

# The Patriot and Flag.

VOLUME XIX

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858.

NUMBER 966.

## Business Cards

## Business Cards, &c.

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## The Patriot and Flag.

**DR. A. A. HILL, LEXINGTON, N. C.**  
**JAMES A. LONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.**  
**WORTH & UTLEY, COMMISSIONERS** and Forwarding Merchants, Fayetteville, N. C.  
**DOCTORS C. L. & R. L. PAVY** co-partners in the practice of Medicine and Surgery, Lexington, N. C. March 15th, 1857. 925 tf.

**DR. JOHN SWANN**, Has settled permanently at Doctor Beall's Old Place Jersey Settlement, and offers his services to the Public. 42 tf.

**DR. J. T. HUNT** OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the public. Office adjoining Andrew Hunt's Store, LEXINGTON, N. C. April 6th, 1857. 928 tf.

**N. C. FREEMAN, WITH ABBOY, & CO., Grocers**, Importers and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Goods, No. 133 Market Street, Philadelphia.

**ED. N. HOPE, Plumber and Ornamental Plasterer**, Lexington, N. C. 17 Rusts and Parlor ornaments for sale. November 29, 1857. 960 tf.

**ALEX. P. SPERRY, WITH BELL, BROOKS, PACE & CO., Importers and Dealers** in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, No. 39 Chambers, and 71 Reade St., New York. Dec. 21, 1857. 862-11.

**LEVI M. & WILLIAM L. SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.**, will regularly attend the Courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph and Davidson. 919 tf.

**ANDREW J. STEEDMAN, Attorney at Law**, Having removed to Greensboro, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Chatham, Moore and Harnett Counties. 828 tf.

**DR. WM. C. SMITH** HAVING LOCATED IN GREENSBORO, will attend all calls in town and country. May be found at all times at his office adjoining Robert G. Lindsay's Store, formerly occupied by Dr. Freeman. Oct. 1857. 954 3m.

**DR. W. A. COBLE** Having received instruction from Dr. NEAL, of Philadelphia, and Dr. HAWLETT, of Greensboro, is prepared to perform all kinds of **Dental Operations** in the latest and most improved style. Dec., 1857. 964 3m.

**E. J. LUTHER** and **W. P. ELLIOTT** General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, Wilmington, N. C. Dealers in Lime, Calcined Plaster, Cement, Land Plaster, Plastering Hair, &c., &c. 833 1y.

**JOHN W. PAVY, Attorney at Law**, Having permanently located in Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts of Randolph, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. 915 tf.

**WATSON & MEARES, GENERAL Commission Merchants**, 34 Burling Slip, New York. Special attention paid to the sale of Grain, Cotton and other Southern products. Liberal advances made on consignments. 915 tf.

**E. W. OGBURN**, dealer in School, Religious, Scientific, Standard, Pose and Poetical Works in General Literature, Law Books, Miscellany, Albums, Music and Writing Port Folio, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments Stationery, &c. Greensboro, N. C. West Street second door from court house. 915 tf.

**JOHN B. DOWLAND, HAMILTON DOWLAND, WM. D. REYNOLDS, SUCCESSIONS TO ANDERSON & REYNOLDS, GREENSBORO** Commission Merchants, N. C. 657 Pay particular attention to the sale of Flour, Grain, Tobacco, etc., avoiding unnecessary charges, and rendering prompt returns. Dec., 1857. 963tf.

**JAS. STOKELY, ALEX. OLDMAN, STOKELY & OLDMAN, Grocers and Commission Merchants, WILMINGTON, N. C.** Liberal advances made on produce consigned to us, when desired. Reference—Col. John McRea, President of the Bank of Wilmington. O. G. Parsley, Esq., President of the Commercial Bank. Aug. 28th, 1857. 948 1y.

**PETER W. HINTON, Commission Merchant, TOWN POINT, N. C.** Special attention paid to selling Tobacco, Flour, Grain, Cotton, Naval Stores, &c. Also, to receiving and forwarding Goods. Refer to Chas. L. Hinton, Esq., Wake, N. C. B. Bonline, Esq., and Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.; Wm. Plummer, Esq., Watkinson N. C. Aug. 29, 1855. 864:1y.

**JAMES H. EDNEY, 56 John St., NEW YORK**, buys every kind of Merchandise on the best terms and forwards for 2 1/2 per cent. commission. Dealer in Pianos, Parlor Organs, Organ Melodeons, Melodeons, Pipes, Guitars, Stools, Covers, Music, &c. Wholesale and Retail. All instruments warranted. Agent for "Lindsay's Patent Pump," Garden Hose, &c. Circulars of Instruments and Pumps sent free on application. Refers to John A. Gilmer, C. P. Mendenhall, D. L. Swain and others. Sept. 11. 930

**J. J. JOLLE, J. G. EFLAND** A co-partnership for the purpose of conducting the **Tailoring Business** in all their old friends and customers, and the public generally, at JOLLE'S OLD STAND opposite ALBRIGHT'S HOTEL. They are just receiving a good supply of Ready-Made Clothing of every variety, viz: Suits, Coats, Pants, &c.; Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Suspenders, Gloves, Collars, Carpet Bags, &c., which they will sell **cheap for cash**, or to particular customers at SIX MONTHS. Greensboro, Oct. 15th, 1857. 955 tf.

**MR. ADAMS HAS RECEIVED** her Fall and Winter stock of MILLINERY GOODS consisting of a great variety of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Fur Caps, and such other articles as are usually kept in **Milinery Establishments**. The ladies are invited to call and examine her stock. She is willing to sell for a small advance on New York cost. October, 1857. 956 tf.

**LEXINGTON JEWELRY STORE.** THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND the fine Gold Lever Watches, Manufactured by Johnson of Liverpool, and Dixon of London. Also, the Silver Lever and common Virge Watch, with a variety of Jewelry of all descriptions. All of which will be sold low for cash. Watches of all descriptions repaired. GEORGE RILEY. 1-11. July 25, 1855.

**PAINTING.**—The undersigned is prepared to do House, Sign and Ornamental Painting in 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. Park, Davidson county, or address him at that place or Lexington, and their orders will be promptly attended to. ANDREW CALDCLEIGH. July 24, 1855—1-11

**J. Mendenhall, Land Agent.** WILL select and enter Government Land, Locate Land Warrants, make investments for capitalists at Western rates, pay taxes, and transact a general real estate business in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. Address, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Agent to Hon. J. M. Morehead, George C. Atwood, Col. W. W. Gwynn and John A. Gumer. May 16th, 1856. 258 tf.

**W. H. MCGRARY & CO., FACTORS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.** Agents for sale and purchase of Cotton, Flour, Grain, Salt, Groceries, &c. Corner Princess and Water Streets, Wilmington, N. C. Usual advances on Consignments.

**REFERENCES:** R. SAVAGE, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, DELOSSETT & BROWN, Wilmington, N. C. F. & H. FRIES, Salem, N. C. C. GRAHAM & Co., Marion Court House, S. C. HUNT, ADDERTON & Co., Lexington, N. C.

**ACCOMMODATION HACKS.—J. F. Pearce** is well supplied with comfortable Omnibuses, Hacks, Buggies, &c., for the accommodation of persons arriving on the CARS, and wishing conveyances to surrounding points. His horses are gentle and true, and his drivers careful and experienced. He or his agent will always be at the DEPOT, with a comfortable OMNIBUS, ready to convey passengers to any part of the town, or elsewhere, when desired. **Horses and Buggies** kept on hand, to hire out, on reasonable terms. As he has been at a heavy expense to prepare these accommodations, he hopes to receive liberal patronage. Greensboro, Sept. 1, 1857. 949 tf.

**GEO. H. KELLY & BROTHER,** Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Family Groceries and Provisions, No. 11, north water street, **Wilmington, N. C.** WILL keep constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soap, Candles, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuffs, &c. REFERENCES: O. G. Parsley, Pres. Commercial Bank (Wilmington); John McRea, Bank of Wilmington; J. M. Gorman, N. R. T. Bellin, J. & F. Garrett, Greensboro.

**D. P. GREGG, DENTIST, (GRADUATE)** of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, having located himself permanently in this village respectfully tenders his professional services to its citizens and those of the surrounding country. He deems it unnecessary to publish long lists of testimonials, as he hopes to have sufficient opportunity to evince personally to those having diseased dentures, whatever qualifications he may have to practice in the varied departments of the profession. **Any call will be promptly attended to** Office on North street, first door, North of Hopkins Hotel. Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 5th, 759-1y

**J. W. HOWLETT, D. S. & J. F. HOWLETT, SONS** DENTISTS, respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensboro and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner. They are amply qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurpassed for utility or beauty. The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, American Society of Dental Surgeons, and Dr. S. S. Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years. They have furnished their Operating Rooms West Street two doors above the Bland House, in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of Ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired. June, 23 18 837:1y

**JAS. M. HUGHES, Fashionable Tailor**, has just received the latest Paris, New York and Philadelphia Fashions for Spring, 1857, embracing among others the following beautiful patterns: Boy's Blouse; Single-breasted Frock Coat; Dress Coat, Business Coat, Morning Coat; Summer Raglan, Youth's Jacket, Sea-side Costume, Summer Coat.

In presenting the public with his SPRING FASHIONS, he would return his thanks for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed, and say that no effort will be spared to merit a continuance of the same. He may always be found at his new shop on West Market street, between Thurston's Cabinet Warehouse and Ogburn's Book Store, ready to take measures and make up the various descriptions of clothing in style and durability equal to any establishment in the State. Greensboro, March, 1857. 924 tf.

**CARD.—JOHN M. ROTHROCK, Dentist**, Respectfully offers his services as Dental Surgeon to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country. He has gone through a course of Medicine, and practiced the profession in all its branches; is a Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, and has been in the regular practice of Dentistry for five years. He flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call. His rooms will be furnished in the second story of Garrett's Store by the first of January, 1858, where he will always be found unless professionally absent. Dec., 1857. 964 tf.

**MARBLE YARD, North Street, opposite Hopkins' Hotel, Greensboro, N. C.**—The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country that he has opened a Marble Shop a few doors north of the courthouse, where he is prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs, and Grave Stones as cheap as they can be had in any part of the country. He flatters himself that for workmanship he will give satisfaction to the most fastidious. He invites all to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. GEORGE HEINRICH. Feb. 2nd, 1857. 919 tf.

**1857. FALL TRADE. 1857. STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Nos. 78 and 80 Sycamore St., Petersburg, Va.** are now receiving and will have in Store ready for inspection by the first of September, a large and commodious stock of **Fancy and Staple Dry Goods** to which they respectfully invite the attention of the NORTH CAROLINA MERCHANTS. Their stock will be kept full and complete during the season, by purchases at auction and from first hands. Orders promptly attended to. J. STEVENSON. JAMES WEDDELL. Aug. 21 947—

**TAILORING.—Fall and Winter Fashions.**—Geo. W. Harrell takes this method of informing the public that he has received his supply of Paris New York, and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1857. From my long experience, and the many advantages I have had, having been a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright, of Philadelphia, celebrated for his skill in the art, I flatter myself that I cannot be excelled in the art of Cutting in this country. I hereby return my grateful acknowledgments to the very liberal patronage I have received since I have been in business here, and hope to merit and receive a liberal share of public favor. My shop is up stairs, over the Store of Mr. Wm. S. Gilmer, and immediately opposite the Bland House. Oct. 1856. G. W. HARRELL.

**CARD.—R. G. LINDSAY, (NORTH-EAST CORNER OF ELM AND MARKET STREETS)** would invite the attention of his customers and the community generally to his well selected and carefully purchased stock of **Fall and Winter Goods**, consisting of almost every variety of articles suitable for the season. Cloths, Cassimers, Tweeds and Jeans, N. C. Jerseys, twilled and plain Northern Linsey, &c., Ladies Dress Goods—in variety—Merinoes, Figured and Plain De Laines, all Wool Plaids, &c. Coats, Shawls and Scarfs, Gingham and Prints, Fine Bed Blankets, Negro ditto, A full supply of Handkerchiefs, Cutlery, Nails, Andirons, Stoves and Forks. Coffee, Sugars, Teas, green and black, Carpeting Rugs and Door Mats, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas, &c., &c. Rock Island Jeans and Cassimers, Jerseys—Bolling Cloths, Burr Mill Stones, Grindstones. Greensboro, Oct. 20, 1857. 956 tf.

**CARD.—W. J. MCCONNELL HAS** now in his Store, one of the largest and richest assortment of Goods ever exhibited in Western North Carolina, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, on as favorable terms as any man can afford to do, who expects to pay his debts and support his family. The ladies are invited to call and examine the great variety of articles he has purchased for their accommodation. The gentlemen will find a splendid assortment of Clothes, Cassimers, Vestings, &c., embracing all grades. Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Hats and Caps, in abundance. A good supply of Groceries, Hardware, and all the articles who wish to purchase anything in the mercantile line, will find it to their advantage to call on him and ascertain quality and price before making purchases elsewhere, as he will be satisfied with very small profits from punctual dealers; and he believes, from his long experience and knowledge of the mercantile business, that he can pay in a few of goods for this market on as fair terms as any one. Greensboro, October, 1857.

**NO HUBBUB! THE SUBSCRIBER** is now prepared to fill all orders for **Superior Water Buckets**. He manufactures North Carolina materials—he employs North Carolina capital and labor—and he solicits North Carolina patronage. By giving him a trial, and by comparing his with Northern prices, he hopes to be able to make a favorable showing. A TRIAL is what he wants. Messrs. WORTH & UTLEY, of this place are Agents for the sale of the above Buckets. G. H. MAKEPEACE. Fayetteville, Feb. 17, 1857. 921 1y.

**STORE HOUSE TO SELL, RENT, OR LEASE.**—The Store House formerly occupied by Messrs Rankin & McLean, in which they did a smashing business, is now offered for sale, annual rent or lease, for a term, from three to five years. There is on the lot, a one story frame building, fifty feet front, between it and the store house, a neat double office, in good repair. Other houses—a corn, a wheat, a carriage depository, two large commodious smoke-houses, and a stable. This is known to be as **Good a Stand** for the Mercantile Business as any other in the town of Greensboro; commanding from position, a large and good custom. On the premises is a public hitching ground, neat double office. Apply to the subscriber, soon, or to J. R. McLean. JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY. July 4, 1857. 941 tf.

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY M. S. SHERWOOD & JAMES A. LONG, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.**

**TERMS: \$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE: \$2.50 after three months, and \$3.00 after twelve months from the date of subscription.**

**RATES OF ADVERTISING.** One dollar per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every week thereafter. Fifteen lines or less making a square. Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:

	3 MONTHS.	6 MONTHS.	1 YEAR.
One square,	\$3 50	\$5 50	\$8 00
Two squares,	7 00	10 00	14 00
Three - (4 col)	10 00	15 00	20 00
Half column,	18 00	25 00	35 00

**CAPTURE OF WALKER.** Among the passengers in the steamer Northern Light, arrived at New York, was General William Walker, who, with one hundred and fifty of his men, was captured by Commodore Paulding, of the United States frigate Wabash. Walker is on parole; the men were placed on board the U. S. ship Saratoga, to be conveyed to Norfolk. It appears that Commodore Paulding received, before he sailed from Aspinwall, a letter from Walker, in which the writer styled himself, "President of Nicaragua, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Nicaragua." This letter complained bitterly against Captain Chartard and his officers, for presuming to question his rights as sovereign of the country, &c. Commodore Paulding sent, through Captain Engle, of the Wabash, his reply. This reply concluded by commanding General Walker to lay down his arms, and surrender himself and his men to the United States naval forces. Commodore Paulding had previously blockaded the mouth of the river San Juan, so that there was no chance for the escape of the filibusters. On the 9th ult., every thing being ready, 100 marines from the Wabash, and 250 sailors from the Saratoga, and 250 sailors from the launches. The landing was effected without the slightest accident. There was no appearance of any contemplated resistance on the part of Walker. When Captain Engle stepped forward, and presented his demand for the surrender, General Walker replied at once, "Captain Engle, I am under your orders." Some 70 men were immediately embarked on the Fulton and Saratoga—Walker on the former vessel. Some twenty or thirty more slid away into the bushes. The lake and river steamers on the San Juan had been captured by General Walker, but were retaken by an expedition from the Wabash, and were returned to the Transit Company by the Commodore. Fort Castillo had also been captured by General Walker, and a party of fifty Americans under Colonel Anderson still held possession of it, as well as the river San Juan. Anderson has a supply of provisions for three months, with six pieces of artillery and an abundance of ammunition.

General Walker reached Washington on Tuesday. In company with Marshall Rydner, he immediately proceeded to the State Department, where he had an interview with the Secretary of State, and was formally surrendered. General Cass, however, stated that he had no directions to give concerning General Walker—it was only through the judiciary that he could be held to answer any charges brought against him. The filibuster and his escort retired, the former at liberty to go where his inclinations might lead. It is reported, however, that a protest will be issued to bring him to trial for violating the neutrality laws. It having been questioned whether Commodore Paulding was justifiable in going into a foreign country after Walker, the Cabinet has held a consultation with regard to the conduct of Commodore Paulding in seizing Walker and his men, at which the Commodore's despatch to the Secretary of the Navy in justification of his action was read. The Commodore says: "I could not regard Walker and his followers in any other light than as outlaws who had escaped from the vigilance of the officers of the Government, and left our shores for the purpose of rapine and murder, and I saw no other way to vindicate the law and redeem the honour of our country, than by disarming and sending them home. In doing so I am sensible of the responsibility I have incurred, and confidentially look to the Government for my justification."

**A Coloured Lawyer.** The Republic of Liberia is rapidly increasing in number, and in the several elements which constitute an intelligent vigorous body politic. Missionaries, physicians, printers, and editors have gone thither; but not until the last voyage of the colonization ship Mary Caroline Stevens, has a regularly educated and competent lawyer embarked for that country. His name is Edward Garrison Draper, son of a highly respectable coloured resident of Baltimore. Young Draper received his primary education in this State, took a four years, course at Dartmouth College, New Hampshire, studied law two years under Charles Gilman, Esq., a retired member of the Baltimore bar, and to make himself practically acquainted with the routine of professional practice, he spent several months in the office of a distinguished lawyer in Boston. He bears with him certificate of successful examination by Judge Lee, of the Superior Court of Maryland.

As Mr. Draper is the only regular lawyer in a community of several thousand people, he will doubtless soon possess a large and lucrative practice.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**From California.** The steamer Northern Light arrived at New York on the 27th ult., with two millions in gold, and the California mails of the 5th of December. Heavy rains had commenced falling in California, reviving trade and imparting new vigour to mining operations. Six hundred Chinese have left San Francisco in vessels bound to China ports. The miners in some part of the State are becoming greatly dissatisfied at the presence of Chinamen. Those in the neighbourhood of San Adraas, Calaveras county, lately met together, and passed resolution that after six months no Chinaman should be allowed to work in that neighbourhood, either as the holder of a claim or employee of another for wages.

A similar feeling is beginning to spread in other mining districts. The determination of the Mormons to oppose the entrance of the United States troops into Salt Lake City had created considerable sensation, and the war spirit was running pretty high. Companies were fitting up for enlistment into the United States service in case a call is made for volunteers by Government—two regiments in San Francisco being already prepared to take the field on the least intimation that their services would be accepted.

**The Utah Expedition.** An express, recently arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, from the Utah expedition, brings information that the whole force, with the exception of Colonel Cook and his command, had concentrated at Black's Fork, and were moving towards Fort Bridger. Their progress was very slow, sometimes making only two or three miles per day. The animals were giving out hourly, and it was thought that all would perish during the winter. The supply trains, with all the military stores and provisions were abundant. The report that two companies of infantry had met with reverses on the route to Utah was without foundation. Five companies of Colonel Sumner's regiment, and the first cavalry, had recently taken winter quarters at Fort Riley.

**Pay of Congressmen.** The Senate has passed the House bill providing for monthly payments, &c. of the salaries of members of Congress—years 56, says 13. The Washington States denounces the passage of the bill—calls it a Wall street Dodge, &c.; but the matter seems to be about as broad as it is long, any way. The salary of members, it will be recollected, is \$3000 per annum under the bill passed by the last Congress. By dividing the sum into monthly payments, there is, of course, no increase of pay, but an equal distribution for each month throughout the whole year of the gross amount. The members thus now draw for the whole ten months from the commencement of their term on the 5th of March last.

**To Salutaris Eaters.** At a late convention of Dentist, it was asserted that the main if not the sole cause of the great increase of defective teeth was the use of salutaris and cream of tartar in the manufacture of bread; and Dr. Baker fully agreed with the facts offered in proof, adding the results of some experiments made by himself. He soaked sound teeth in a solution of salutaris, and they were destroyed in fourteen days! We here have the opinion of men whose talents, time and zeal are given to dentistry, that salutaris and cream of tartar in bread are a chief cause of ruin to the teeth. Now will those who know this fact go on eating all that comes in their way, without inquiring what it is made of?

**Contested Elections.** The Washington correspondent of the "Press" writes: "It is said that a movement will be made to obtain from the Committee of Elections prompt action on the contest election cases which will be brought to its notice. Bird B. Chapman contests the seat of Judge Ferguson, delegate from Nebraska; Vallandigham the seat of Campbell, of Ohio; and Whyte and Brooks the seats of Davis and Harris, of Baltimore. In the contest between Vallandigham and Campbell are involved all the points at issue of the Dred Scott decision of the Supreme Court of the United States; for it is alleged that the small majority of Campbell over Vallandigham is made up, and more than made up of negro votes not taken into consideration illegal white votes."

**Revolution in Mexico.** By an arrival at New Orleans from Vera Cruz we have important news from Mexico. The new republican constitution had been overthrown; the Congress and Supreme Court broken up and dispersed, and Comonfort declared absolute dictator, with power to call an extraordinary Congress. The whole capital was in arms. Other cities had promptly given in their adhesion to the new regime. The revolution was a sudden and daring stroke, planned by Comonfort and entrusted to Gen. Bazac. The people accepted the change with joy, and all was going on well.

**Worth Knowing.** A piece of candle may be made to burn all night in a sick-room or elsewhere, where a dull light is wished, by putting finely powdered salt on the candle until it reaches the black part of the wick. In this way a mild and steady light may be kept through the night from a small piece of candle.

**The Governor of Georgia** having vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature for the legalization of the suspension of specie payments by the banks of that State, the bill has since been passed over the veto, by a two-thirds vote.

**From the Fayetteville Observer.** **LETTER FROM MR. LEAK ON DISTRIBUTION.** ROCKINGHAM, Dec., 30, 1857.

**Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son, Gentlemen:**—In presenting myself, as a Democratic Candidate for Governor of North Carolina, I can certainly have no claims upon the columns of your paper, for from my earliest manhood, down to the present time, upon all the hitherto great political issues, there has been a perfect antagonism—opposition of political sentiments, subsisting between us.

This opposition has produced on my part, as I believe it has on yours, no estrangement of personal respect and feeling. Each, actuated from the highest considerations of patriotism, accorded to the other, the right of private judgment, than which nothing is more sacred, for in politics as in religion, no man has the right to invade the tabernacle of another's bosom, and there set up images of his own orthodoxy.

I would that I could say as much for some of those with whom I have ever politically agreed, and from whom I had a right to expect, that even error of opinion might be borne with, so long as their boasted reason was left free to combat it.

In this I have been disappointed, and am forced to the conclusion, that there now exists a systematic determination, not only to misrepresent me, but to close their columns (to some extent) to myself, as well as to those who agree with me.

In this state of things I must reach the public ear in some way, and ask for a suspension of judgment, until the time arrives for me to be heard.

For this purpose, I now make this appeal to your acknowledged magnanimity, and respectfully ask for the publication of this letter.

It is well known, particularly to this congressional district, that I have for years openly advocated a distribution (of a part) of the public lands among the old and new States.

As to what may be called the "ceded lands," those surrendered by the old States, I have ever maintained, and still hold, that Congress possesses no Constitutional power over them, other than carrying, out to the letter, the very terms of their donation; which terms were distinctly set forth in deeds of cession, as a standard or rule of appropriation, which standard or rule was "according to their respective proportions of the general charge and expenditure of the revolutionary war debt, and shall be faithfully disposed of for that purpose, and for no other use, or purpose whatever."

These were the limitations; these formed the compact or agreement between the ceding States and the Government; and these are the only true and proper exponents of the power possessed by Congress.

Well might a doubt have arisen, as to the power claimed and actually exercised over these "ceded lands."

Belonging to the state-rights school of that day I never admitted it; and if now necessary would still deny it.

Holding these sentiments as to the "ceded lands," I have ever affirmed that the power—the constitutional power—had its express limitation, and that a different disposition of them was both unwise and unjust, as well as unconstitutional.

These lands, however, have long since been disposed of; and newly acquired lands now form the bone of contention.

The present lands, have been acquired either by Treaty, by conquest, or by purchase; and the title to them necessarily vests somewhere; and where more suitable than in the organic head of the government?

When Louisiana was purchased by Mr. Jefferson, so strongly was he impressed with a want of constitutional power to make the purchase, that he called upon Congress for an amendment of the constitution to legalize the act.

This amendment was never made, for the country was satisfied that the overruling necessity for its acquisition was so great, that that itself was a sufficient justification.

Since this first acquisition we have gone on, from time to time, acquiring lands, as other nations have acquired them; and exercised the same acts of ownership over them, as other governments have done; until it has become the fixed and settled opinion of the country that as a Nation we have the right to acquire.

It is perfectly immaterial where we derive this right; whether "ab extra" the constitution (from necessity), as contended for by Mr. Jefferson, or "ab intra," under the treaty making power, as contended for by others.

The result is precisely the same as it affects the present controversy.

If we derive it from *without*, Congress is nothing but a Trustee; holding the lands for the benefit of the States—the *cestui que trusts*. And as such, the Trustee has no right to make any other than an equitable division or appropriation of them; and in doing this, Congress acts more on the equitable, than on the legal side of its jurisdiction; more as a Trustee dispensing Equity, than as Legislators enacting laws.

If we derive the power, on the other hand, from *within*; (that is from the treaty making clause;) the same *Trusteeship*, with all its equitable limitations, necessarily attaches, from the nature and character of the acquisition; from the fact that it is a common fund, and has been acquired by a common effort.

So that view the subject in any light, the claims of the old States are not effected thereby.

If Mr. Jefferson was right, when he purchased Louisiana, and justified himself by the plea of its overruling necessity, (in which plea he has been sustained by the

whola country,) a necessity more urgent demands distribution.

Yes, it is far more urgent and important; for that was done to ward off a distant and probable collision, growing out of the navigation of the Mississippi, while distribution rests its defence on the *uncontrovertible fact*, that unless this is done; and that *specifically*, it is not only highly probable, but *absolutely certain*, that the old States will be defrauded of their fair proportion of the untold millions of acres in which they have a *common property*.

But it is said, that the Democratic party, on more occasions than one, in their several national conventions, have affirmed, "That the public lands are the common property of all the States—that they are held by the Government in trust to be sold, and their proceeds placed in the public treasury; and thus appropriated to the common benefit by defraying the expenses of the government."

It is true that the Democratic party in their national and other conventions have so expressed themselves.

For a similar resolution I voted myself in the Baltimore Convention that nominated Mr. Polk for the Presidency; and for a similar resolution I would now vote; *provided*, there were not extraneous influences so urgent and overpowering as to demand a change of position to meet the changed aspect of affairs.

This very change of position has been superinduced and brought about, not only from the untold millions of acres that we possess, but from the bad faith of those in whom I have confided.

We have in every instance received in return for our abiding confidence, the most unprincipled exhibition of bad faith on the part of the North-western Democracy.

Yes, General Cass and Stephen A. Douglas, the former our Democratic candidate for President in 1848, and the latter the second choice of the Democracy of N. Carolina in 1852, these *very men*, who have been the loudest to proclaim "let them alone," "let them go into the Treasury," are the *very men* who have been, the first to violate their oft repeated pledges, by voting the lands away to their own and other new States.

Nor is this all of which we can complain, for even the South-western Democracy have deserted this National Democratic platform.

Where, I ask, is Jefferson Davis?—where is Houston of Alabama? Indeed, where do you find the whole Democracy of the land States?

Their judgement seems to have followed their interests, and things outward to have carried things inward with them.

Look at the late message of Governor Jno. J. McRea to the Mississippi Legislature.

By an act of Congress passed in 1855, a grant of land was made to that State, to aid in the building of a Road from Brandon to the Gulf of Mexico. It was found, by changing the first location, that the interest of the State would be promoted, as well as more lands secured; for as the grant was of alternative sections, the longer the line the more the acres.

Governor McRea, one of the most prominent Democrats of the South, as late as November, 1857, recommends to the Legislature, to petition Congress to change the grant of land, so as to make it applicable to a longer line of road, expressly stating that by such a change, more land would be obtained.

Is not Governor McRea a Democrat? A man to assert the contrary in Mississippi would be "laughed to scorn."

How do you think they justify themselves for this departure from the Baltimore platform? By a species of political legerdemain; a metaphysical, politico "abstraction"; a kind of refining and hair splitting, by which they strain at a gnat, but are enabled to gulp down millions of broad acres with the slightest possible effort.

They take refuge under the "prudent proprietorship" as more recently held forth by President Pierce.

This is one step further in modern Democracy than I expect to take; and is entirely too latitudinarian for a Democrat of the old State rights school, although I know that some have taken shelter under it. What



proceeds of the public lands among the States.

He said, "The Senator from Kentucky has abandoned the promising child which he had adopted and nursed so long and so tenderly," and, in speaking of his own superior affection for, and attachment to that "promising child," remarked: "I have clung to that measure, through good report and through evil report, until it has been abandoned by all its other friends, and I am left as the only mourner of its unhappy fate."

"Now, sir, a distribution of the proceeds of the public land among the States would remedy all these evils, and correct all these anomalies of our system. It would secure to us a settled policy on which the country might rely. It would draw off from the General Government this eccentric source of revenue, and distribute it among the States. We would then be left where the Constitution intended to place us. The Government would then be administered on its original principles."

But it is said to be unconstitutional. Has not every President, from the time of Gen. Washington down to this day, signed bills donating these lands?

The system first commenced in the early part of Washington's administration. It is rather late in the day to question the power of Congress to dispose of these lands.

I would sooner question the manner of disposition, than the power of disposition: Unconstitutional to divide these lands, yet perfectly constitutional to give them away? Unconstitutional to distribute a part among the old States, and yet perfectly constitutional to deposit any surplus that may be in the Treasury, arising in part from the proceeds of these very lands? And yet, for this latter, our entire Democratic delegation voted in the last Congress. No power to divide the lands, and yet you have power to exercise absolute ownership over the money, the fruit of these lands!

Yes, the very bill of the last session went so far as to deposit the money, *stopping the interest*, and yet, forsooth, you cannot dispose of the lands (the principal) for the want of a power.

There is poison in the constitutional treasury pot, exclaim the opposers of land distribution; you may drink the soup, however, but you *cannot* take the meat (the lands) with which it is highly seasoned.

Was ever absurdity more manifest, or inconsistency more apparent?

To the people of North Carolina I would say, that the only question that can possibly arise is one of expediency.

Is a distribution of a part of these lands proper, under all the circumstances by which they are surrounded?

I maintain the affirmative, and to the Farmers and other good citizens of the State, I now submit the issue.

It is a question that rises infinitely superior (at the present) to mere party politics, for we may suspend our political differences and resume them again, and the State be not much the loser.

Not so with this land question: it is *now* or *never* for the people with well high departed from Judah.

If the North Carolina delegation in the present Congress, or in the ensuing Congress, will but assert the claims of the old North State, the non-land-holding States have still the numerical strength to carry it through.

We have nothing to fear from the veto of President Buchanan, for he is already, as I have shown, committed in our favor.

Our taxes are already sufficiently heavy, and new loans have to be effected or additional taxation submitted to.

We owe a debt of something over eight millions of dollars, our rail road system has scarcely commenced; *provided* we had the means to extend it.

We have now to raise some \$500,000 per annum by way of taxation.

Give North Carolina her proportion of some 250 millions of acres of the lands, and we could not only pay off our public debt, but we could extend our system of internal improvements, until every nook and corner of the State should be benefited thereby.

Why not get them? Have they not been the means of building up other States, of webbing them all over with rail roads, and dotting them with commercial cities and flourishing inland towns?

Why not get them? Have we not poor children to educate, rail roads to build, schools and colleges, both polytechnic and literary, to establish?

What then remains in the way? Nothing, I answer, but the exploded technicalities of a mere party quibble.

Nothing but mere party drill has kept North Carolina so long from awaking up to her truest interest.

See what has already been done with this *same common property*:

The report of the commissioner of public lands shows, that up to June 30, 1853, there has been given to the States and Territories, for rail roads, &c., &c., as follows:

Ohio,	1,970,559	Mississippi,	2,097,054
Indiana,	2,283,215	Alabama,	1,867,292
Michigan,	2,363,477	Florida,	1,476,507
Illinois,	4,096,848	California,	7,463,405
Wisconsin,	1,934,461	Minnesota,	6,425,243
Iowa,	2,336,302	Oregon,	12,186,957
Arkansas,	3,472,220	New Mexico,	7,493,120
Missouri,	3,623,827	Utah,	6,681,797
Louisiana,	1,322,141		

Acre, 68,913,937

In addition to this grant of sixty-eight millions of acres, to 13 States and 4 Territories, 12 of these very States have had 54 millions of acres more given them for seats of Government, public buildings, swamp lands, &c. &c.

Grand total of donations to the 3d June 1853, 123,062,451; grand total of sales, to the same time, 103,197,356.

From this it will be seen, (and I speak from the record) that there has actually been given away, to 13 States and 4 Territories some 19 millions of acres more than has been sold.

The opponents of distribution say that the old States have no right to complain, because nothing is lost by grants to Rail Road companies, in the new States. Is this so?

Have not the public lands actually withdrawn more dollars from the Treasury than the proceeds of their sales have put into it?

If so, how have the old States ever been remunerated?

The old States have not only to complain of the pecuniary loss they suffer by the unjust appropriation of their property to the exclusive benefit of the new States; but of the effects of this squandering system upon their property generally.

If giving away these lands has not impoverished you, (which I affirm) you have certainly never been benefited by any supposed appreciation, in their value; or if you have, it bears a very small proportion to the injury done you.

Apart from your pecuniary and direct loss, you have had a positive injury entailed upon you.

For this *unwinding system*, whilst it has given an unnatural stimulus to the growth and prosperity of the new States, has in no small degree retarded the growth and prosperity of the old States.

It has already withdrawn, and is still withdrawing from your borders, much of the wealth, population, and enterprise of the States; and in many other different ways it exercises a paralyzing and prejudicial influence upon your industry.

Under these circumstances, I, for one, am far no longer holding on to a mere party quibble, but go in for asserting the claims of my State to a fair proportion of these lands, before they shall have passed beyond our reach; and I now appeal to the people of North Carolina to sustain me in this position.

Farmers, and other good citizens of the State, will you any longer submit to such monstrous injustice? From the seaboard to the mountains, methinks I hear the indignant response of No.

I am nothing myself, but a farmer, and have no interests in common but yours. But with you I am a taxpayer, and with you I feel that our taxes are already sufficiently exacting upon our industry.

Take this question in your own hands, and dismiss all caucusses, cliques, conventions and such other party machinery, as may exert a prejudicial influence and serve only to bind you to party regardless of country.

Assert your claims for a fair proportion of these untold millions of acres; rise superior to party drill, go in for the State, and nothing but the State; and then, but not till then, will your taxes be lightened, your agricultural and mineral resources be developed, your free school system established upon a permanent basis—and your prosperity as a people secured.

I dismiss the subject for the present.—A probable absence from the State for some two months, required that I should say something, and justice to myself would not allow me to say less.

I respectfully ask the presses of the State, of all political parties to publish this letter, for however we may differ in other things, *in this*, we have one common interest. Respectfully, W. F. LEAK.

#### Mr. Speaker Orr's Shortcomings.

The conduct of Mr. Speaker Orr in the appointment of the committees of the House of Representatives is severely censured by a portion of the Democratic press. Among the number is our neighbor of the *Examiner*. The editor of this journal, writing from Washington, expresses anything but satisfaction at the course of his new Speaker. It will be seen, from the following account by him, that Orr has placed seven Pennsylvanians at the head of committees;—something, certainly, unprecedented, for no State in the Union was ever before so highly and particularly distinguished. But we let the editor of the *Examiner* tell the melancholy tale himself.—He says:

"The letter-writers for Democratic journals, so far as I have seen, represent that Mr. Speaker Orr's appointments of committees are highly satisfactory to his political friends. Candor compels me to say, however, that I find a very different impression prevalent here. So far from it the Southern men are very generally down upon him for his appointments. He has placed seven Pennsylvanians at the head of committees; one of whom is particularly objectionable. I allude to Mr. Hackman, who voted for Banks as Speaker—made the report in favor of Reeder in the Kansas election case—and made himself generally odious to the South in the last Congress. Mr. J. Glancy Jones made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, the most important one of the House.—Mr. Jones is a man of respectable talents, but is scarcely equal to the position to which he has been called. He is against us on the Tariff, unless he has changed his views quite recently. Mr. Fletcher, who has for several years been on the committee, is unquestionably better qualified for it, from his superior information, and tact and ability in debate. Mr. Orr has placed Mr. Fletcher fourth on the Committee, and after Mr. Banks of Massachusetts.—Virginia is honored with the chairmanship of two Committees, namely; Naval Affairs and the District of Columbia. Mr. Boocock has the former, Mr. Goode the latter, both good appointments. On the Lands Committee, Mr. Cobb of Alabama is chairman—a large operator, if I mistake not in North-western lands, and not a very strict constructionist for an Alabama Democrat.—Mr. English, of Indiana, the only member of his delegation whose position is doubtful on the new phase of the Kansas question is made chairman of the Post Office Committee and chairman of the Regents of the Smithsonian Institute. Mr. Powell, an old member of the Post Office Committee, who is placed second, ought to have been the first upon it. The Committee is against us upon the question of Ocean Steamers. At the head of the Judiciary Committee stands General Houston of Alabama, a worthy man, but no lawyer, so far as I ever heard. Upon the Special Committee to investigate the accounts of General Cullom, the late Clerk, the opposition have the majority. Upon the whole, I think there is some truth in the remark of a friend that the Speaker is so straight, he bends the other way—he is so much afraid of being suspected of a Southern bias in his official conduct, that he inclines northward—he is so apprehensive of being accused of injustice to political opponents that he deems it his duty to give them the advantage in the organization of committees. Such is the charitable construction placed upon his conduct in regard to the appointment of committees."

Mr. Fletcher fourth on the Committee, and after Mr. Banks of Massachusetts.—

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#### Mayor Wood.

A full Bench of the Superior Court of New York has decided *unanimously* that Mayor Wood of New York defrauded Edward E. Marvin, his partner in business, of \$7,026. And Marvin obtained a judgment for the amount. A nice fellow this Wood to be Mayor of the greatest city in the Union, and to stir up the active sympathies of the Administration in favor of his re-election.

## Patriot and Flag.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8.

"A State Bank, based on the old and well-tried system, with a State subscription of something like five millions, five hundred thousand dollars (including five hundred thousand dollars of the Literary Fund) and with a subscription of two millions by individuals—making in all a capital of four millions five hundred thousand dollars—is, it seems to us, such an institution as is now wanted."—STANDARD in 1850.

"These financial revolutions are the result of a fictitious wealth; and every paper dollar now in circulation, not represented by a dollar in specie, is but a fiction, with no more real value than an old rag. No bank should ever be put upon a basis that would ever render a suspension necessary. As long as it is on such a basis, it is unsafe, creating fictitious wealth, encouraging speculation and extravagance, and tending to bring about just such times as the present, and worse."—STANDARD in 1857.

Several communications on hand, which shall appear next week—we solicit communications, but to insure their insertion they must be written in a plain fair hand, on only one side of the paper, and must be short; no communication will be published unless accompanied by a responsible name.

#### NEW YEAR—1859—SALEM.

The beginning of another year finds us again at our post, and we greet our readers with the compliments of the season, hoping that during the year 1859, they may be blessed with health, their flocks and their herds increased, their barns filled to overflowing, and their pathway strewn with flowers. To our old married readers, we tender our congratulations that they have been permitted to enter upon the duties of another year in the enjoyment of all the blessings which invariably flow from the conjugal State, wherever the parties are readers of the "Patriot and Flag." To our newly married readers, who have availed themselves of the late holidays to enter upon the responsible duties ever attendant upon a state of matrimony, we would impress upon them the great necessity of faithfully pursuing the columns of the Patriot and Flag, for in so doing they will find therein, many things which will encourage them in their ascent of the hill of life, and which will tend greatly to their temporal welfare. To our unmarried male readers, we tender our congratulations, upon the fact, that there are still a large number of unmarried ladies, and we congratulate our unmarried female readers upon the equally interesting fact, that there are also a large number of unmarried gentlemen; and we assure both ladies and gentlemen, that if they will persevere in reading the Patriot and Flag, and encourage others to do the same, that in a short time there will be a mighty shaking among the dry bones, and that the number of those who are disposed to come up to the help of their country, will be greatly increased, and a mighty host be added to the already very respectable number, who have already taken to themselves wives. To our widow readers we also extend our congratulations, that Paul did not entirely cut them off from marrying again, but in certain cases advised a second match. And to our old bachelor readers who have determined never to marry, we extend our most hearty congratulations, upon the undoubted fact, that they live in a free country, and can do as they please, and that there is nothing in the resolutions of 98 and 99 curtailing their privileges in this respect. We admire their stoicism and independence, and as their joys in this world will be necessarily few, a certain portion of our paper shall occasionally be set apart, and devoted to their special benefit, in order as much as possible to solace their declining years—and for their comfort we will here give the devil's idea of matrimony as taken from Burns:

"The devil he swore by the edge of his knife, He pitied the man that was tied to a wife; He devil he swore, by the church and the bell, He was not in wedlock, thank heaven but in—"

If our bachelor friends are disposed to take the devil as good authority, and pin their faith to his coat-tail, why, we again repeat, that there is nothing in the resolutions of 98 and 99, to prevent them from so doing.

We hope dear readers, that you all enjoyed a pleasant Christmas and a happy New Year, for such was our case, although we were not permitted to spend but a small portion of the holidays in the fair town of Greensborough. It was our good fortune, however, to spend the last day of the year in Salem, and to witness the solemn impressive, and very interesting ceremonies of the Moravians at the close of the old, and the beginning of the new year. The ceremonies were so different from anything we ever saw on such an occasion, that we were forcibly struck with the contrast; there were no firing of guns by the men, no throwing of squibs by the boys, no drunkenness or rioting in the streets, but at eight o'clock at night at the ringing of the bell, the citizens of the town, old and young, assembled in the spacious Chapel attached to the school, where they joined in prayer and in singing praise to God, for his tender mercy in sparing their lives, and for the many blessings received at his hands during the year which was then closing. After the devotional services were over, the record of the most important events connected with the town and church, were produced and read by the Rev. Mr. Bahanson. The reading of this record was no doubt very entertaining to those immediately interested in the affairs of the place

—to us it was interesting from the novelty of the proceeding, and at some parts of it we confess, we were no little amused. Among various other items, we learned from the reading of this record, that at the close of 1857, there were in Salem, 76 single brethren, and 126 single sisters. We thought at the time, and still think, that Salem would be a great place for single men to move to. The reading of the record being over, the citizens retired from the church, but assembled again at 10 o'clock, when they had sacred music for about one hour, after which they again retired, and assembled again at half past 11 o'clock, for the purpose of blowing out the old, and blowing in the new year. The ceremonies opened with singing, after which Mr. Bahanson delivered a most beautiful and impressive exhortation, exhorting the citizens to live a more holy life during the year upon which they were just entering. While Mr. Bahanson was speaking, the clock struck 12, when the band struck up, and most effectually blew out and extinguished the old year, and ushered in the new year with quite a flourish of trumpets. Whether the 126 single sisters rejoiced that they had entered upon another year of single blessedness or not, we cannot tell, for just then we left, but as we went to the Hotel, we took 76 from 126, and found the remainder to be just 50, and we then determined to let our single readers know the fact; and we would now repeat, that Salem is certainly a great place for single men to move to.

#### Distribution—Mr. Leak's Letter.

We publish this week, Mr. Leak's letter, both because he requests the papers of the State so to do, and because of the many important facts it contains in regard to the important question of distribution, and also because it shows up so affectually the inconsistency of the Standard, in the tyrannical course which it has adopted, of cutting off from the party, and putting down every democrat who entertains and expresses opinions favorable to distribution.

Our position as to the propriety of the American Whig party running a democratic distributionist for Governor, is, we presume, well known to our readers. Mr. Leak is a farmer, a very respectable gentleman, and a man of influence in his section of country, and we are truly glad that he has so ably seconded Mr. McKee, and has spoken out so ably and boldly on this very important matter, and we trust that his example will not be lost upon others, and that his influence will be exerted for good, and we hope next Summer to see Mr. Leak, with several thousands of his party who entertain the same opinions which he does on this question, voting for an American Whig distributionist for Governor, and thereby proving their sincerity by their works. In all the relations of life, in our intercourse as citizens, neighbors, and friends, we entertain the same feelings of kindness and respect for our democratic friends, as we do for the Whigs, but when we come to political matters, we have no kind of use for democracy in any shape or form, it may present itself—

"Timeo Deum offendentem dona."

I fear these Greens when they come offering gifts.

We hail Messrs. McKee and Leak with pleasure, as co-laborers in this good work, but, so far as we are concerned, we can never consent to see the great American Whig party—strong in numbers, strong in intellect, strong in the earnestness of its principles, and the justice of its cause, consent to enter into a fight, headed by a democrat. We are fully impressed with the importance of distribution, but we are equally impressed with the importance of many other questions, and questions which we consider of the most vital importance to the citizens of North Carolina. National issues must not be lost sight of, but if we expect to see the resources of North Carolina developed, and see our beloved old State take her proper position among her sister States, our politicians must turn their attention more to State matters, and to State issues. Whether distribution of the public lands ever takes place, does not depend upon North Carolina alone; this, however, should not prevent her from doing her duty in this respect. But whether our banking system shall be so reformed as to relieve the people of our present heavy taxes; and so as to aid in extending our internal improvements, does depend upon North Carolina and her alone. We should like, therefore, to hear from Mr. Leak, what he has to say upon the question of our finances, our banking system; what he thinks of the Western Extension, and how he proposes to carry this great work through, and what he thinks of what is called the Danville Connection. Mr. Leak talks very prettily on distribution, and we doubt not, that so ready a writer could throw a vast deal of light on the above named subjects. We shall wait with impatience to hear from him on these important matters—and he can talk very freely about these things, without any fear of being inconsistent as a democrat, for the democracy have been upon both sides of all these questions, as well as upon all sides of every thing else—we hope, therefore, he will feel no restraint, but speak openly and candidly.

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#### Large Turnips.

The finest specimen of this vegetable that we have have seen in our market the present season, was raised by Abiathur Vickrey, Esq., some of them weighing between six and seven pounds.

#### THE HARMONIOUS DEMOCRACY.

That democracy is a unit—that democratic principles are the same every where, and that the democratic party is the only National party now in the Government, have been so often repeated and so vehemently and boldly affirmed through the democratic press, and by democratic orators, that thousands upon thousands of our citizens, honestly believe that such is the case, and have acted quietly and contentedly under this conviction, without ever taking the trouble to investigate the true state of the matter. It was a saying among the ancients, "that whom the Gods intended to destroy they first made mad;" and it is only upon some such principle, that we can account for the madness exhibited by the South, in the blind and inexplicable confidence, reposed by them in the Nationality of their Northern allies. Although deceived again and again, and although time after time disappointed in their dearest hopes, yet with the most obstinate tenacity they cling to their abolition allies, hug them to their bosoms, and are ready to cry treason against any man who has the audacity to even insinuate that the party is not National.

Now this cry of Nationality has been so often repeated, and the people have been so long deceived, that it is high time, for the South—if they expect to preserve their institutions—to investigate this matter for themselves, and see whether or not there is any reality in this oft told tale, and no longer suffer themselves to be the dupes of designing politicians, who have no end in view but their own self-aggrandizement, and who are actuated by no other motives, than was Satan, when by his lying tongue he induced Eve to partake of the forbidden fruit.

If for delegates—no matter what may be their principles—from all parts of the Union, to meet in Convention, and publish to the world a string of resolutions as setting forth the principles of the party, be all that is required to make a party national, why then we admit that democracy is a national party;—for it is a notorious fact, that at every national democratic Convention, the degrading spectacle is presented of men—men occupying exalted stations—entertaining principles directly antagonistic, yet joining together in apparently the utmost harmony, and presenting to the world, as embodying their principles, a platform by which they have no idea of being governed, and upon which they never intended to stand. But if it is farther necessary in order that the party should be national, that the principles as set forth in their platform, should be honestly and faithfully carried out by its framers and by the members of the party in every section of the country, when then democracy is anything else than National.

There is not now a single leading measure upon which the democratic party can agree; but on the contrary they are separated as wide as the poles. The democracy of the South are for a low tariff. The vote of Pennsylvania was cast for Polk, on the ground that he was a higher tariff man than Henry Clay, while the South voted against Clay on account of his high tariff principles, while Buchanan's whole life has shown that he entertains principles directly opposite to Southern Democracy on this question. And in regard to the distribution of the public lands, although democracy in their national platforms "seems to be a unit on this question, yet every intelligent man knows that the democracy of the new States, of the West and North West, are totally regardless of this plank in their platform, trample it under foot, as a thing of nothing, and every session of Congress, vote to themselves millions of the public domain. And again upon the all-absorbing and everlasting question of slavery, upon which the democracy profess to be so prominently national, we have only to refer to the warm and exciting debate now going on in the Senate of the United States, between Douglas and the friends of the administration; the resignation of Gov. Walker, and the violent abuse which some of the Southern democratic presses are pouring out upon the heads of these gentlemen, who but a few days ago stood so high, and occupied such elevated positions with the party.

It can't be possible that a free and intelligent people like ours, can always be deceived, and that they will never take warning, and we do hope, that the transactions of the present time, the closing scenes of the drama of 1857, and the startling picture which presents itself as the curtains of 1858, begin to rise, will cause the democracy of the South, to pause and reflect, and to ask themselves what this boasted democracy this great national party have done for our country! In 1832 we had the best currency in the world, and what have we now? But a short time ago prosperity smiled upon the land, peace and plenty reigned in all our borders. Yet what is our condition to day? In a time of peace with all the world, amid the most plentiful and abundant harvests, when neither the plague, pestilence or famine has come upon us, we hear the almost universal cry of ruin and distress, while thousands are not only deprived of employment, but are starving for bread.

We ask our democratic brethren of the South, if it is not time to reflect seriously whether they have not placed too much reliance upon this cry of Nationality and whether they have not placed a too implicit confidence in the honesty of their Northern allies?

#### Kansas Constitution Adopted.

The Lecompton Constitution has been ratified by the vote of the people of Kansas. The vote was quite small: the Free-soilers refusing to go to the polls. This is just what was expected, and the ratification of the Constitution; under the circumstances, so far from producing harmony, and extricating the administration from its difficulties, will only give strength to the Douglas faction; Buchanan is in a great strait, and if all accounts are true, resorted to a most unjustifiable and unstatesmanlike shift to relieve himself. It is charged and as far as we have seen, it has not been denied, that the President sent secret instructions to the pro-slavery men to vote against the slavery clause, as the only way by which the difficulties could be avoided. It will not be long, we predict, before the South will be as loud in its denunciations of Buchanan as it is now of Douglas.

#### Judge of the U. S. District Court of N. C.

It is rumored that the President will appoint Mr. Biggs to fill the vacancy of Judge of the U. S. District Court of North Carolina, caused by the death of Judge Potter. It is understood that this is done at the instigation of Mr. Clingman, and with a view to the promotion of Mr. Clingman to the Senate, so as to relieve the harmonious democracy, of N. C. of any disturbance from that gentleman. It is also said that the North Carolina delegation in Congress have recommended Mr. Clingman to Gov. Bragg, to fill the seat vacated by Mr. Biggs' appointment. Judge. We will see whether Gov. Bragg is to be dictated to in this matter, or whether Senators are to be appointed by the members of Congress.

#### Preparing for the Campaign.

We return our thanks to S. L. Fremont, Esq., Engineer and Superintendent on the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road, for a Free ticket on that Road for one year, from December 31, 1857.— *Raleigh Standard.* During the last Campaign for Governor, Mr. Bragg, who has always been a bitter enemy to works of internal improvements, was favored with a free ticket upon all our rail roads; while Mr. Gilmer, who had spent his time and money to build these roads, was required to pay. We presume from the above article that Mr. Holden is also to ride free during his canvass next summer. Now we have no objection to the Standard having a free ticket, but we hope that the same liberality will be extended to Mr. Leak.

#### Congress.

Congress re-assembled for business on Monday the 4th. In the Senate a large number of petitions were presented, and a large number of bills were introduced, principally for private claims and French Spoliation claims. A bill was also introduced by Mr. Pugh, to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State, under the Constitution adopted at Lecompton, November 7th, 1857, with the boundaries defined in the pacification bill of the last Congress.

#### Civil War.

It will be seen, by reference to our news items that civil war is raging in Kansas. Thus it will be seen that the great National democracy, by their insane efforts to remain in power have not only brought the most unprecedented pecuniary distress upon the country, but that they have also brought upon us the greatest curse that can befall any nation—civil war.

#### Indecent.

We think it decidedly indecent, and in bad taste, in the Standard, whose Editor is a candidate for Governor, to speak in such harsh terms of its opponent, Mr. Leak. Situated as the Standard is, but little credit will be given to any thing it may say against its rival and opponent.

#### John A. Gilmer.

Congress having adjourned for a few days during holidays, our able and faithful Representative, the Hon. John A. Gilmer paid a short visit to his family and friends. We were glad to see him in the enjoyment of such good health. No constituency have more cause to be proud of their Representative than that of the 5th Congressional district of N. C.

#### Educational Association.

The Guilford Educational Association will meet at the Greensboro', High School on Saturday the 9th of January, inst. All Teachers and friends of Education who possibly can are respectfully requested to be present.

#### The North Carolina Presbyterian.

The first number of this paper has been received, and we are highly pleased, both with its appearance and the contents. We are personally acquainted with the Editors—the Rev. George McNeill, Jr., and B. Fuller, Esq., they are gentlemen of decided ability and possess every qualification necessary to enable them to make as we feel satisfied they will a valuable and interesting paper. We wish them much success.

#### Supreme Court of the United States.

On the supposition that the Hon. Nathan Clifford, of Maine, is confirmed by the Senate, the Supreme Court of the United States will be constituted as follows:—Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, Chief Justice; John McLean, of Ohio, Samuel Wayne, Georgia, John Catron, Tennessee, Peter V. Daniel, Virginia, James Nelson, New York, Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania, John A. Campbell, Alabama, Nathan Clifford, Maine, Associate Justices.

#### TELEVIATHAN.

From the accounts the Launch of this monster ship was about to be effected, we subjoin following from the "Lancet Times."

"The first attempt to launch was marked with a severe and fatal accident, and the second effort resulting in such a scattering of beams that, in spite of the precautions taken Saturday, every one more than half pected, or at least feared, that their first view would be a most extraordinary and perhaps terrible scene. There, where Brunel's great machine lay, before it got out of the singe's word 'Pump,' and the 6 lever handles or the hydraulic machine began to rise and fall with a quick alacrity, the excitement and suspense throughout the yard became actually infernal, and even a whisper might have been heard. For the next minute or so, the great gings working at the machinery one of the hundreds in the yard might have been statues for any word as signy gave of life. A short lapse of time the men at the pumps began to lift hard, and silently compressing, under the tremendous strain, the great system of timbers we have described, commenced to yield slightly, more and more, till had given back some two inches—farther than their immense strength, a mass of iron ballast with which



**DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.**—DR. MORSE, the inventor of MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS, has spent the greater part of his life in travelling, having visited Europe, Asia, and Africa as well as North America—has spent three years among the Indians of our Western country—it was in this way that the Indian Root Pills were first discovered. Dr. Morse was the first to find the cause of the various diseases arising from IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD—that our strength, health and life depended upon the vital fluid.

When the various passages become clogged, and do not act in perfect harmony with the different functions of the body, the blood becomes impure, and the humors become thick and diseased; thus causing all paucic sickness and distress of every name; our strength is exhausted, our health we are deprived of, and if nature is not assisted in throwing off the stagnant humors, the blood will become choked and cease to act, thus causing the various diseases of the blood to be blown out. How important then that we should keep the various passages of the body free and open. And how pleasant to us that we have it in our power to put a medicine in your reach, namely, MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS.

the Indian Root Pills, manufactured from the roots of the *Asclepias tuberosa*, and the mountainous cliffs in Nature's garden, for the health and recovery of diseased man. One of the roots from which these Pills are made is a Sudorific, which opens the pores of the skin, and causes the perspiration to flow upon the finer parts of the corruption within. The second is a plant which is an Expecto- rant, that opens and unclogs the passage to the lungs, and thus, in a short time, produces a copious discharge of phlegm, and other humors from the lungs by copious spitting. The third is a Diuretic, which gives ease and double strength to the kidneys; thus encouraged they draw large amounts of fluid from the blood, which they then discharge abundantly by the urinary or water passage, and which could not have been discharged in any other way. The fourth is a Cathartic, or purgative, which opens the bowels, and causes the evacuation of the superfluousities. The Pills well engaged in purifying the blood; the coarser particles of impurity which cannot pass by the other outlets, are thus taken up and conveyed off in great quan-

ties of the blood, it is shown that Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills not only enter the stomach, but become united with the blood, for they find a way to every part, and completely run out and cleanse the system from all impurities. The blood, thus purified, and the blood becomes perfectly healthy; consequently all sickness and pain is driven from the system, for they cannot remain when the blood becomes so pure and clear.

The reason why people are so distressed with indigestion and many diseases, is because they do not get a medicine which will pass to the afflicted parts, and which will open the natural passages for the disease to be cast out; hence a large number of people are constantly diseased, and the stomach and intestines are literally overflowing with the corrupted mass; thus undergoing disagreeable fermentation, constantly mixing with the blood, which throws it into a diseased condition. Every particle of matter, until life is taken from the body by disease. Dr. Morse's Pills have added to themselves victory upon victory, by restoring millions of the sick to blooming health and happiness.

Persons who are afflicted with

frames have been scorched by the burning elements of raging fever, and who have been brought, as it were, within a step of the silent grave, now stand ready to testify that they would have been numbered with the dead, had it not been for this great and wonderful medicine, Morse's Indian Root Pills. After one or two doses had been taken, they were astonished, and absolutely surprised, in witnessing their cure. They were not only do they regain immediate ease and strength, and take away all sickness, pain and anguish but they at once go to work at the foundation of the disease, which is the blood. Therefore, it will be shown, especially by those who use these Pills that they will so cleanse and

purity, it discards—that beauty ensues—  
will take its flight, and the flush of youth and  
beauty will assure return, and the prospect of  
a long and happy life will cherish and brighten  
your days.

**CAUTION.**—Beware of a counterfeit sign of  
A. B. Moore. All genuine have the name of  
A. J. WHITE & CO. on each box. Also the  
signature of A. J. White & Co. All others are  
spurious.

A. J. WHITE & CO., Sole Proprietors,  
59 Leonard Street, New York.

Dr. Moore's Indian Root Pills are sold by  
all Dealers in Medicines.

Agents wanted in every town, village and  
hamlet in the land. Parties desiring the agency  
will address as above for terms.

Price 25 cents per box, five boxes will be  
sent on receipt of \$1. postage paid.

December 1st, 1857. 993 Y

**\$50 REWARD! Runaway from**  
the subscriber, residing in Malibu

to District S. C. on the 18th of August last, my negro man TOM. He is about 30 years old, 5 feet 11 inches high, weight about 170 pounds, and dark complexion. Wore a blue chin a pair of hair or goggles, which he may have taken off. His clothes not recollected. Has a wild look when spoken to, and is very quick spoken—good teeth.

Tom was seen near Leech's Store, in Montgomery county, on the 1st September, (last) and it not being in that neighborhood is aiming for a free State, most probably by way of Salem or Richmond, Va. If he is taken off, **Fifty Dollars** will be paid for his apprehension and confinement in any jail, so that I get him again.

THOMAS HASKEW,  
Bennettsville, S. C.

sep 18 931 d

**State of North Carolina, Davidson County.** Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1857.

Wilson L. Cecil, Adm'r of  
Elizabeth Boggs, dec'd,  
vs.  
The heirs at law of Elizabeth Boggs.

To this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Joel Boggs, one of the heirs at law of Elizabeth Boggs, deceased, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks, successively, in the Greensborough Patriot and Flag, notifying the said defendant, that he is required to appear at the said Court, at the next term to be held for said county, at the Court House in Lexington, on the second Monday of February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso; and heard ex parte as to him.

Wm. C. Lowe, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, in Lexington, the second Monday of November, A. D. 1857.

Pr. adv. \$5.00. C. F. LOWE, Clerk.  
9815 W.

**Just Received and for sale, a variety** of Large Stock of Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, Ladies' Gold Watches, Gold Chains, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Silver-plated Table and Tea Spoons, with and assortment of other Fancy Goods which will be sold low for cash.

W. J. McCONNELL.  
apr 1 929

**Dr. Marchis's Catholicon is un-**  
questionably one of the best Pat-  
ent Medicines for female complaints ever offered  
to the public. For sale at the Drug Store  
(sep 18 951 ff) T. J. PATRICK



