





preservation and perpetuity of our blessed and glorious confederacy of States!

None could desire a lovelier place than that, for his long death-sleep. It is in sight of the old homestead, and lies between that handsome garden, where the kinsman and the stranger alike resort, and the noble Tadi- sin, whose silvery waters, rolling down from the blue hills of Carolina, make melody over the graves of the departed.

On Monday, our Treasurer, the genial and agreeable Rathmor Banks, joined us, when bidding adieu to the merry friends, we met there, and to St. Nicholas and his most excellent lady, we set out on our journey mountainward with the sentiment of the French band, contained in these lines, uppermost in our hearts:—

*Souvenir, present éternel,  
Des biens que l'on n'a plus,  
Est encore un bien qui reste,  
Après tout ce qui se passe.*

HARRY HALL, Journalist.

(For the Greensborough Patriot.)

## BANKS.

I am no alarmist, nor am I a prophet or the son of a prophet, nevertheless, when I carefully run over the history of our legislation eight years in my mind in connection with the signs of the times, and contrast the same with the career of some of the other States, I confess I am barely able to stave off the conclusion that we will soon find North Carolina in the position that Pennsylvania now occupies. Indeed, I can see no method of escape if we obstinately persist in adhering to the present suicidal policy of the State. I am well aware the position I have taken will be assailed as erroneous and untenable, especially by the friends of the present monopoly banking system, stock jobbing, trading politicians and swindlers, for each of these classes are personally interested in the continuance if not the perpetuity of the present unjust and oppressive banking and financial system. But let us not be deceived by appearances, the louder they clamour the harder they struggle for the continuance of this well established and long tried monopoly system, the more thoroughly ought we to be convinced of the necessity that exists for immediate reform. In other words as I have already intimated it is essential to our success and prosperity, both as a State and individuals that the next Legislature should charter a new State Bank upon a strong constitutional specie basis and conservative principles. Especially should this be done if we wish to make sure and speedy progress in the great work of improving the State and thoroughly developing all of her vast resources without burdening our people with oppressive taxation.—We must have a Bank that is identified with the credit, improvements and all the great industrial interests of the State, of a State Bank indeed, whose doors will stand open alike to all ranks and conditions of our citizens irrespective of sects, parties, localities or sections, by night and by day, so that any one of the multitude can enter and become a stockholder in the same, that has the desire or ability to pay for as much as one share of its stock, at its par value—so long at least, as the State has one share to dispose of; I mean by this a Bank one whose subscription books will not stand open for thirty, forty, sixty or even ninety days, and after that remain forever closed against all who may not have been so fortunate as to have had funds to invest during that period, but by industry and economy can and will have after the ninety days have expired. No, I mean a Bank whose subscription books for stock will never be closed while the State owns a penny in corporations, but like the gospel doors of grace, will stand forever open with heralds at them to give an invitation to all to enter that will and partake of its benefits. Is this privilege worth nothing to the people? Will such a provision be of no advantage to the State? Let experience, observation and common sense answer the important enquiries! If I may be permitted to speak my mind, it does seem to me that under such circumstances the commissioners will be very unskillful financiers if they are not able in a few years to dispose of the States interest in the Bank if that should be thought desirable. And here I observe that this great result while giving relief and liberty to the people in many ways, would be attained so gradual that it would be unobserved though full of blessings as the falling of the dew in the hour of twilight. It could and would injure no man or his vested contingent or other interests. Very well, ex- claim some hard fast unbelieving old fogys, that all sounds exceedingly handsome on paper, but I should like to know how you will go about chartering a Bank to accomplish the great results in the way you have described. "If it is a visionary scheme" and you have become a monomaniac on this subject. Do be so kind as to give me a sketch of the outlines of this, to be most remarkable institution. "Well my dearsir, give me your careful attention, but for a few moments, and I will endeavor to satisfy your laudable curiosity as respects this matter, so be kind enough now to take heed. I would have the Bank of sufficient capacity to enable it to meet all the reasonable wants, demands and necessities of a progressive population of our metropolis. The State and Literary Board should own at least, two-thirds of the capital stock. Individuals the remaining third. The capital all to be paid in, in gold and silver or their equivalent, in five or more installments. Every individual stockholder at the time of subscribing to the stock of the Bank should be required for every share that he subscribed for, to deposit with the commissioners a certificate of one share of stock of one hundred dollars in some one or more of our Railroads in which the State is interested as a stockholder. These certificates of stock to be deposited by the commissioner with the Public Treasurer so soon as the capital of the Bank have all been taken, collateral security, in addition to the individual liability clause, for the faithful redemption of all the circulation and other liabilities of the

Bank as well as a criterion by which the Treasurer is to be guided in filling up and counter-signing the notes of the Bank for discount and circulation. The revenue of the State with the gross earnings of all Railroads connected should be required to be deposited daily with the Bank. The interest on all the State debt should hereafter as far as it is possible to have this done be made payable at the Bank and in its currency. But for fear I may be misunderstood at this point it may be proper for me to remark that the deposit of certificates of Railroad stock to be made by the stockholders of the Bank is not exacted of them with a view to strengthen the Bank as much as to enable the Legislature by this means to contract the stockholders and direct the influence of the Bank.

I will explain my meaning. Suppose that the bill to charter the People's Bank of North Carolina had passed the last Legislature, and the stock in the North Carolina Raleigh & Gaston and Wilmington & Weldon Railroads had been deposited by the individual stockholders with the Public Treasurer, as required by the charter. Now it is obvious when the charters of the Banks expired, the Legislature could, by renewing the charter for fifteen years more, and ordering that no one should be permitted to subscribe for the stock of the Bank, but those who would first deposit with the commissioners appointed to receive the new subscriptions certificates of stock in the North Carolina and Atlantic, Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford, or the Western Extension Railroads. Thus it will be seen at a glance, that this solitary arrangement, not only gives the public better security for the prudent and faithful management of the Bank, but it secures to the Legislature beyond controversy, the power to direct the influence of the Bank, by throwing its fostering aid around any or all such works of Internal Improvements that they may desire. This one feature is of inestimable importance to the State, when we remember that this great and important end cannot be obtained in any other way, certainly it has never been, nor can it ever be affected in any of our present miserable charters. Besides, I would have the reader bear in mind the Bank can by this arrangement be continued by re-chartering it *ad infinitum*, and so avail itself of its good name, will, character and reputation, and yet cannot possibly under any circumstances, become a monopoly, except so far as the funds that may have been invested by the Literary Board, or such stock as the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund may not be able to dispose of at par.

Now I appeal to the caador of every man of common intelligence, who has the least knowledge of banking to tell me, in all honesty, if there is any other bank charter in this or any other State, that will compare with that of the People's Bank of North Carolina. There is none. I repeat—there is no other bank charter in the Union that embodies so many safe, conservative and republican principles; yet there is not one of them that has not been in use for the last twenty years. The present combination is, however, somewhat of a novelty in this State, I admit; but certainly there is nothing chimerical or visionary in that, by any means. Consequently, I think it of the first importance to the people of the good old North State that our present financial policy should be so far reformed as to enable the State to avail herself of the great benefits that may be realized from engraving the above principles in our bank charters hereafter. Especially should this be done, when we remember that there is no other plan by which a Bank can be inseparably identified with the credit, industry and improvement of the State, and at the same time be thereby enabled to insure a more abundant sound and uniform paper currency, while it will guarantee to the people any quantity of exchange on far more favorable terms than they can now procure it from any of our new monopoly chartered Banks. But great and important as are these advantages, they are not all by half that would be realized by establishing a large new State Bank of this kind. By all future Legislatures rightly adhering to this rule, it would be impossible for any Bank to over issue or Railroad officer to palm off spurious stock on the public as Robert Schyler, the President of the New York & New Haven Railroad did some years back. No, they could not, nor could the State itself so long as these rules were maintained over Bank or legislature, so as to enable private companies or individuals to do so, such a thing would simply be impossible. For the most obvious reason. There would always be a demand for more Banks as fast as new Roads were put in operation to furnish stock for security. But superadded to all these, there is another feature more important, if possible, than any I have yet named.—Under these rules no share of Bank stock could possibly get into the hands of any one till he, to use the language of the constitution, had paid an exact equivalent to the State for the franchise he held. It is true in one sense of the word, this arrangement would confer the profitable privileges of Banking on a particular class of our citizens—yet when we remember that they all had done some service to the State, and that they cannot hold on longer than the State desires, this great objection dwindles to a mere point, more particularly when we call to mind the important fact that any one can, at any time, become interested as a stockholder in this Bank, or join this meritorious class of our citizens at any moment he desires, the objection at once vanishes into thin air. But to proceed it will be seen from the above hasty sketch, that we have the ability to unite all the great interest of the State, and thereby make them all co-operate more efficiently in lightening the people's burdens, and at the same time adding to the general prosperity. Yes, as beautifully as the original colors harmoniously blend in sympathy to form the lovely rainbow in the heavens. And still now fortunate for us and the country, such an union of our great interest would only render them all capable of yielding a much greater influence for good, and one much less potent for evil. And especially would this be true in this case, as the union proposed would be as perfect, strip them all at once and

forever of the least and last remaining features of monopolies—or that aristocratic exclusiveness that has always rendered great corporations more or less objectionable to a large majority of the masses of society. I am aware that it is customary for many of our best and most prudent statesmen to sneer at all who entertain these bitter, it may be said, low prejudices, as well as all who are DEMAGOGUES ENOUGH to endeavor to legislate so as to meet and slay them. But such a course neither suits my policy or theory of government. I hold that the value of the proposed reform cannot be estimated by figures, if it can be proved that it will have the least tendency to soften the prejudices that now exist against our Banks and Railroads in the minds of multitudes of our fellow-citizens, and in lieu thereof create a warm sympathetic feeling for them in the great popular heart of the State, I hold that it would be worth a mint of money to the State, to make every citizen that trades her soil, feel and know that his interest and theirs are identically the same in all respects. When this much shall have been accomplished, we will make a rapid and speedy progress in the improvement of the State, and prosperity will then begin to dawn upon us, and not before.

(For the Greensborough Patriot.)

MONTICELLO, GUILFORD CO., N. C.,  
June 29th, 1858.

To the Editors of the Patriot:  
GENTLEMEN: At the solicitation of numerous personal friends I have given my consent to become a candidate to represent the people of Guilford in the House of Commons, at the meeting of the next Legislature. I will here take occasion to say that I have been influenced to the adoption of this course, from no purely selfish motives. I present myself as the opponent of no man. I purpose the defeat of no man. I seek no aggrandizement, nor do I desire any political preferment at the hands of my fellow-citizens, other than that which they may, upon mature deliberation and careful reflection, think proper to bestow. I desire to appreciate the fact in its broadest sense, that I am a citizen of Guilford county. In her prosperity, I shall feel proud to glory. In her adversity I shall feel constrained to mourn. Guilford is my native place. To her I am bound by the ties of blood and the hallowed memories of almost all my life. And now for the first time in my brief career, have I been induced to ask her citizens to confer upon me the honor of representing her in our Legislature: I know that she has many sons who, by virtue of age, intellect and experience, who are more worthy of having this distinction conferred upon them than myself. Yet, if she should think proper to honor me, I am at her bidding. If on the other hand she should think proper to bestow this distinction upon others preferably to myself, to this decision of her will, I will humbly bow. In conclusion, I will say that it is my purpose to visit the various sections of the county and make known to the people the views which I entertain in regard to the more prominent subjects that are likely to engage the attention of the next Legislature.

With the assurances of my regard,  
I am, yours truly  
C. W. THACKER.

## The Greensborough Patriot.

GREENSBOROUGH.  
FRIDAY, JULY 2, 1858.

### Appointments for Messrs. Ellis and McRae.

Dobson, Surrey, Thursday,	July 1.
Wilkesborough, Wilkes, Saturday,	" 3.
Jefferson, Ashe, Monday,	" 5.
Doon, Watauga, Monday,	" 6.
Long, Caldwell, Wednesday,	" 8.
Morganton, Burke, Thursday,	" 9.
Marion, McDowell, Saturday,	" 10.
Barnesville, Yancey, Monday,	" 12.
Marshall, Madison, Wednesday,	" 14.
Asheville, Buncombe, Friday,	" 16.
Hendersonville, Henderson, Saturday,	" 17.
Waynesville, Haywood, Monday,	" 19.
Webster, Jackson, Wednesday,	" 21.
Franklin, Macon, Thursday,	" 22.
Murphy, Cherokee, Saturday,	" 24.

### SPECIAL NOTICE.

With this Number we will be under the disagreeable necessity of erasing from our mail books a number of those who have been for a long time readers of our paper; but who, we hope, on reflection, will view the matter in its true light, and at an early day have their names replaced on our mail book, by settling up arrears and paying for a year in advance.

### TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In answer to a number of letters from a distance, inquiring if we would risk money by mail to pay subscriptions, we here state, that any subscriber may forward money to us through the mail, at our risk, if mailed in the presence of the Postmaster. Any one who is in arrears, and does not know the exact amount of his account, can remit what he thinks will cover it, and on its reception it will be acknowledged, with a statement of the account. Money that passes current at par where the subscriber lives, will be taken for subscription. A number of our subscribers in the Western States pay their subscription by enclosing, securely, two gold dollars in a letter. This plan is quite acceptable to us.

### Educational Association.

The members of the Guilford Educational Association will please remember that the time for the next regular meeting is Saturday, July 10th.

Let all the friends of the cause meet with us in the Court-House on that occasion. The question for discussion is, "Should the State establish Normal Schools for the professional training of Teachers?"

Rev. L. S. Burkhead was appointed to deliver an Address, and J. W. C. Woolen to read an Essay.

### CONSISTENCY.

It is universally known that democracy never changes, therefore the democracy of Forsythe, nominated as their candidates, Mr. Fries, who is a strong internal improvement man, and Mr. Masten, who is opposed to all improvements.

## HENRY W. MILLER.

We have read over carefully, the very full brief, of Mr. Miller's speech, made out doubtless by himself, and recently published in the Standard. In the speech there is nothing new. It is all borrowed, and culled from the speeches of leading Democrats, made from time to time, within the last twenty years. He is an apt scholar. He has already learned the Democratic speech. In it he asserts, and maintains as true, positions, which he time and again, in public and private, has declared to be false, and untrue. He has just found out, that the Southern States pay two thirds of the taxes, collected to support the General Government. He is for a union of all parties in the slave States, against the free States. He has evidently, like others, got it into his head, that the conservative portion of these United States, will not be able to preserve this glorious union of States—that there is to be, and will be, a Southern Republic. He is like the lame captain. He is worse in his conduct. He joins in advance the enemy, those who have kicked, cuffed, despised and spit upon him all his life. He does not wait for the forces, for and against the Union, to be put in motion, until he deserts, and joins the forces, that he conceives will be the strongest in the South. He prates about his honesty. He is for no office. He is after no position of honor or profit. He is self educated. He is a lawyer. He loves and intends, to confine himself, strictly to his profession. He is most disinterested. Most patriotic. If the next Assembly should elect him to the United States Senate, he would not accept. All this we would be more inclined to believe had he not given reasons in accounting for his very extraordinary, not to say shameful and perfidious conduct, in deserting all his old and long cherished principles, and so bitterly abused, defamed and misrepresented his best, former, personal and political friends.—These, he would destroy first.

He says in substance, that he found in the Whig and American ranks, others always ahead of him. He expects the same fate in the Democratic party. These are strange intimations, thrown out in connection with this sudden change of positions. They fully corroborate his assurance of indifference to office or place. His appearing in his new dress on the political rostrum, and carefully preparing, or causing to be prepared his newly assumed political positions, on the eve of important State elections, shows he is really sincere in his determination to remain in private life.

When Mr. Miller and his newly adopted allies, shall, for the safety of the South, have secured a fusion and union of all parties in the South, as against the free States, what then? It follows as a necessary and inevitable consequence, that, from the very fact that such a fusion is formed, a corresponding fusion in the free States, is formed as against the slave States, the representation of the free States in Congress, being already largely in the majority, and this majority, soon to be greatly increased. What then, Mr. Miller? You assure the slave States, that they, a minority, already pay two thirds of the whole expenses of the Government—that they are already hewers of wood and drawers of water, for the free States. Mr. Miller, for what purpose do you take such pains to produce these sectional fusions, against the most earnest and affectionate warnings of George Washington, the father of his country? Please tell us really what you mean, by impressing so earnestly on the South, the falsehood, that they pay two thirds of the United States taxes? These sectional fusions formed, this idea of sectional wrong, oppression of the free, on the Slave States, imposed and believed, what then? If nothing grows out of the formation of two great sectional parties, the Southern party the weaker, and fired up, and excited with the false idea of this great inequality of burdens, then add the raw head and blood bone idea, that the Southern States, are about to starve, and will have to flee from their homes, and their slaves, because they have only some nine hundred and fifty thousand square miles, of the first lands, that the sun ever shone upon, well watered and timbered, in a mild and genial climate, and adapted to the yield of all the productions, of use and value, to an unlimited extent—we repeat, when we are all brought into line the South against the North—the North, the strongest—the South paying all the taxes, and on the verge of starvation, what next Mr. Henry W. Miller! Go out of the Union!! Well what then? Leave the Union on a difference with our sister States, about our slaves, and then fight for more slave territories South of us!!! Is that your advice Mr. Miller?

The Democratic editors and orators, assure us that this country has been uniformly under Democratic guidance and rule, and that they have directed its destiny. If this be true, and they have brought us of the South, to the destiny presented by Mr. Miller, as through a glass dimly, we are still more at a loss to account, for why, he should leave us, and now join the party, who has brought us of the South into this most desperate condition. If they have ruled, (and they say, they have,) they, and they alone, are responsible for all these wrongs already done, and the wrongs and oppressions which grow out of their rulings, and that threaten us in the future.

If the object and purpose, of Messrs. Miller, Kerr, Barringer, Osborne, Winslow, Steel, Cameron, Norwood, Ransom and others, in joining the Democratic party, be to acquire influence and position with this ruling party, so as to give a wiser and happier turn to their policy; that would be one thing, but if their change is to give the weight of their number and influence, to speed us on in the course, which has brought us to the sad condition described by Mr. Miller, then are we inadequate to describe their Cataline purposes.

But in view of all their manoeuvres and conspiracy, we are not of those, who are going to be frightened out of our property—we want no sectional parties. We have no idea that there is yet any Southern or Northern party, sufficiently strong to force all other

ers into one, or the other. We are satisfied that the people, of all sections are beginning to open their eyes, and to judge for themselves.

They begin every where to see that all this slavery agitation is for no good. That those who do most of it, even in the South, are not those, who are much interested in, and careful about, the institution, or its safety. Other things and designs, are in the back ground. The vengeance of a people, now beginning to see where these Catalines, North and South, would lead them, awaits them all. We have only to turn our eyes to the people, of the great and growing States of Kentucky and Ohio, and behold the manner, and hear the shouts of all parties, in their reception of the noble veteran Crittenden, on his return to them, for his gallant exertions against the machinations of those, who for no good, strived recklessly, and we think, without due consideration, to force upon the country an experiment fraught with imminent danger and peril, to the greatest people and the best nation, on earth.

### FACTS MOST INTERESTING!!!

By reference to the report of the Commissioner of the general land office, 1853, first session 33rd Congress, pages 44 and 45, the public lands in the States and Territories, exclusive of water, will be found to be in round numbers fourteen hundred millions of acres.

The lands already disposed of by sales, gifts, to soldiers and all other purposes, in round numbers, two hundred and fifty millions. Balance yet on hand, more than eleven hundred millions of acres.

By reference to a statement, showing the number of acres of the Public Lands, given by Congress, for Schools, Universities, Seats of Government, Deaf and Dumb Asylums, Companies, and Canals and Rail Roads, in reply to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of January 30th 1854, the following will appear to have been donated to the following States and Territories—to wit:—

To Ohio, in round numbers,	4 millions of acres.
To Indiana, " "	5 " "
To Illinois, " "	15 " "
To Alabama, " "	23 " "
To Missouri, " "	84 " "
To Mississippi, " "	4 " "
To Louisiana, " "	114 " "
To Michigan, " "	10 " "
To Arkansas, " "	14 " "
To Florida, " "	4 " "
To Iowa, " "	7 " "
To Wisconsin, " "	6 " "
To California, " "	7 " "
To Minnesota, " "	23 " "
To Oregon Ter., " "	19 " "
To N. Mexico, T., " "	73 " "
To Utah Ter., " "	63 " "
To Tennessee, " "	23 " "
To Connecticut, " "	25,000 " "
To Kentucky, " "	22 millions of acres.

We respectfully ask all our brother editors in the State, to copy the foregoing in their respective papers. We desire every candidate in the State, favorable to the rights of North Carolina, not only to read this statement, carefully taken from official reports, but to keep it for reference, and to get each voter to read and ponder over it well, before he votes on the 5th of August next. We ask one and all seriously to determine, whether it is right for these States, named in this statement, to have, and receive their millions and North Carolina none. If the people of North Carolina, will only be true to themselves, and in the coming election vote their true interest, then there is hope for us in the future.

It should also be borne in mind, that Mr. Gilmer our representative in Congress, has now before that body, a bill, the prominent feature of which, is a provision, requiring that in all cases, where public lands, hereafter are given to any State, that by virtue of such gift, there shall be a like quantity, due to each other State, including North Carolina, in proportion to the representation of each. To this bill, so fair, just and equitable, it would seem there could be no objection. And yet, passing strange as it is, the other members from this State, all *Ellis* men, are opposed to it. They are willing to see lands given to other States, without, at the same time, securing any for their own mother, North Carolina!!!

### THE ENDORSERS.

It will be remembered that some three years ago, the town of Winston and the counties of Forsyth and Stokes, were greatly exercised in relation to an alleged assault made upon a certain Dr. Reddick, by some boys of Salem—said boys having been guilty of ringing some cow bells while the Doctor was passing through the street. An indignation meeting was gotten up, a great quantity of *schults* disposed of at a ruinous sacrifice, the Salemites pronounced rioters and rounters, and parents and guardians warned against sending their daughters and wards to the school. And that the Doctor's wounded feelings might be entirely healed, certificates bearing witness to his good character and standing, were signed by certain gentlemen, and circulated about with quite a flourish. The Doctor became quite a hero, and some of the certificates, much elevated by the part which they had taken in his restoration, became his surrogates for a considerable amount. Now for the sequel: It is understood that the Doctor has gone to parts unknown, and his certificates are left with the bag to hold—and a strange to tell, the Salem School is in a very flourishing condition, and the editor of the Standard has become one of its patrons.

### BECOME INDIGNANT.

From the correspondent of the Salem Press, giving an account of the Democratic Convention of Forsyth, which account will be found on our first page,—we see that John Masten said that his blood boiled whenever he thought of the charge made some years ago, in the Lexington Flag, about illegal votes being polled at certain precincts in that county. The gentleman is certainly of a bilious temperament that he still continues to boil over after the lapse of so many months. If we recollect right, the gentleman is given to boiling over. On a certain occasion he and others boiled over and made a terrible onslaught on Salem, and on the Salem School, so confident were they of demolishing that ancient burgh, that the aforesaid John

Masten hastened and sold all his *schults* to the Salem Dutch, before the market should be demolished by the action of the indigna-

### Spells Badly—Don't Suit the Aristocracy.

By the Solicitation of the Democratic Party of Forsyth County I have consented to become a candidate for a Seat in the house of Commons in the next north carolina Legislature.

John W. Ellis is my first choice for Governor June 24 1858. H. MARSHALL.

The above announcement was handed to us the other day with the request to insert it in our paper. We do so, *verbatim*, &c.—We have only to remark, that so far as we are concerned we conceive our duty to go to the regular nominees of the convention, and we shall do so; opposing all attempts to injure or defeat their election, no matter from whence they may come. Such, we doubt not, will be the course of all true Democrats throughout the county.—Winston Sentinel.

So it seems the Winston Sentinel is disposed to make merry over Mr. Marshall, an honest Democrat of Forsyth, who, yielding to the solicitations of his friends, has had the boldness and independence to declare himself, without consulting the wishes of Waugh and the Winston clique. Normal College having just conferred the degree of A. M. upon the Senior Editor of the Sentinel, he no doubt thinks it necessary by way of a flourish, and to show that his honors become him, to hold up to ridicule an honest citizen, who has not been so fortunate as to receive a collegiate education. That same aristocratic spirit which characterised the Charlotte convention, and which put poor Holden down, seems to have taken hold of the Sentinel, and Mr. Marshall can't spell well enough to suit its aristocratic notions. "We do so *verbatim*." Well done, *verbatim*, quite a flourish for the new fledgling A. M., and decidedly aristocratic.

Now we make no pretensions to any great correctness in spelling on our own part, nor do we pretend to set ourselves up as critics, but as the Sentinel has seen proper to hold up Mr. Marshall to ridicule, we subjoin some extracts of a communication from a correspondent of the Iredell Express:

The last issue of the Sentinel contains an article that most surely was written by one either *naïve* or *intentionally exercised*. Let the sequel show by whom he was *naïve* and by what *exercised*. Not quite two months ago Q. P. said that the "Senior" had made an attack upon the University. After this long interval the "Senior" rouses himself and rails out against Q. P., and says he "lies egregiously" for he never "intimated or thought" of making such an assault and "any declaration that we have done so is simply as false and black as must be the heart of him who wrote the libel." Mark the language. He fears you would not *intentionally exercised*. Let the sequel show by whom he was *naïve* and by what *exercised*. Q. P. affirms. The "Senior" denies. Q. P. bases his assertion that "Senior" did make an attack upon Chapel Hill on the follow extract from the Sentinel of Feb'y 26th. The reader is requested to peruse it slowly and critically.

"Normal College is fast taking rank and eminence among the best institutions of the country. With a patronage of between two and three hundred matriculations, and rapidly on the increase, a strong and united faculty, it is yet destined to pull the mask from the *bona* of *pretension* and become the leading institution of the State.—Chapel Hill being the only college of much distinction formerly, has graduated all the men of learning and sent forth *most* of *tools* of *much* *note*; *claim* (what is the nominative case to *claims*; "Senior" to be the oracle alone where true science is inculcated, and laughs at the insignificance of other institutions, its Alumni fills (mark the grammar) all the offices and position of honor and emolument in the country and *cris*, "great is Diana of Ephesus." But it is destined soon either to change its *code* of *pretension* and *grammar* or to *cris*; or to *cris*; (The Spelling?) the insignia with which it has been so long crowned and of which it has so proudly boasted? TRIPPLING BRAADOCIO (So Shades of Webster's Spelling books!!) and hollow pretension begin to yield to the sterner virtues of morality and men to be estimated more by their merit than their names or their diplomas."

P. Q. returns his profound acknowledgments to good GRACIOUS "Senior" for allowing him to enjoy his own opinions with regard to his (Senior's) spelling and grammar! Sir you are so kind! Apropos. How you will enjoy the following little quotation! It is too sweet and touching to quote largely—just a little for you!

SCENT FROM AN UNPUBLISHED DRAMA.  
Old Field Teacher.—The next class will come forward. Stand up, John Wesley, and spell *lose*.

John Wesley.—*Loose*.

Teacher.—Wrong, Spell *Braggadocio*.

John Wesley.—*Brag-a-docio*.

Teacher.—Wrong again. Spell *tripling*.

John Wesley.—*Tripling*.

Teacher.—Shocking! Shocking! (Thwack! The ruler comes down on J. W.'s head, who whines out making three-fold.)

Teacher.—What will it mean, when applied to the Faculty at Chapel Hill! John Wesley is non-plussed, and draws out "I don't know, sir. It wouldn't make sense."

Teacher.—Yes it would, *mumphy*. It would refer to their families, and to some of those learned men its application would be most honorably pertinent. (Sharply to J. W.) You are unworthy of your namesake. Go fool, sir, and take your seat! (Exit J. W. crestfallen.)

Well Colonel, I'll examine you on grammar. Take us the first sentence.

Col.—"We have no *pretisios* towards the University." This is incorrect. *Against* should be used instead of *towards*. Bull. Eng. Gr., Rule 28th. (repeat the rule.)

Teacher.—Correct, Col., now give your opinion on the sentence above commencing "Chapel Hill being the only college, etc."—Is it correct!

Col. No, sir, it violates the principles of punctuation and the rules of Syntax horridly. You would have to recast it to make it a correct sentence; but it would be improved by placing a comma after "Chapel Hill," and then supplying a nominative to "claims and laughs."

Teacher.—What, no nominatives to those verbs! Look again, Col. (Looking at it again slowly repeats)

"Optics keen it takes I ween,  
To see what is not to be seen."

Teacher.—Don't be too pert, "Its Alumni fills and cries."

Col. That is in violation to Rule 1st. (Repeats the rule.)

Teacher.—Very well, Col., very well! You will yet make a *General*. Go up head. You will soon do to commence the art of composing. Next time we will have some of the rudiments of Rhetoric. We will have play time now! When you get back from the spring we will have a game of marbles! (Ex- cludes omnes.)

## THE OBSERVER AND McRAE.

The last Observer, accuses us of misquoting and publishing a "very unfair and illu- strative article," as to its position in regard to Mr. McRae. If we have been guilty of misquoting it, and as to the "ill-natured" nothing that sort exists on our part. But be that as it may, we are now in the very best position possible with the Observer, since it extends the principle of connecting our railroad with the Banks, as it does in the following:

"Unless Mr. McRae has very much changed his views, and we do not suppose that he has, his and ours are substantially the same. If he has any opinions on the Bank question differing from ours, we are not been informed of them."

JOHN KERR.

Read the speech of Hon. John Kerr, as published on our first page, we would presume Mr. Kerr to peruse it carefully. We publish it, not because it evinces any great ability, or bears the marks of a statesman, simply to show the corruption of the times, and into what great inconsistencies, and pointed politicians will fall. It is said the love which Mr. Kerr and Mr. S. H. H. bear each other, is strange passing strange, surpassing even the love of a woman.

### BE NOT DECEIVED.

The report which is going the rounds of the papers, that Mr. Fisher, will decline re-election as President of the North Carolina Railroad, we take the liberty as Mr. Fisher's—though not authorized—do so—to pronounce a false rumor. Fisher is not yet tired of his salary, nor any body desires the place they had gone up to the meeting of the Stockholders prepared for a fight. This talk of *deceit* is a mere cheat, we as a particular friend of Mr. Fisher, were disposed to do him a favor, trying it out, but our conscience bade us to ease it, thus let the secret out.

### LAYING THE CORNER STONE.

The 26th ult. will be a day long remembered by the citizens of Greensboro, as the county of Guilford, many hundreds of were assembled on that day to witness interesting proceedings of laying the corner stone of the new Court House, the walls of which are now rising under the supervision of two master carpenters, Messrs. Collier & McKnight. The corner stone laid with Masonic honors, by P. Mendenhall, Grand Master, officiating, assisted the members of the Greensboro Lodge, several visiting brothers from other lodges in all, about one hundred. At 2 o'clock P. M., headed by the Salisbury band, a procession started from the Young Men's Hall, proceeding along East street to the new building. A number of people, books, pamphlets, and gold and silver were deposited in the stone. After the ceremonies, the procession accompanied a large number of the citizens, proceeded down West street, to a grove near the Male College, to hear an address from Dick, Esq., who had been selected as orator of the day. The address was well and peculiarly suited to the occasion, evincing the reputation of the speaker as a sensible and eloquent writer. After the address the Masonic fraternity repaired to the Lodge room, where they partook of a bountiful dinner, fixed and served up by the most enticing style, by Mr. Jordan and his staff. Mr. Jordan's taste and judgment was highly complimented, and the did ample justice to the gold things. During the whole ceremonies, the discoursed sweet music, and added greatly to the pleasures of the day. The ladies, noble set of fellows, and we hereby propose to return them our thanks for a made on Friday night; for as the slumbers by their sweet and strains.

### RAIN—STORMS.

On last Saturday, the 26th, about 3 P. M., the town of Greensboro was visited by one







