolina Petroleum and Mining Company.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF NORTH CAROLINA. Officers of the Company.

DIRECTORS: PETER ADAMS, C. P. MENDENHALL, E. P. JONES, L. H. RUTZAHN, FRANK P. CAVANAH, MARCUS WITTY, JAS. P. JONES, DR. E. N. HUTCHISON.

PRESIDENT: PETER ADAMS. VICE-PRESIDENT: EZEKIEL P. JONES. COUNSELLOR: JOHN A. GILMER.

CAPITAL STOCK, \$500,000 00 PAIR VALUE OF SHARES EACH, 5 00 NUMBER OF SHARES, 100,000 50,000 Shares reserved by Company for working Capital. No Shares to be assessed.

PROSPECTUS.

