

The Patriot and Flag.

VOLUME XIX.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1858.

NUMBER 972.

Business Cards.

D. A. C. HILL, LEXINGTON, 949 ft.
JAMES A. LONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
WORTH & UTLEY COMMISSION and Forwarding Merchants, Fayetteville, N. C.
DOCTORS C. L. & R. L. PAYNE, Physicians in the practice of Medicine, Surgery and Surgery, Lexington, N. C. March 15th, 1857. 925 ft.
DR. JOHN SWANN, Has settled permanently at Doctor Beall's Old Place, Jersey Settlement, and offers his services to the Public. 42 ft.
DR. J. T. HUNT OFFERS HIS PRO- fessional services to the public. Office opposite Andrew Hunt's Store, Lexington, N. C. April 6th, 1857. 925 ft.
N. C. FREEMAN, with Abbott, Jones & Co., Importers and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy Silk Goods, No. 13 Market Street, Philadelphia.
GEO. N. HOPE, Plain and Orna- mental Plasterer, Lexington, N. C. 127 Bate and Parlor ornaments for sale November 29, 1857. 960 ft.
ALEX. P. SPERRY, with BELL, BROOKS, PACE & Co., Importers and dealers in Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, No. 29 Chambers, and 71 Reade St. Dec. 21, 1855. 862 ft.
LEWIS & WILLIAM L. SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., will regularly attend the Courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph and Davidson. 919 ft.
ANDREW J. STEPHAN, ATTOR- ney at Law, having removed to Greensboro, N. C., will attend regularly the Courts of Guilford, Alamance and Randolph Counties. 828 ft.
DR. W. A. COBLE Having received instruction from Dr. NEAL of Philadelphia, and Dr. HOWLETT of Greensboro, is prepared to perform all kinds of Dental Operations in the latest and most improved style. Dec. 1857. 964 ft.
LAW CO-OPERATION.---J. A. L. LOMB & F. Caldwell, Greensboro, N. C., having associated themselves in the practice of the law, in the County of Guilford county, will promptly attend to all business entrusted to their care. January 5th, 1858. 967 ft.
JOHN W. PAYNE, Attorney at Law, having permanently located in Greensboro, N. C., will attend the Courts of Guilford, Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to the collection of all claims placed in his hands. Jan. 9th, 1857. 915 ft.
WATSON & HEARES, 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 ft.
E. W. OGBURN, dealer in School Religious, Scientific, Standard, Poetical and Poetical works in General Literature; Law Books, Miscellaneous, Albums, Music and Writing Post Folio, Writing Desks, Music and Musical Instruments Stationery, &c. Greensboro, N. C. West Street second square from court house 915 ft.
HOWLAND & REYNOLDS, suc- cessors to ANDERSON & REYNOLDS, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. Pay particular attention to the sale of Flour, Grain, Tobacco, etc. avoiding unnecessary charges, and rendering prompt returns. Dec. 1857. 963 ft.
JAS. STOREY, ALEX. OLDMAN, STOREY & OLDMAN, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. Liberal advances made on produce consigned to us, when desired. Reference: Col. John McRae, President of the Bank of Wilmington; D. G. Parsley, Esq., President of the Commercial Bank. Aug. 28th, 1857. 948 ft.
PETER W. HAYTON, Commis- sion Merchant, FOWEN POINT, Norfolk, Va. 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. R. Rouse, Esq., and Geo. W. Haywood, Esq., Raleigh, N. C.; Wm. Plummer, Esq., Wilmington, N. C. Aug. 25, 1855. 864 ft.
JAMES M. EDNEY, 56 John St., NEW YORK, buys every kind of Merchandise on the best terms and forwards for 24 percent commission. Dealer in Pianos, Violins, Organs, Melodeons, Melodeons, Harps, Guitars, Saxes, Cornets, Music, &c. Wholesale and Retail. All instruments warranted. Agent for "Hayden's Patent Pump," Garden Engine &c. Circulars of Instruments and Pianos sent free on application. Refers to John A. Gilmer, C. P. Mendenhall, D. L. Swann and others. Sept. 11. 950 ft.
MRS. ADAMS HAS RECEIVED for Fall and Winter use of MILLINERY Goods consisting of a great variety of BONNETS, Ribbons, Flowers, Fur Collars, and other articles as are usually kept at Millinery 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 ft.
LEXINGTON JEWELRY STORE. THE SUBSCRIBER HAS ON HAND THE best Gold and Silver Watches, Manufactured by Johnson & Liverpool, and Dixon of London. Also the Silver Lever and common Virge Watches with a variety of Jewelry of all descriptions. All of which will be sold low for cash. Watches of all descriptions repaired. GEORGE RILEY. 1-15. July 22nd, 1856.

Business Cards, &c.

MARBLEWORKS, BY GEORGE HEINRICH, Manufacturer of Monuments, Tombs, Head-stones, &c., at reduced prices, four doors North of the Court House, Greensboro, N. C. Orders from a distance promptly filled. February 11th, 1858. 971 ft.
PAINTING.---The undersigned is prepared to do House, Sign and Ornamental Painting at short notice and on the most reasonable terms. Persons who are desirous of engaging his services in the above business, will please call and see him at his residence at Rich Fork, Davidson county, or address him at that place or Lexington, and their orders will be promptly attended to. ANDREW CALDWELL. July 24, 1855-1-15
Amortypes, Comotypes and MELANOTYPES in Cases Lockets of this latest and best style of the Art. Immediate application should be made as this story may not be long. Gallery in the second story of J. & F. Garrett's New Brick Store. A. STARRETT. Dec. 1857.
I will furnish the best Quality of Dress, Fancy and Water-proof Boots, cheap for cash. So many scattering agents cannot be made. To be brought in advance. None but fine work will be undertaken. H. H. BRADY. February 11th, 1858. 574 ft.
R. 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. Refer to Hon. J. M. Morehead, George C. Mendenhall, Col. Walter Gwynn and John A. Gilmer. May 16th, 1856. 288 ft.
BLANKS--A FULL SUPPLY OF Blank Warrants, Deeds, Deeds of Trust, Attachments, Declarations in Ejectment, Administrators' Notices, and many other forms will always be found at the Store of Adams, Dobson & Grimes, in Lexington, who are our Agents, for the sale of the same; and who are also our Agents to receive and forward to us, all kinds of Job Work. SHERWOOD & LONG
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, Oil, Sausages, &c. REFERENCES: O. G. Parsley, Pres. Commercial Bank (Wilmington); A. M. Gorman, J. & F. Garrett, (Raleigh); David McKnight, (Greensboro).
ACCOMMODATION HACKS.---J. A. M. GORMAN, will supply with comfortable Omnibuses, 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 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 encouragement. Greensboro, Sept. 1, 1857. 949 ft.
D. P. GREGG, DENTIST, (GRAD- UATE 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 dedicates to the study of his profession, and has been successful in publishing long lists of testimonials, as he hopes to have sufficient opportunity to convince personally to those having diseased dentures, whatever qualifications he may have to practice in the Dental Department 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. 759-15
J. W. HOWLETT & SON, Den- tal Surgeons, 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 the dental operations pertaining to the way of the art. 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. 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 18 837-15
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: Boys' Blouses, Tailor's Pattern, Gentleman's Dress Riding 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 maintain a continuance of the same. He may always be found at his new shop on West Market Street, between Thurstons' 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 ft.

Business Cards, &c.

A 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 ft.
W. H. MURRAY & CO., FAC- TORS 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, DeRosset & Brown, Wilmington, N. C. F. & H. FRIES, Salem, N. C. C. GRAHAM & Co., Marion Court House, S. C. HUNT, ADVERTON & Co., Lexington, N. C.
1857. FALL TRADE. 1857.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL, IM- PORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Nos. 73 and 80 Sycamore St., Paterson, N. J., are now receiving and will have in Store ready for inspection by the first September, a large and commanding 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. JNO. STEVENSON. JAMES WEDDELL. Aug 21 917-
TAILORING--Fall and Winter Fashions.---Geo. W. Harrell takes pleasure in informing the public that he has received his supply of Paris New York and Philadelphia Fashions for the Fall and Winter of 1856. From his long experience, and the many advantages he has had, having been a pupil of Mr. J. W. Albright, of Philadelphia, celebrated for his skill in tailoring, 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. McRae, & Co., and immediately opposite the Bland House. Oct. 1856. G. W. HARRELL.
A 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. Fashions, Tailor and Plain Northern Linen, &c., Ladies Dress Goods, in various styles. Also, Furs, Fur and Plain De Laines, all Wool, Plaid, &c. &c., Cassin Shawls and Scarfs, Gingham and Prints, Fine Bed Blankets, Negro duff. A full supply of Hardware, Cutlery, Nails, Andirons, Spades, Shovels and Forks. Coffee, Sugar, Tea, green and black, Canned Corn and Door Mats, Hats, Caps and Umbrellas &c. &c., &c. Rock Island Jeans and Cassimers, Kerseys, Blowing Cloths, Burr Mill Stones, Grindstones. Greensboro, Oct. 20 1857. 936 ft.
A CARD.---W. J. McCOCKELHAS 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 Cloths, Cassimers, Vests, &c. embracing all grades. Boots, Shoes, Breeches, Hats and Caps, abundance of good quality of Greenery, Hardware, and Cutlery. These he wishes to purchase at the lowest price, and will find it to his 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 furnish a stock of goods for this market on as low terms as any one. Greensboro, October, 1857.
NO HUBB! THE SUBSCRIBER is now prepared to fill all orders for Superior Water Buckets. He manufactures North Carolina capital and labor, and employs North Carolina capital and labor, and employs North Carolina capital and labor. 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 ft.
A STORE HOUSE TO SELL OR RENT, OR LEASE.---The Store House formerly occupied by Messrs. Bankin & McLean, in which they did a smelting 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 holding ground, racks and troughs. Apply to the subscriber, soon, or to J. C. McLean. JOSEPH A. WEATHERLY. 941 ft. July 4, 1857.

The Patriot and Flag.

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 (3 col) 10 00 15 00 20 00
Half column, 18 00 25 00 35 00
For the Patriot and Flag.
HARD TIMES--THE CAUSE AND THE REMEDY.
Messrs. Editors:--I wish this communication published for the benefit of the public, and for general information, if there be any in it.
We are all fully aware that the times are extremely hard; money appears, as it were, almost extinct, or taken entirely from circulation among us. Yet our debts remain in large sums due to the Banks; and from them we get all our money which is obtained upon loans, which must be returned with interest in money and nothing else. For several years past the accommodation of loans has been extended freely to the people of North Carolina, upon the faith of which, and the high rates of value it gave to negroes, land, and in fact every species of property, the people were stimulated to contract large debts from one individual to another, which remain to be settled, as well as the Bank debts. These are plain facts that you all know. And now, is it possible for these debts to be settled without money? I answer, it is not. Suppose there be ten men, each owing the other \$200. If A can pay B in money, then \$200 can be run on to pay the debt of all. If there be no money, all must sue in self-defence; consequently \$20 cost is placed on each man, and it will take \$400, at this estimate, to pay what \$200 might have paid. Each man, then, loses \$20, which makes \$200 to be divided between our Clerks, Sheriffs and Lawyers.
The object of this communication is not only to inform you of our distressed condition, but also to show what in reality is the cause of the present tightness in money matters. Have the Banks collected money and locked it up? I think not. It is true, they have collected their interest and partial discounts, and have sent it by thousands and hundreds of thousands South and South-West, and placed it on deposit under the pretence of loans in the Southern and Western States, viz: Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, and others. I suppose in the hands of brokers and swindlers, for the express purpose of shaving, buying bills of exchange, &c., by which means we, the people of North Carolina, are deprived of our circulating medium; and we must, in self-defence, force collections from one another, by suing each other. This has already extensively commenced, and makes a fine and large harvest for our Clerks, Sheriffs and Lawyers, which I do not think they need or desire. Without some remedy is applied, this state of affairs must result in the bankruptcy of many good and honest citizens, and will leave them and their families reduced to extreme poverty and disgrace, so to remain, while the few, assuming the authority and controlling and using the money probably belonging to the people of this State jointly, not individually, are making their thousands to their individual use and emolument, by extortion. Though they are operating in some States where usury is not known in the law,--all men being liable for whatever rate of interest they contract for.
I am glad, Messrs. Editors, I cannot charge any of the Bank officers living in Greensboro with using money themselves or loaning it to any in the Western or Southern States. But are they not buying and selling Northern exchange at home, with an eye almost single to speculation? Don't our conditions require the circulation of that money at home? Ought not the Banks to be content with their interest, and leave speculation for the people?
We need immediate and speedy relief; and I ask, for myself and all who may think as I do, to extend all possible forbearance from one individual to another. And I do hope our Banks will desist from further speculation, and call in their moneys from the Southern and Western States, and let the people of our own State have it; and in my judgment, we will soon again hear the hum of our factories that are now lying dormant for want of money, and all other pursuits of industry be encouraged into lively action and enterprise, to the great benefit and relief of each individual and our State at large.
Our Banks, Messrs. Editors, were chartered for laudable purposes, and would prove beneficial to all, if managed as they were intended to be. Did not our Legislature fix their location, as well as limit the privileges granted to them? May we not claim the right of those residing immediately in the vicinity of their location? Is it right they should deny us this, and favor a set of brokers and swindlers living in States where they have no Banks and their laws sustain them in demanding any rates of interest they can bargain for? From newspaper information, I must come to the conclusion that almost the entire available Banking capital of our State, and I may say of the United States, is under the control of brokers and shavers, regulating the value of our Bank bills at their will at par while held by the individual, and cried down as soon as it leaves them. I must say and contend that our State has no more use for brokers and swindlers than it has for gamblers. I cannot say that for the States that have no Banks; they need brokers and deserve swindlers. The gambler only effects the individual, contending with them and their influence on society, while the brokers and swindlers effect our whole circulation and the value of the same, adding nothing thereto, reducing the value of all the staple productions of our State, and I may say every article of trade, to a degree, with a downward tendency yet to go lower, to the entire ruin of us all; so that every move we make in an honest trade or enterprise, must and will result in our injury; and our Bank bills are all at par at home, except made otherwise by them.
I ask the people of North Carolina to look into this matter. Look at our condition, at the cause; for we want a remedy. Make the calculation for yourselves, how long it will take any given sum at the rates of Bank interest to double itself. Then keep the Banking capital for that length of time loaned out, receive and lay by the interest, the Banks then will have all the money again. Place the money then in the Western and Southern States in the hands of brokers and swindlers, entirely out of our reach; the gold and silver in the Banks locked up. This is approaching near our present condition; and if left in this condition long, the people of North Carolina are ruined, ruined, without remedy.
And then, Messrs. Editors, the struggle comes on. The Banks vs. the brokers and swindlers, or vice versa. The brokers and swindlers must and will succeed. They have nothing to lose; all to gain. They have already caused a suspension. The Banks have all to lose, and nothing to gain. Is this not plain to all? I hope things may change and confidence be restored between individuals before it gets worse. The money of our Banks, being at par at home, is sufficient for them; and let the individual who may take it where it is not known, be alone the sufferer.
Messrs. Editors:--I wish the effects of the present deficiency and derangement in money matters, and believing the majority of the people of North Carolina can and will sympathize with me; by a united effort, the relief asked for will be speedily obtained, which is all I ask or desire; knowing that such relief would stimulate all to industry, and cause us to look up instead of down.
A CITIZEN OF N. CAROLINA.
For the Patriot and Flag.
A STARTLING FACT.
Messrs. Editors:--On Thursday last, that being the 4th day of February, 1858, in the town of Greensboro, North Carolina, a horse belonging to Mr. John C. Buckner, of Kentucky, fell to the bottom of a public well near the Masonic Institute, and after remaining there about one hour and a half, the citizens succeeded in drawing him near the top with a windlass, but unfortunately for the unhappy animal, the cable by which they were drawing him, slipped off, and a second time the unfortunate Kentucky fell to the bottom, which, I think, is about forty two feet--when he fell back, despondency seemed to reign, but the struggles and groans of the animal aroused the sympathies of all those present, so as to enable them again to renew the work. Again one of our noble hearted citizens went down, and succeeded in getting the cable around his body, and he was safely drawn to the top, and to the great surprise and astonishment of all present, the gallant specimen of a Kentucky horse, came out safe and apparently unharmed--and amidst the shouts and applause of the whole concourse of citizens, he rose up, shook himself, and trotted off with as much beauty of action as ever.
The facts which I have related, may to some appear impossible, but nevertheless they are true, and any one doubting their

correctness, can call on any or all of the citizens of Greensboro, and by so doing, will find the above statement to be entirely true. J. B. Germantown, Feb. 6th, 1853.
From the Fayetteville Observer.
A GREAT SPEECH.
Duncan K. McRae, Esq., addressed the citizens of Cumberland and Harroet, in this place, on Tuesday evening last. We have heard many political speeches in our day; few have held the unwavering attention of so large and intelligent an audience for such a space. The writer may mention, as an instance, that during the three hours occupied by Mr. McRae, he, as many others were, upon his feet, feeling no weariness, only sorry when (and because) the entertainment was at end. There was close, clear, sound reasoning; historical recital, always interesting, never tiresome; a sharp but pleasant sarcasm now and then; magnificent declamation, as the speaker warmed with his subject and maintained the right of North Carolina to a portion of the public domain.
Mr. McRae opened his speech by maintaining his right to a position in the Democratic party, denied him so bitterly by his assailants among the Democratic press. His views on the land question as now presented had been first enunciated in the Spring of 1852, and since that time he declared and proved that his soundness as a Democrat had been endorsed by his party in every possible way. Immediately after their promulgation, in Wilmington, he was appointed by the Democrats of New Hanover to represent them in the State Convention. A member of that body, he was chosen to preside over it. He left the chair, in caucus, to advocate a resolution expressing his land views in place of the stereotyped Democratic resolution, and he was again endorsed by its adoption. He was appointed to represent the Democrats of this District in National Convention, and by the delegation from this State, all familiar with his views, he was placed upon the Committee to construct a platform for the Democracy of the Union. Having succeeded in electing Mr. Pierce, he was recommended by every Democrat in the State Legislature, by every member of the Electoral College, with a single exception, by every Democratic member of Congress from North Carolina, for one of the most honorable and important foreign missions in the gift of the government. Whilst canvassing this District, a candidate for Congress, advocating the views he was now presenting, he was appointed to an honorable position abroad, by the Administration; an act not repeated of, as some of his assailants alleged, but done with a full knowledge of his views, and after full and long consideration. He held in his hand a letter from Mr. Dobbin, sustaining him in every particular. It was at any one's service.
He had not stepped beyond the party bounds to present his views. They had not originated with him. The party placed him where he stood. He could not go back, and his party were bound in honor to sustain him. They had declared time and again, in Convention, in solemn acts of legislation, that if the squandering of the lands continued and became the settled policy of the Government, North Carolina should demand and receive her share. Is it the settled policy? In 70 years succeeding the formation of the Government, the donations had exceeded the sales in value by \$30,000,000; in three succeeding years Congress had been added to that excess. \$15,000,000 had been added to that excess. If three years accomplished what 70 preceding years had done, could there be any doubt of the practice? The present session of Congress was prolific of such bills. He held in his hand the official paper of Congress, from which he read bill after bill introduced by such Democrats as Houston, of Ala., now Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, late Chairman of the Ways and Means; Cobb of Ala., Chairman of the Land Committee, and in that capacity wielding more power over the public domain than the President himself; Warren, of Arkansas, and Barksdale, of Mississippi. Had not the time for action, as declared by the Democratic party, arrived? Or when would it arrive? Only fix him a definite time, and he might wait for it.
Passing from personal matters he maintained the constitutional right to distribute the lands. The provision was one of the most important in the Constitution, framed by such men as Adams, Jefferson, Hamilton, Madison, Washington; men, whose names, it was no disparagement to say, had fallen upon none of the present generation. "The power was clear to 'dispose of' the territory and other property." It was the largest possible power. No clearer or more comprehensive term could have been used. No power had been oftener exercised. Year after year, back to the formation of the Government, and even to the days of the old Confederation, he traced the exercise of the right, less disputed as you nearer approach the days of the framers of the Constitution. In the very year of the cession of Virginia's magnificent domain, Congress voted away large quantities to the several States. He did not now speak of "alternate sections" donations, but naked gifts of solid lands. Land had been given to Kentucky in 1816 to build an asylum; the only objection then raised, and that by an Alabama Democrat, was that the distribution was not general; land had been given to Connecticut, for the same purpose, *nam. con.*, and selected from the government lands in Florida or Arkansas. Land had been given to Gen. Lafayette; not as pay, that was given in money, but as a testimonial of the gratitude of a free people to the friend who had fought for them in their hour of need: Land had

been given to the refugees from Poland, when that State was blotted from the map of nations: "Other property," money, had been given to every imaginable object. To Ireland, to Caracas, to anybody and for every thing. It had been objected by some that if Congress had the right to give away land, it might also give away our Navy or a part of it. That very thing had occurred very recently. The Resolution, a British man-of-war attached to an Arctic Exploring Expedition, had been atoned at Sea; it became the prize of American sailors; Congress bought it from them, and it was at once a United States Ship-of-war, a part of our Navy: It was presented by Congress to the Queen of England. All these acts were Democratic acts. Buchanan, Polk, King, Calhoun, Benton, Jackson, all the great names of democracy, even old Nat. Macon, whose principle was never to vote *aye*, whose very body, bones and skin were Democratic, had voted for land donations. Trump up upon him. (Mr. McRae,) sacrifice him, and you trample upon the memory of the dead heroes of democracy, and sacrifice the principles of its most exalted living advocates. He had been misrepresented by a Democratic press as quoting Calhoun and King and others as favoring his system of land distribution. He had done nothing of the kind. He cited them as sustaining, by word and act, the right to distribute, to give away, to "dispose of" the lands. Mr. Calhoun's plan was to give them to the States in which they live: Mr. King's, to Alabama; *his* (Mr. McRae's) to all, to North Carolina. They agreed in the right, not in the policy. His references to acts of Congress, sustaining that right, were legendary; for each, he quoted book, volume and page, referred any doubting hearer to the Libraries where the books were to be found, and offered these references to any who desired, that they might be sent to Raleigh or to Washington for verification.
But, perhaps the greatest denotion in prospect was the Pacific Railroad Scheme, \$12,500 per mile in money, and probably 200,000,000 acres in land, would be required for that. It was a part of the Democratic creed. The Convention which now elected Mr. Buchanan made it a part of the platform. Mr. Buchanan had written a letter to California placing his election on that issue. He was elected; and now he was for building the road. He (Mr. McRae) was with the President. He could not go before the people on an issue, and after success repudiate it, though every Democratic member of Congress from the State and all the Democratic press repudiated it. He was with the President. They against him. He on the platform; they off. In the name of James Buchanan he read them out of the party. But he was with the President, on a condition. Every road of the North and South-west is to be connected with the route of this great road by donations of land. He was for the road, provided North Carolina received land to place her roads in connection with the road, and her ports in connection with those of the Pacific.
From the right he passed to the *expediency*. It had been a standing objection that distribution of the lands or their proceeds would make it necessary to raise the tariff to the protection standard. All history falsified the assertion. Year after year the lands had been given away in immense quantities; year after year the tariff had been lowered. When the deposit bill was passed, Mr. Henry A. Wise declared that the Tariff Compromise had been destroyed, and that protection, not revenue, was to be the tariff policy of the Government. Mr. Wise was neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet. Every step from that day to this had been in the revenue direction. Only last year every Democratic member of Congress from North Carolina voted to reduce the tariff, and it was reduced. Yet every Democratic member of Congress from this State also voted to deposit the surplus revenue--distribution by another name, a name adopted in 1836 merely to satisfy the scruples of Mr. Calhoun, who wanted the money, but who desired it to be called a loan, a deposit, without interest, never to be called for by the depositor. The twenty millions in the treasury last year would have been deposited. The specie would have gone into general circulation among the people, instead of lying useless, worse than useless in the Treasury; would in all probability have prevented the panic which had carried dismay all over the land; would have kept it in the country, would have saved the Treasury from the open nullification of the specie system upon which it is based by the issue of a paper currency.
It had been objected that he was trying to raise the ghost of a dead issue. Not so. All issues were dead, unless the people chose to breathe life into them. The sub-treasury had been a dead issue; it was now engrafted upon the government; free-suffrage was killed over and over again, until it had been killed to death; but free-suffrage was now a part of the Constitution of the State. The Democratic party was said to be dead in 1840. He had suffered in that most disastrous defeat, from which it was thought the party could never recover. It had recovered; and the present great ruler of Democracy in North Carolina (the Editor of the Standard) might be excused for knowing nothing of the undaunted, enduring, persevering spirit of the Democrats who had then been dead, for he had not visited Salt River in their company; he was on the other side.
It was no dead issue. He had been assailed for declaring it a more important issue than the slavery question; and it was basely intimated that he was ungodly on the vital question of Southern rights. He had taken this position, because he was, as he had ever been, opposed to all compromises. The South always practically

lost by them. A united South was our only strong defence, and a united South we have. Nothing was to be gained by its discussion. Much was to be gained by its discussion. The whole Southern country was in a flame about the Kansas question. As he spoke, Congress was a scene of the most intense excitement. And why? Why should the South busy itself to have Kansas admitted into the Union? It was well known that it was adding another free State to the Union. No man dreamed that Kansas would be a slave State. There were but 200 slaves in the whole territory, and if the present had been a severe winter, they would have died off. Of the white population, a very large majority were for a free State. And yet, to gain a fancied triumph, that man of the North who had fought our battles with undaunted spirit and almost invincible success, Douglas of Illinois, was to be sacrificed. The same high priest who excommunicated him, with great complacency read Stephen A. Douglas out of the ranks, for maintaining the doctrine of the Democratic party, for upholding the interests of the South, in ceaseless endeavors to prevent, as every Southern man should, the insolation of the slavery issue. That was the point upon which the South was weakest. Why submit that to discussion and agitation—keep it eternally in dispute? There was no doubt that in the Kansas elections, the President admitted it in his special message. Shall the South, whose only strength before the nation was her position of always being in the right, always aggrieved, give up that proud standing, become a party to a fraud, and lose all her moral influence, her only shield? Should Mr. Douglas be sacrificed? His ruin would be the demoralization of the Democratic party. He was its hope in the North. Destroy him, and you destroy the party, and give another deadly blow to the union of these States. Gratitude for past services, considerations of future policy, alike forbade the sacrifice. Let the whole matter be investigated, and the right maintained.

There is a practical question connected with this Kansas issue. Strange to say, no man had spoken of it, no one warned the South. The constitution forced upon Kansas embodied a provision for immense land donations. Kansas, under cover of the slavery agitation, would obtain this land, and step into the Union, a gigantic empire, to aid by free-soil Senators and Representatives in the war upon the South. Here was something practical—something in which the South had an interest. Yet this substance was allowed quietly to slip from us, that we might obtain the shadow of a triumph in the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution.

Was it expedient for North Carolina that partial distribution should give place to equitable distribution? Would it make North Carolina a suppliant, dependent upon the Government? Alabama was a recipient of lands. Was she dependent? At this moment she was threatening the government with disruption if her view of a particular subject was not adopted. Was Ohio dependent? Only last summer the U. S. officers in pursuance of law arrested some fugitives from a Southern State. The Ohio officials took them from the Government; he had not heard that they had ever been punished. There was no dependence, no supplication. He demanded the land as a States-right man, and its benefits he illustrated by a comparison of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, and North Carolina.

Look he said, at the immense benefits derived by those States receiving these donations; compare them with ours; and know that the cause exists in application of this, our common property, to their use and benefit. Look at Illinois. "Twas but the other day that venerable statesman, the Secretary of State, Gen. Cass, then himself a pioneer, sat in a canoe on the lake, near the site of the present City of Chicago, when but a solitary hut marked the locality of this now the largest grain emporium in the world. Here population increased from 1820 to 1840 nearly 200 per cent. She nearly doubles North Carolina in her aggregate of agricultural wealth. Her population has doubled since the commencement of her Central Railroad, and now doubles that of North Carolina. Her educational system is complete; the number of her children who cannot read and write is but half that of our State. Railroads permeate her whole territory, built by Government donations. The land fund of her great road is so valuable as to pay the whole cost of the road, and leave the stockholders in possession of this magnificent property without money and without price.

Iowa, was but the other day unborn, yesterday an infant, to-day a child; yet standing up with strength and intellect in the great temple of Empire, and confounding by her growth and greatness the nations of the Earth.

Mark the position of Ohio. "It is scarcely half century since a vast, dense, and gloomy wilderness extended over the entire space of what now constitutes Ohio, with now and then a spot of civilized culture, where the arm of the bold pioneer had leveled the forests and let in the sun here and there a small patch of ground, covered by the boughs of trees that had perpetuated themselves from century to century was all that had been rendered verdant by the hand of man. Hundreds on hundreds of miles non-human habitation, no cultivated farm no grove, no laurels, no smiling green attested the presence of civilization. The way-worn and weary traveler, belated in these wilds, could see no solitary taper, light the vale with hospitable ray. The wild Indian roamed and closed the wilder game thro' his hunter paths, dark, intricate, and leading no traveler knew where. Mighty rivers, having their sources in obscure and unknown regions, flowed on in solitary grandeur. On the North, an inland sea, capable of riding the waves of the world, where the wintry tempest howled and roared as in mid Ocean. All around, bare creation, rude and naked, fresh, untouched, unbounded, unexplored, magnificent wilderness."

Such is in part the picture of Ohio fifty years ago, as portrayed by a master hand (Daniel Webster). Is it a dream? Is it fancy, that, as by the hand of a magician, this wild panorama has passed out of view, and we now behold an Independent State, the third in this confederacy in fame and wealth, having outstripped Virginia in population and representation?—Whereas the old Commonwealth responds but 13 times to the call in the House of

Representatives, and N. C. has sunk to 8-21 members from Ohio answer to her names. With canals, loaded with the produce of agriculture and manufactures, like mighty arteries running through her entire body, and Railroads, like great iron veins covering her whole surface. With a population of 2 millions, two-thirds of the whole population of the confederate colonies when they fought against a mighty power the great battles of our independence. With bright rays of light and knowledge penetrating every cottage and every cabin; with school houses costing \$2,000,000, and a school fund more than \$2,000,000; with an aggregate agricultural wealth of 8 or 900 millions; with 10,000 manufactories, and \$50,000,000 of produce; with a debt of only \$16,000,000, scarce beyond the debt and liabilities of our own State; and so improved and independent that she has inserted a clause in her organic law forbidding the creation of a State debt for internal improvement. This is a truthful picture of Ohio at this day. It is progress and prosperity grand and stupendous.

Contrast with it the position of North Carolina. Between 1830 and 1840 her population increased but 2 per cent, between 1840 and 1850 but 7 per cent. Look at her towns, Fayetteville, Wilmington, Newbern, Raleigh, Hillsborough, Salisbury, are they striding on? Is population accumulating and wealth advancing?

Her railroad stocks have never been at par. Her debt and liabilities now reach from \$8 to 10 millions or more. 100,000 children starve for the bread of knowledge cry out for nourishment, and all, all she has to bestow is the little mite which she derives from the despoiled distribution act of 1856, and such sum from taxes as the people can afford; while even succeeding year places upon her shoulders new and additional burdens of taxation, till property and population are fleeing out of her borders.

Look at our own county of Cumberland. In 1846 our tax was \$2,379; now, for State purposes \$13,540 and \$7,000 for County expense, besides the interest on our Town loan of \$100,000, and our County loan of the same amount. Our present taxes are more than those of the whole five counties of Jackson, Polk, Rutherford, Yancy and Yadkin, by as much again, and nearly twice as much as the five counties of Haywood, Macon, McDowell, Madison and Buncombe; and all this taxation without benefit, and in the face of depleting property. Although possessed of excellent water power, in the midst of cheap labor, among a frugal people, every effort of manufacturing has failed to realize profits—and the judicious system of improvement never includes us.

This is a melancholy but faithful contrast of North Carolina's condition with that of Iowa, Illinois, Ohio. The cause is to be found in the immense patronage which they have enjoyed. Ohio has sold more than 4 millions of acres for near 20 million of dollars. Illinois has received 15 million acres, and Iowa 7 million. There is a cause adequate to produce the result, and the result has been shown.

It had been objected that distribution was impracticable. With so many sellers, there would be no buyers. He wanted to try that. Others found no difficulty in selling the lands granted them. His plan was for the Government to give to each State, according to its representation, a number of land warrants, to be sold as the State chose, the title to remain with the government until the warrants were located. Taxation would thus be impossible, and all conflicts of State authority avoided.

We do not pretend to present a report of Mr. McKee's speech—merely a sketch written from memory, without the aid of a note except as to a single point. We have, however, hasty and imperfect as the sketch is, stated his points accurately, we hope. No one but a stenographer could approach a correct report of his language. The entire speech was brilliant in manner and powerful in matter, and the very large and intelligent audience frequently showed their appreciation of it by applause, and perhaps even more by the deep earnestness with which his arguments were listened to. Such arguments must make an impression on the public mind of North Carolina, wherever heard, coming from one who, as his present opponents say, was a "favorite" of the Democratic party, and as he shows, he gave up that position, and any boy he might have of preference, for the sake of advocating justice of North Carolina.

Highly Important from Mexico.
Arrived at Comancha at New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—The steamer Tennessee, from Vera Cruz, is coming up the river, and Generals Comancha and Garcia Conde are passengers.
The Tennessee will be up at 5 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS, Wednesday, Feb. 10.—P. M.—The Tennessee left Vera Cruz on the 7th inst.

On the morning of the 21st ult., Comancha, having been abandoned by his troops, left the City of Mexico, when the Pronunciado entered the Palace and named a *Coronel de Nobles* as the head of the Government. Notables elected Zouhara as Provisional President of Puebla, Toluca and other points within the radius of the city. He acknowledged the Government which had been organized and nominated its Ministers. They, however, up to the 7th instant, had not a single port, and were depending upon the clergy for support.

Juarez, as President of the Supreme Court, is President of the Republic under the Constitution, and has called Congress together at Guanajuato, the great point of Union of the Liberals, while Parodi de Clad and Arreaga Degeleto at several points are preparing to unite and march against Mexico.

Lazare holds Orizaba, and the castle of Perote is in the hands of the Liberals.

The Rutherford Subscription Rejected.
Enquirer.—We learn from the Rutherford Enquirer that a vote was taken in Rutherford county on the 8th inst., on the proposition to subscribe \$20,000 to the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad, and resulted in 575 for, and 485 against subscription. This is the second time Rutherford county has voted against the proposition.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

Sale of Bank Stock.—On Thursday last fifty-one shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock were sold at auction in this town. Ten shares sold at \$120.25, and forty-one shares at \$120—cash.—*Fayetteville Observer*.

Patriot and Flag.

GREENSBOROUGH:
FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

Desiring to place our paper upon the cash system, we have concluded to adopt the plan of some of our contemporaries, and after the first of May no new subscriber will be placed upon our list unless payment is made in advance; and the paper will be stopped at the end of the time paid for. This rule will be strictly adhered to. This plan will not be adopted with our old subscribers unless they desire it. We hope, however, that all of them will pay up back arrears, and direct us to put them on the cash list.

The letter of "A. N. C. Emigrant," from Kansas, has been received and will appear in our next.

Guilford County Court.
The County Court for Guilford is in session this week. On Monday a majority of the Magistrates being in attendance, the usual annual County business was transacted viz:

Tax levied \$1.00 cents on the poll and 47 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land—same as last year, with the addition of 4 cents on the poll and 2 cents on the hundred dollars valuation of land, for the support of Lunatics from this county in the Asylum at Raleigh.

Peter Adams, Esq., elected Chairman of the Court, and Jed. H. Lindsay, Eli Smith, J. W. Field and Anselm Reid, Esqrs. members of the Special Court.

Orphan's Court—same as last year, viz: Jesse Benbow, Abner Apple and Nathan Hiatt, Esqrs.,

Board of Superintendents of Common Schools—same as last year, viz: E. W. Ogburn, J. W. Field, Nathan Hiatt, A. E. D. Tatum, Wm. R. Smith, Joseph A. McLean, Frederick Pentress, L. W. Summers and John Corsebie.

Ordered by the Court that constables be allowed the following rates for keeping stock between the time of levy and sale—to wit: For keeping a horse 25 cents per day; Cow 15; hog 10; and sheep 6.

DAVIDSON COUNTY COURT—DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We were in attendance last week at the County Court of Davidson, and were happy to meet with so many of our old friends and acquaintances. On Monday a portion of the Magistrates, assembled to transact county business. It was a matter of regret that a large number of the worshipful Justices stayed at home, only seventy-five being present—and that the responsible duty of taking care of the county devolved upon so small a number.

Thomas J. Wilson, Esq., was re-elected County Attorney, and Alexander C. Hege, County Trustee. The Justices balloted for a special Court, when James Wiseman, Esq., was elected Chairman, and Charles Hoover and Mesback Pinkston, Esqrs. the associates. No case of any great or special importance was tried, but the unusually large number of cases for debt on the appearance docket, made it evident that the effects of the pressure was felt even in the wealthy county of Davidson.

On Tuesday, the harmonious and untrifled democracy held a grand pow-wow in the court house, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Charlotte Convention. Conspicuous among them appeared, Dr. Allen Newsum, William B. Dusenberry and William Harris. It was hard to decide which of the three appeared to the greatest advantage. As Mr. Dusenberry had graduated as conductor on the North Carolina Railroad, it was thought he would be the most suitable person to do the blowing and to get up the steam, he was therefore selected to read over the democratic resolutions; but of these three important personages, it was universally conceded that in personal appearance, Dr. Newsum had decidedly the advantage. Every thing moved on very harmoniously until the reading of the resolutions, expressing a choice for Judge Ellis, when DeWitt Clinton Johnson, very deliberately rose and entered his solemn protest, declaring that W. W. Holden was his first choice, that he loved and admired the man; that he had read his paper for many long years, and was filled with admiration and wonder, in contemplating how Mr. Holden by his wonderful genius and skill, had step by step brought up the great democratic party to its present exalted position; that it was time Mr. Holden who was of humble origin and self made man should begin to reap the reward of his long and arduous labors. In conclusion Mr. Johnson remarked that he would not press the matter then, but that he would be heard at Charlotte, when and where he would advocate the claims of Mr. Holden. Mr. Johnson's speech no doubt made a decided impression, for we see that in the proceedings as reported in paper it is spoken of as a very able effort, but as Mr. Johnson was one of the secretaries, and of course aided in preparing the proceedings for the press, it may be that he has spoken of his speech in terms of praise which it did not really merit. Col. Hargrave replied to Mr. Johnson, urging the claims of Mr. Ellis. The Col. carried the day, and Johnson and Holden went down before the aristocracy. The

two graduated railroad conductors, Secretary Bradshaw and the resolution reader, Dusenberry had no idea of a printer filling the chair of State. Mr. Johnson however has appealed to the Charlotte Convention, when and where he has given due notice that he will be heard, and if Dusenberry, Newsum and Harris either singly or conjunctively have ought to say in reply they can attend.

GUILFORD DEMOCRACY.

The Democracy of Guilford held a meeting in the Court House on Tuesday to appoint delegates to attend the Charlotte Convention. We have not time or space this week to write out the good things, and indifferent things, and strange and unaccountable things, which were said and done on the occasion; Mr. Dick as chairman of the Committee, reported a string of resolutions, to which we will pay our respects hereafter. We understand that Mr. Robert Dick was the choice of the Guilford democracy for Governor, but he preemptorily refused to permit his name to be brought forward; We hope however that the Convention will consider this as a case of excessive modesty, and that his claims will be duly considered at Charlotte. Mr. Dick made an eloquent appeal in behalf of Mr. Holden, and insisted on his nomination, because he was, "Nature's Nobleman, and in favor of the shirt tail boys."

It fell to Mr. John Boyd's lot to say over the democratic speech. We may allude to this speech hereafter. We would advise Mr. Boyd, whenever he says the speech over to stick to the letter just as Mr. Holden wrote it, for in his classical allusion he evidently tripped considerably. Mr. Boyd is certainly a little rusty on Ancient History. Upon the whole however, we think Mr. Boyd has improved a little since we last heard him say over the speech. And we would say unto him be not discouraged.

NATIONAL DEMOCRACY.

The democracy has made a most signal failure, in proving its Nationality on the slavery question. The first opportunity which had offered for testing this matter was on Monday the 8th inst., on the following resolution offered by Mr. Harris of Illinois—

Resolved, That the message of the President enclosing the constitution framed at Lecompton, in the Territory of Kansas, by a convention of delegates thereof, and the papers accompanying the same, be referred to a select committee of fifteen, to be appointed by the Speaker, and that said committee be instructed to inquire into all the facts connected with the formation of said constitution and the laws under which the same was originated, and into all such facts and proceed ngs as have transpired since the formation of said constitution having relation to the question of the propriety of the admission of said Territory into the Union under said constitution, and whether the same is acceptable and satisfactory to a majority of the legal voters of Kansas, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers."

This resolution, which was intended to prevent the admission of Kansas, into the Union, with the Lecompton Constitution was adopted by yeas 114, nays 111, twenty two Northern democrats voting for the resolution and against the South. Of these 22, Northern democrats voting with the black Republicans, 5 were from Pennsylvania, Buchanan's own State. Thus we see that the democratic party aided by all the Southern Americans, with one exception, were not able to stand up against the free-soilers and Black Republicans of the North. And how did all this happen? Simply because a large portion of the great National democracy voted with the Black Republicans. Where now is the Nationality of the democratic party? Had only two of these 22 democrats voted against the resolution it could not have passed, and yet the Standard has the impudence to say:—

"The reference to the committee on territories was defeated by one vote, and that vote was cast by H. Winter Davis, the Plug Ugly representative from Baltimore, who voted with the Black Republicans."

And pray Mr. Standard with whom did these 22 democrats vote, who voted just as Mr. Davis did?

It is perfectly idle for the Standard to conceal the fact any longer, that the democratic party at the North is completely abolitionized, and that with the squatter sovereignty principle of the Kansas, Nebraska act they are able and determined to resist the introduction of slavery into any of the territories belonging to the government. The Standard may writhe and twist under the state of facts, so clearly shown by the vote on the resolution of Mr. Harris, and the proposition of Mr. Stephens. It may like a drowning man catching at straws, vainly and absurdly attempt to throw the blame on Mr. Davis. But the record looms up and on that record stands emblazoned the names of 22 democrats, who voted just as did Mr. Davis. Let the Standard hold up Buchanan's Kansas message. It reads we admit very pretty, but the Northern democracy have joined in with the Black Republicans, and rejected it. Why we have no doubt but that the Kansas Message is a part of the game by which the South is to be deceived and cheated in the matter. And we have not the least doubt, but that it was well understood, and all planned by the knowing ones, that Buchanan was to write just such a message as he has done, to tickle the South, when it was well understood that a sufficient number of the democracy was to go against it, to prevent the South from reaping any advantage from it whatever.

It is well understood at Washington that the South is easily satisfied with fair promises and pratty talk—and Buchanan well understands how to play the game by talking for the South, and yet at the same time, giving his friends to understand, that it would be very acceptable to him for them to run counter to his recommendations. It is said that Buchanan would scorn to do such an act? In reply we say that there is nothing too mean for that man to do, who slandered and persecuted to the last the great and good Henry Clay.

Is it said that the democratic party would scorn to be guilty of such double dealing? We say in reply that there is nothing too low for that party to stoop to, which would run Buchanan at the South as a pro-slavery man, and then carry the State of Pennsylvania, because they had inscribed upon their banners, "Buchanan and free Kansas." We have seen so much duplicity in this great democratic party that we have no faith whatever in their sincerity or honesty. And let Buchanan write or say what he may for the South, we feel satisfied, that there will always be found enough of the democracy voting with the Black Republicans to defeat the South, and that it will be done with the knowledge and the consent of Buchanan.

EVIDENTLY FRIGHTENED.

So many of the Western counties in their primary meetings have nominated Judge Ellis, and Avery as the democratic candidates for Governor, that Holden is evidently becoming very restive. Week after week, have the columns of the Standard groaned under the long lists of delegates from the various counties, all of whom are pledged to go against its editor. The last Standard makes an urgent appeal, hear it.

MOVEMENTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The Murfreesborough Citizen speaks of meetings to be held in Bertie, Gates, and Hertford, and expresses the hopes that the "entire East will be roused to enthusiasm and activity, resulting in victory and success." We cordially unite with our contemporaries in this hope. Our Western friends are moving, and are determined to be fully represented at Charlotte, and it is important that the East should be also fully represented. We agree, with the Citizen, that "to ensure harmony and energetic cooperation the Eastern Counties should send up large delegations." Our opponents are already predicting that the Charlotte Convention will be an inharmonious body, and that, especially upon the question of internal improvements, it will encounter serious difficulties. We shall have no fears on this score, or on any account, provided all portions of the State are well represented.

Charlotte, though not in the centre of the State, is easily accessible by Railroad; and in these days of Railroad facilities traveling is rather a recreation than otherwise. The Albemarle, and Neuse, the Cape Fear, and the Wake and Orange regions can all reach Charlotte by Railroad. The expense, too, will be light, as the Railroads will charge but half price. Surely at a crisis like the present—surely once in two years good Democrats can afford to give three or four days service in their country. Resolve, therefore, brother Democrats, to attend the Convention. Go in crowds—go determined to be harmonious at Charlotte and victorious at the polls in August. Go, and our word for it you will never regret it.

Shove them up friend Holden or its a gone case with you—tell them again that "the expense too will be light, as the railroads will charge but half price." Push them up, friend Holden, let there be no lagging behind now at "a crisis like the present." Bring up the Eastern, anti-internal improvement column, or you will not be heard of in the Convention, brother Holden. Mr. Johnson of Davidson has promised to stand by you, so cheer up, and the Sentinel boys have expressed their "peculiar bias"—so cheer up and push on the Eastern reserve. The aristocracy will make a hard fight against you. Rail Road directors and Rail Road conductors in the West have formed a strong combination to put you down, but push along, keep moving. Mr. Johnson intends to be at Charlotte, and he says he loves and admires you, and what power can resist the peculiar bias of the Sentinel.

AMERICANS LISTEN!

The following from the North Carolina Times has the true metallic ring:

To our much esteemed brothers of the Greensboro Patriot and Flag, we would say, our Flag shall never be lowered, nor will we ever surrender to an enemy, particularly when we know that our cause is the cause of our country. Let others do as they may, as for us, we are determined to come weal or come woe, to fight on, fight over, against base locofroy, steeped in corruption and infamy as it is. These are our sentiments, brothers. If our party shall present a candidate, we will be found fighting under the same flag; if our party should not have a candidate in the field, for reasons necessary here to mention, there is no doubt in our mind but that we will be found fighting together.

If our brothers were satisfied that the contest would be between a corrupt party, and a man who possesses sufficient independence to perform his duty fearlessly, who would carry out the wishes of the people, and promote the interests of the State; it would be useless for us to ask, which they would choose. If our friends think it advisable to hold a convention and make a nomination, we are clear for it; anything, any way to purge the county of the scoundrels that now control it to the detriment of the people.

ALBANY, Feb. 11.—Ex-President Fillmore was married last evening to Mrs. McIntosh of Albany.

J. S. Daney, of North Carolina, has been appointed Consul at Dundee, Scotland.

DISORGANIZERS.

There is evidently an effort on the part of some of the American papers of the State to make the impression that the *Patriot and Flag*, and some other papers which insist that the Americans shall have a candidate of their own, are disorganizers of the party. Now how can we be looked upon as disorganizers is to us a very strange affair, and altogether past our comprehension. What have we disorganized? Not the American party surely, for the Raleigh Register says that this party is "powerless, and not in the field even." If the Register speaks truly, then how can any one disorganize the party? A thing which does not exist, and a party which is not in the field, cannot certainly be effected by the course of the *Patriot* or any other paper. But, says the Register, "We have not hauled down our colors."—We should like to know in what part of the habitable globe the American colors of the Register are flying. They are not to be seen in North Carolina, for says the Register, "the party is not even in the field." Perhaps its colors are laying about loose over in the neighboring State of Virginia, and the colors of the Watchman, about Cherau.

We have been lead to write the above from reading the following in the last Salisbury Watchman in regard to W. W. Holden.

"See in the last number of his paper how he puts on the head the Greensboro Patriot and Flag, the Asheville Spectator and the Elizabeth City Sentinel. The bold and independent editors of these papers, he says, 'refuse to be driven like cattle by the Register into the support of a democratic disorganizer for Governor'—language which these presses must endorse against their brethren, when they accept the compliment thus paid them."

We can inform the Watchman that we are not responsible for the language of the Standard, nor do we endorse any of its sentiments. We care neither for the compliments nor the strictures of the Standard, as we do not consider ourselves either the better for the one or the worse for the other.

We have always advocated American Whig principles, we expect to continue to do so, and we shall continue to do so with the confident expectation of their ultimate triumph.

The Register and Watchman are no doubt, honest and sincere in their course, we do not complain of them. We can't admit however that the American party "is powerless and not even in the field," simply because they say so.

The Watchman some time ago made a little thrust at us, we then said it sounded strange to us to be taken to task by a Whig paper for advocating Whig principles, and we politely asked the Watchman to let us alone. We again repeat the request, we want no warfare with the Watchman. If however the Whig papers of the State see proper to take us to task, we shall endeavor to defend our position as best we can.

Journal of Education.

We acknowledge the reception of the 2nd No. of "The North Carolina Journal of Education." This Journal is published for the State Educational Society;—J. D. Campbell, Greensboro, N. C. Resident Editor, assisted by fifteen literary gentlemen in different parts of the State. The Printers of this periodical, Messrs. Ogburn Cole & Albright, deserve credit for the taste and beauty of its mechanical execution. The friends of Education generally should sustain this work, both by pecuniary and mental contributions. Terms: Single copy 1 year, \$2.00; six copies \$10.00. Address, J. D. Campbell, Greensboro, N. C.

Godey's Lady's Book.

The March No., of the Lady's Book has made its appearance on our table, and we are pleased to learn that this old and popular Magazine is in a prosperous condition, notwithstanding the hard times. We have for a number of years taken pleasure in procuring and forwarding subscribers to the publisher, not only because of the intrinsic merits of the Book, but on account of the great punctuality with which the publisher fulfills all his promises. Terms: 1 copy \$3; 2 copies \$5; Patriot & Lady's Book one year \$4.

There will soon be three houses going to be built at Morehead City, and Mr. Morehead "designs" going into the commission business. The railroad to "Morehead City," and parts adjacent, will not cost the State of North Carolina much over the paltry sum of two millions of dollars,—something near on to a million for each of the houses going to be at the great emporium.—*Wilmington Journal*.

The above coming from the location it does appears a little snappish and is not, in our judgement, calculated to advance the interest of Wilmington.

The Goldsboro Tribune in referring to Mr. McKee's speech at that place says:

"We wish it noted that Mr. McKee is in favor of giving away 200,000,000 acres of the public lands to build the Pacific Railroad."—*Western Democrat*

If such as Mr. McKee's views he but endorses Buchanan, does the Democrat do any damage?

A new Post Office has been established in Robeson County, called Anna Pirrenna, R. L. Munroe, P. M., and J. W. Allford, assistant.—*Wilmington Herald*.

We should like to know how many mails arrive and depart from the above office a week and what speed they run per hour, and whether they are conveyed in four or six horse coaches.

A Card.
We feel under many obligations to our worthy representative Hon. John A. Gilmer, for copies of the speeches of the Hon. Thomas L. Anderson of Missouri, and of Mr. Pottle of New York.
MANY C. IZES,
Deep River, Guilford, N. C.

The Decline of Morality in Cities.
One of the main causes of the decline of morality is the decay of parental discipline. The family circle, the domestic hearth, is the pure fountain of purity or corruption to public morals. Most people become what they are made at home. They go forth into the world to act out the character they have formed in the first fourteen years of their lives. It is alleged in excuse the children have become more unmanageable than they used to be. We reply that human nature and human relations are unchanged. Children are just as amenable to authority as they ever were. It is the main purpose for which Providence has made them helpless and dependent, that they may be trained to obedience, to order, to industry, to virtue. It is not true the parents have not as absolute control over their children as they ever had. When there is dependence obedience must be enforced. The real fact is that parents are too indolent, too negligent, too indulgent, take the pains to train up their children in the way they should go. It requires perpetual vigilance, and they get tired. It requires self-control to exercise a proper authority over others. Self-control is the greatest virtue of all. There can be no just parental discipline when there is no character to back it. How can a man effectively warn his son against bad company who spends his time and his money in the sinks of intemperance? In a word how can there be any force in precept when the example is bad.—*Cincinnati Times*.

The Salisbury Herald has been discontinued. The Editor says that one of the main causes which compel him to discontinue is the neglect of his subscribers to pay. This is really a shame. How any one can have the face to take a newspaper and refuse to pay without being compelled by law, is very strange, but such is the case. Subscribers will take a paper for years and never once offer to pay for it. The proper course to pursue is to draw a black line across the name of the subscriber as soon as his character is ascertained, and write "not good for his debt" opposite, that others may not be deceived by him.

There are 50 or 60 newspapers in this State, and we venture the assertion that not one half that number are paying expenses. A man takes up a notion to be an editor—he manages to procure a press and type—thinks that if he can get 50 or 600 subscribers it will pay (not reckoning that subscribers are easier got than the money)—he publishes the paper for a short time, finds that he was mistaken, and he sells out to some one else; who passes from the stage in the same way; and so the paper continues until the opinions of half a dozen men are satisfied, and then it stops. Unless a man has been raised in a printing office and learns the business of editing just as one learns a trade he had better not undertake to publish a paper and even with all the experience necessary, he fails, unless he possesses twice as much energy as other people, and has a first rate advertising and job patronage. In addition to this, he must possess a will to do what is right, regardless of the opinions of others, remembering that no man can build him up or pull him down. We presume that all newspaper publishers will assent to the truthfulness of these remarks.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

The report that the Mormons were willing to sell Salt Lake City to the Government, and immigrate beyond the limits of the United States, turns out to be false. The lands of the Salt Lake Valley do not belong to the Mormons—they have never purchased any land from the Government, and were only squatters on the public domain. These brethren manifest no intention of leaving, and will continue in rebellion until Congress grants the first Indian a sufficient force to subdue them.—*Charlotte Democrat*.

The Markets.

WILMINGTON MARKET.
REPORTED BY
GEORGE H. KELLY,
Dealer in Provisions and Groceries, No. 11 North Water Street, Wilmington, N. C.
WILMINGTON, February 15.
Sugar—Crushed, 12 1/2; Loaf, 12 1/2; C. Yellow, 12 1/2; A. 11 1/2; B. 11 1/2; Brown, 8 1/2; Coffee—Rio, 11 1/2; St. Domingo, 12; Molasses—Java, 17 1/2; 18; St. Domingo, 12; Molasses—By hind, 8; By hind, 20; Cheese, 10; Lard—Flour—Family, 5 1/2; Superfine, 5 1/2; Tort, 2 1/2; Hard, 1 7/8; Spirits, 45; Tar, 14—Candles—Adamantine, 23 1/2; 24; Sperm, 20 1/2; Tallow, 16 1/2; 18; Cotton, 14 1/2; 16; 18; Alum, 25; Sack 75 1/2; 1 1/2; Corn, 53; Oats 42; Bacon, 12; Hay, 75 1/2; 1 1/2; Hides, 8 1/2; Mackerel, 9 1/2; Rice, 35; Meal, 35; Pork, 18 1/2; 19.

NORFOLK MARKET.

**REPORTED BY
ROWLAND & REYNOLDS,**
Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants
NORFOLK, Feb. 15.
Flour—Receipts this week have been much smaller than for some months past, but the quantity in store being still very large, and demand limited, our market continues dull and prices lower. Sales of Superior have been small, \$5 to \$5 1/2, and Extra, \$4 1/2 to \$5 1/2, and Family \$3 to \$6. Although these prices are apparently low, yet they are above other markets; let a Baltimore sales of Superior have been made \$4 1/2 to \$4 1/2 per barrel, and in New York \$4 1/2 to \$5 00.

Marriages.

MARRIED.—In Forsyth county, on the 24th of Jan., by John H. Hester, Esq., J. NELSON CAMPBELL and Miss NAOMI, daughter of Stephen Porter, of W. Y. county, Va.
On the 26th ult., by the Rev. Wm. O. Roe, Mr. J. F. GRAVES, Attorney at Law at Law at Airy, N. C. and Miss MARY E. daughter of C. Stephen Porter, of W. Y. county, Va.
In Madison Rockingham county, N. C. on the 9th inst., by Rev. E. M. William C. Thomas, M. WOODBURN and Miss JANE A. HARRIS—all of Madison.
In Davidson county, N. C. on the 10th of December, 1857, by Wm. H. B. Esq., Mr. ELZA PUAN SWAIN, of Guilford, and Miss JANE THA JANE KENNEDY, of Davidson.

