





tion and unjust suspicion, by that Southern opinion, which now admits that both in abolishing the 21st rule, and in defending Mr. Adams, he was right; and it concedes emphatic credit now to his motives in regard to both cases.

In 1841, Mr. Botts gave another proof of his sagacity, honesty and spartan valor.

The most unprecedented victory had been won by the people in 1840, in the Presidential election of that year, and the brilliant results were expected to ensue. But, in the first month of the new administration, President Harrison died, leaving as his successor a man who though originally a Democrat had so fully identified himself with the principles of the Whig party, as to forbid all suspicion. This man when friendly and poor, Mr. Botts had defended, and between the two of them, there existed a friendship which with former gratitude would have secured Mr. Botts almost any place in the gift of the Executive—or he could have made himself the next friend of the President, the great leader in Congress. Soon, however, Mr. Botts perceived the lurking signs of John Tyler's treachery against the Whig party, and its great leader, and disregarding the claims of interest and personal friendship, and trampling the offers of patronage indignantly, he boldly proclaimed the coming treachery, and denounced the traitor on the floor of Congress! At this time, Mr. Botts stood alone. Even Mr. Clay, his life-long friend, hesitated in his approval. Again, was he compelled to stem the torrent of almost universal opinion, but again he stood firm! In his own party he had no supporters. The cabinet condemned the course pursued—and Congress blamed him. Imprecation and abuse came without limit from the hordes who were attached to John Tyler, by the cohesive attraction of public plunder.

At first, not a man, of the million who voted for Tyler, stood with Mr. Botts in his bold condemnation. Solitary and alone he battled through the storm, and in a few weeks he had thoroughly transformed it. Then one by one, then fives and tens, then by fifties and hundreds, then by thousands and tens of thousands the Whig party rushed to the support of their young, but gallant leader.

Every member of the Cabinet, save one, deserted the President! The incorruptible portion of the Whig press denounced him. Every honest Whig spurned him. In the House of Representatives, where at first Mr. Botts had not a single supporter, one hundred and thirty-one joined him in a severe rebuke of the President, and eighty-nine voted to impeach him, as the highest possible measure of national condemnation.

The Kansas Nebraska bill is another striking exemplification of the characteristic qualities of Mr. Botts. From the moment that question was mooted, it seemed to find unlimited approval in the Southern mind.

Not a Southern Senator in Congress opposed that bill, either enthusiastically supported it, or even hesitated. Every Southern member of the House followed the same programme. Every party either lauded or said nothing. Every party either lauded or said nothing. Every party either lauded or said nothing.

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His utter detestation of the revival of the slave trade is fully expressed in his Academy of Music speech, on the 22d of February last, and in the same speech may be found in a concentrated form his views upon the subject of protection to American industry.

We solemnly declare that, without partiality or prejudice, we have searched the record of John Minor Botts in vain to find a single error, a single inconsistency, a single point that is not truly patriotic and National. That does not equally embrace every section of the Union, and every square foot of its territory.

His speech seems to have partaken of the spirit of prophecy, while the elements of popular enthusiasm which belong to his character indicate to the common mind that he was born a leader!

From Mr. Botts' life-long history, it is perfectly evident that the Opposition party can safely trust him. His record is a platform wide enough—broad enough, and national enough for all to stand upon.

In returning our sincere thanks to you, gentlemen of the New York Express, for this medium of publication, we repeat that, with the Opposition divided, defeat is certain, the Opposition united success is inevitable. In every thing essential, we may be united in all things essential, we may be united in all things essential, we may be united in all things essential.

New York City, July 28, 1859.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

The Next House of Representatives.

A short time ago we gave a tabular statement of the next House as far as elections had then been held. Since that, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama, Texas, Oregon, have held their elections with the result in gains of nine members for the Opposition. The parties now stand as follows:

Opposition Democrats, 140 75

The States which are yet to elect were represented in the last Congress as follows:

Minnesota, 2 2

California, 2 2

Maryland, 3 3

Georgia, 1 1

Louisiana, 1 1

RECAPITULATION

Twenty-eight States have elected 140 75

Five States were represented by 6 16

146 91

Showing an Opposition preponderance in the next House of 53, if the States yet to choose are represented as before. Even should the Democrats carry the whole 28 members yet to be elected, they would still be in a minority of 41.

The Opposition now elected may be classified as follows:

Republicans, 106

Anti-Leocompton Democrats, 12

North Americans, 9

South Americans, 13

It requires 119 for a majority of the House. Hence it will be seen, that no party will have a majority. The Republicans will be numerically the strongest, but will lack twelve votes of controlling the House. The Republicans, Anti-Leocompton Democrats and Northern Americans, if they act together, will secure 119 votes. The Republicans and Anti-Leocompton Democrats together would cast just 118, but it is pretty clear that this coalition cannot be relied upon, for there are 4 in Illinois, 1 in Indiana, 1 in New Jersey and 2 in New York that may be set down as impracticable, while on the other hand Minnesota will probably send 2 Republicans and California 1, which would make the Republican strength, with the aid of the four remaining Anti-Leocompton Democrats, foot up 115, not enough by 4 to control the House. The only chance then is with the 9 Northern Americans. That 4 of these will go over so as to give the House to the Republicans is not to be relied upon. It is evident that the American party proper will hold the balance of power in the organization of the next House of Representatives.

The Democrats could only by the aid of the Southern States give 110 votes, but if the A. L. Democrats unite with them, it would give them a majority. This latter, however, is next to impossible unless a very high price is paid for the union.

It is not an unusual occurrence to find a Legislative body so divided that no one party has a majority. But it is unusual to see one so divided that no third party holds the balance of power. It looks as if it might frequently happen in the next Congress, that there must not only be a combination to command a majority, but there must be a triple, or quadruple one.

# The Patriot.

GREENSBOROUGH.

FRIDAY, : : : : : AUGUST 26, 1859.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who find a cross mark on their papers are notified that their names will be erased from the mail box in *voce* *vacante* thereafter, unless payment of subscription be made before that time. Those who do not know the exact amount of their indebtedness, can send about what they suppose they owe, adding on the advance payment, and a receipt, with a statement of the account, will be returned.

FRAUDULENT VOTING.

The result of the last election in this State, has been so overwhelming upon the democracy, that in their madness and fury, they hesitate not to make all kind of false charges, hoping thereby to blind the people to the true causes of their defeat. The honest yeomanry of the country will recollect these things, and when the time rolls round to vote again, they will speak in such tones, through the ballot box to these slanderers and vilifiers, as will forever close their impotent lips. It has come to a pretty pass, when the honest freemen of the country can't express their disapprobation of the extravagance and corruption of the Government, without being charged with base and miserable frauds. That there would be means and sighs, and shedding of tears, on the part of the democracy, when compelled to let go the treasury was expected; the people were willing to allow this, and would even look over a little swearing, but they will not tolerate these false charges, and when the proper time comes, they will show that they know how to resent them. We know the people of Davidson, and there is not a more true, honest and patriotic people in the world, and yet, because they have seen proper to give Gen. Leach, a man whom they know, and whom they honor for his ability, his zeal and devotion to their interests, a large vote, they are to be charged with dishonesty, and with fraudulent voting. The good citizens of Davidson will recollect these insults, and at the proper time, will hurl them back upon their slanderers and revilers. So will the people of Iredell, and the other counties of the district.

[For the Greensborough Patriot.]

LAW.—NO. VII.

HUSBAND AND WIFE, (continued).—We will now consider the manner in which marriages may be dissolved; and this is either by death or divorce. There are two kinds of divorce, the one total, the other partial, the one a *vinculo matrimonii*, the other a *mensa et thoro*.

The first, or divorce "from the bonds of matrimony," may be granted where there has been a prior marriage, where one of the parties was not of sufficient age; where there is a want of reason in either party; where the parties do not actually contract themselves in due form of law; where either of the parties is not of the age of consent, and the parent and guardian of such one, has not consented, where one party is a white and the other a free colored person, and where one party is a slave; these are all causes which exist before marriage, as also "where the parents or guardians of the female reside without this State, and a certificate from said parent or guardian in writing, stating that she has arrived to the full age of fifteen, or, if under such age, that she has leave to marry, has not been produced to the clerk and filed in his office" and all, render the marriage void, *ab initio*—from the beginning.

Also where either party, at the time of marriage, was, and still is naturally impotent, or that either party has separated him, or herself, from the other, and is living in adultery, or that any other just cause for a divorce exists, the injured person may obtain a divorce, either from bed and board, or from the bonds of matrimony, at the discretion of the Court. But under the phrase, "any other just cause for a divorce," only a divorce from bed and board, and alimony, may be obtained, and not from the bonds of matrimony, for the Supreme Court says that is surplusage, as far as the latter is concerned.

Divorce, *a mensa et thoro*, from bed and board, is when the marriage is lawful from the beginning, and therefore the law is tender of dissolving it; but from some supervenient cause it becomes improper or impossible for the parties to live together.

If any person shall abandon his family, or maliciously turn his wife out of doors, or by cruel and barbarous treatment endanger her life, or offer such indignities to her person as to render her condition intolerable or life burdensome, the Court may grant a divorce from bed and board, and also allow her such alimony as her husband's circumstances will admit, not exceeding one third part of the annual income or profits of his estate, or of his occupation or labors; or assign to her separate use such part of the real and personal estate of the husband, not exceeding one third thereof, as the justice of the case may require; which shall continue until reconciliation.

Alimony, as we have just seen, is that allowance which is made to a woman for her support, out of the husband's estate, being settled by the Court on consideration of all the circumstances of the case. This was sometimes called her *estovers*. It is generally proportioned to the rank and quality of the parties; but in case of an elopement and living with an adulterer, the law allows her no alimony.

When a man shall become a habitual drunkard, or a spendthrift, wasting his substance to the impoverishment of his family, his wife may claim, and the court may decree alimony as above, provided the rights of the husband's creditors shall not thereby be prejudiced.

The party petitioning must make affidavit that the facts set forth in the petition are true and that the complaint is not made out of levity or by collusion between the said husband and wife, and not for the mere purpose of being freed and separated from each other, but in sincerity and truth, for the causes mentioned in the petition, that the cause of complaint has existed for six months previous to the filing of the petition and that the applicant has been a resident of this State three years previous to the same. Unless the husband is removing his property from the State, then it may be filed forthwith and his property sequestered. But if in any suit for divorce for the cause of adultery, it shall be proved that the plaintiff has been guilty of the like crime, or has willingly admitted the defendant into conjugal society, after he or she knew of the criminal fact; or that the husband, if the plaintiff allowed of his wife's prostitution, or exposed her to

Working Well.

We are happy to say that our cash system is working well. Many of our subscribers say that it is the very thing that they have long desired. We are determined to carry it out. As a matter of course, we shall have to strike many names from our list, but we hope our friends will bestir themselves a little in our behalf. We must have by the 1st January, 2000 more subscribers, for we expect next year, to make one of the biggest fights for old Whig principles, that has ever been seen or known in this country. Will not our friends come up to our aid?

Davidson Peaches.

The finest peaches sold in our market, this season, we believe, were from the orchard of Valentine Hoover, Esq., who lives in the vicinity of Thomasville, Davidson county. Mr. H. sent a number of baskets of his delicious fruit on the cars to this town, and which were readily sold at fair prices. We hereby make our acknowledgments for the lot presented to us. We never ate better peaches.

The Eclectic Magazine.

The September number of this valuable Periodical is on our table, filled with its usual variety of well selected matter. This number commences a new volume, and now is a good time for those wishing to subscribe, to commence.

An Order of Court.

For the convenience of all parties, and to prevent oppression, the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for Guilford County, at its late term, made an order that hereafter all cases should be taken up on Wednesday of the term, and that no one should be called out on his bond or judgment entered against him before that day. This we consider a good order, and some of those Shylocks who have heretofore been accustomed to have the papers in such cases held back, waiting an opportunity to call out defendants, and to thereby involve their sureties, will please take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

Large Tobacco Leaves.

There were some Tobacco leaves exhibited in our office a few days since, as large and fine in appearance as any we have ever seen. They were from the farm of David Scott, Esq., of this place. One of them measured in length over three feet, by about 18 inches in width. We understand that Mr. Scott has some 20 acres of very fine tobacco on his farm, on Reedy Fork. We are pleased that a number of our most enterprising farmers are engaging in the tobacco culture. We are satisfied such a course will add greatly to the prosperity of the country.

A paragraph in last week's Patriot, on the subject of Deep River Iron, has been credited to the Fayetteville Observer. We were happy to learn from conversation with an intelligent friend a few days since, that the various mineral interests on Deep River are daily brightening.

[For the Greensborough Patriot.]

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lewd company whereby she became ensnared to the crime aforesaid, the same shall be a good defence, and a perpetual bar against the said suit.

After a sentence nullifying or dissolving the marriage, all and every of the duties, rights, and claims of the parties in virtue of said marriage, shall cease and determine; and the plaintiff or innocent person shall be at liberty to marry again, provided that nothing in the statute contained shall be construed to render illegitimate any child in esse, in existence, or born of the body of the wife during coverture. In a suit for alimony, the court may decree that the petitioner may sue and be sued in her own name, and may have and dispose of all after-acquired property, and that the same shall not be subject to the dominion, control or debts of her husband.

No defendant or party offending, from whom a divorce shall be obtained from the bonds of matrimony, shall be allowed to marry again during the life of the plaintiff or innocent person; and if such offending party shall so marry, he or she shall be deemed guilty of felony, and on conviction shall be punished as persons convicted of Bigamy.

The three general grounds usually pleaded in answer to a suit for divorce for cause of adultery, are recrimination, or where the defendant proves that the plaintiff has also committed the same; Condonation, or forgiveness of the alleged injury; and Connivance, or where the defendant himself is the cause and instrument of the perpetration of the guilty act. The meaning of the word divorce, is separation; its derivation is sufficiently plain, from the Latin word "divertere," to turn away. In its most general acceptance, it means the complete and lawful separation of husband and wife.

But upon this subject we must forbear; and having enumerated the general rules in relation to divorce, it is to be hoped that they will be sufficient to enable every husband and wife to shun and avoid the quicksands of a conjugal separation, and to live on daily in the performance of their marriage vows, so that they may never have occasion to know more of the laws governing divorce.

And now, in conclusion, we must be allowed to say, in the language of Lord Coke, "let this little suffice for this time." G.

A Most Melancholy and Heart-Rending Accident.

We regret to learn that a most melancholy casualty occurred to Henry Rayner, eldest son of the Hon. Kenneth Rayner, on Friday last, which resulted in his instant death. It seems that he was out in the field near his father's residence hunting, and while standing with the gun half-cocked, it is supposed, between his legs, with the muzzle up, he accidentally touched the trigger, when the whole load was discharged under his left jaw, coming out at the top of his head. He instantly fell, and expired without uttering a word. His little brother was near by when the accident occurred, and seeing his brother fall, ran to the house to give the alarm. The shock to his parents was terrible. Their lamentations on beholding the lifeless body of their child was truly heart-rending; indeed, we learn that both Mr. and Mrs. Rayner have been so much affected that they have ever since the occurrence been seriously ill. The remains of the deceased were interred from the Episcopal Church on Saturday last, and were followed to the Cemetery by one of the largest processions that was ever witnessed in this City. In the procession we noticed the students of Mr. J. M. Lovejoy's School, of which the deceased was a member, all dressed in black coats and white pants, and each with a piece of crape on his arm. The deceased was much beloved by his class-mates, as well as all who knew him. The sorrow-stricken parents have the heart-felt condolence of our entire community. The deceased was about thirteen years of age.—Register.

ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF A SLAVE.—On Tuesday morning, (says the Wilmington Journal) Rev. Mr. Robins missed from his ship-yard his negro boy John, about 18 years of age, and from some circumstances, not now necessary to state, he was led to suppose that the boy was on board the schooner Geo. Harris, cleared the previous day for New York.

About 12 o'clock Messrs. J. M. Stevenson and J. H. Flanner, with some other gentlemen, went down the river in a boat. They came across the schooner about ten miles down the river. After examining the crew, a thorough search was made, and the boy was found secreted under the floor of the cabin, where he got by going through the floor of the cabin.

The boy states that two negro seamen on board the schooner, named Bill and Tom, had prevailed upon him by sundry promises to go North, and that he went aboard on Monday night about 9 o'clock. The boy together with the two negro seamen referred to, were brought to town by Messrs. F. and S., and are now lodged in jail.

The offence of abducting a slave is a capital felony by the laws of this State. These gentlemen will get a fair trial. If proved guilty we trust that no mark of servility—no legal quibble will be allowed to divert the law from its due course, for the evil has grown intolerable, and patience has indeed ceased to be a virtue.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—A Southern journalist, who was once employed in the arduous duties of taking the census, to avoid many of the inconveniences attending upon that duty, makes the following timely suggestions for 1860:

"Now what we suggest is, that each farmer this Fall, as he gathers his crops, shall keep something like an accurate account of the quantity and value of the same; and if he will take the trouble to make out a statement of the names and ages of his family; the number of acres of his land, cleared and timbered; the number and ages of his servants; the number and value of his horses and mules; the number of bales of cotton, barrels of corn, bushels of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, etc., and the value of each, and leave it in some place where one member of the family may be at home when the Deputy Marshall shall call, can readily get hold of it, it will save time to all concerned, and very greatly assist to make the census returns perfect, complete and satisfactory."

A SHOCKING CASE OF CRUELTY.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, stating that a gentleman of New York had provided an iron cage for his wife, in which she was confined during the day, and only permitted to come out at night; yet that it was so constructed that she could not lie down in it. The explanation of the story is that the cage is a hoop skirt, in which the lady is a willing prisoner.

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A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—A Southern journalist, who was once employed in the arduous duties of taking the census, to avoid many of the inconveniences attending upon that duty, makes the following timely suggestions for 1860:

"Now what we suggest is, that each farmer this Fall, as he gathers his crops, shall keep something like an accurate account of the quantity and value of the same; and if he will take the trouble to make out a statement of the names and ages of his family; the number of acres of his land, cleared and timbered; the number and ages of his servants; the number and value of his horses and mules; the number of bales of cotton, barrels of corn, bushels of wheat, oats, rye, barley, potatoes, etc., and the value of each, and leave it in some place where one member of the family may be at home when the Deputy Marshall shall call, can readily get hold of it, it will save time to all concerned, and very greatly assist to make the census returns perfect, complete and satisfactory."

A SHOCKING CASE OF CRUELTY.—A paragraph has been going the rounds of the papers, stating that a gentleman of New York had provided an iron cage for his wife, in which she was confined during the day, and only permitted to come out at night; yet that it was so constructed that she could not lie down in it. The explanation of the story is that the cage is a hoop skirt, in which the lady is a willing prisoner.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE.—1859.

FIRST DISTRICT.		
Counties.	Smith, W.	Shaw, D.
Currituck,	236	658
Camden,	538	109
Perquotank,	569	340
Perquimans,	431	280
Gates,	452	406
Chowan,	294	286
Hertford,	479	293
Northampton,	599	758
Halifax,	582	759
Martin,	352	750
Bertie,	665	606
Washington,	471	255
Tyrrell,	397	131
	6045	5531
	5581	
Smith's maj	514	







