





# The Patriot.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, JULY 22, 1859.

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## FOR CONGRESS.

FIRST DISTRICT,  
W. N. H. SMITH, Esq.

FIFTH DISTRICT,  
Hon. JOHN A. GILMER.

SIXTH DISTRICT,  
Gen. JAMES M. LEACH.

SEVENTH DISTRICT,  
Gen. S. H. WALKUP.

EIGHTH DISTRICT,  
Hon. Z. B. VANCE.

## NOWS THE DAY AND NOWS THE HOUR.

If ever there was a time when every man, every patriot should feel called upon to stand by the interests of his country, and to aid in putting an end to the misrule, corruption and reckless extravagance of the present imposition party, now, most assuredly, is the day and the hour. It is usual, we know, among politicians, for the purpose of creating an alarm, and of drawing closer the ties of party, to cry out on the eve of elections, that a crisis is at hand. So much, indeed, has this been the case, that these periodical warnings fall upon the ears of the people as the idle winds, and like a tale that has often been told, they make no impression. The cry of wolf has so often needlessly and falsely been sounded, that now when there is a real cause of alarm, and when danger, imminent and certain, is impending over us, it is impossible to arouse the people to a proper sense of their situation. But that there is danger now—danger calculated to appal the stoutest hearts—and that our government is reeling and tottering to its fall, no one who is at all acquainted with passing events, can for a moment, deny. However needless the alarms which have heretofore been sounded, it may now be truly said, that we are in the "midst of a crisis,"—a crisis upon which hangs the destinies of the Nation; and now is the day, now is the hour, for good and conservative men of every party, to unite for the common good. Let not the real friends of the South, be any longer induced by the battle cry of the "Union and the National Democracy," to rally around the standard of the worst enemies of the South and Southern Southern interests. Let them no longer, under this cry of "Union," be cheated, deceived and led on by men, whose sole object, is a dissolution of the Union, and who, for that purpose and no other, keep the South and the North in an everlasting excitement on the nigger question.

Such were some of the answers to the above questions, and we thus publicly announce them, because they were so fully canvassed on the streets and elsewhere, both at the time and since, and also that we may have an opportunity to bear witness in favor of Mr. Thomas as a firm and independent whig—one who cannot be bought and who is incapable of selling himself. We have known Mr. Thomas for many years—have known him too often tried to now doubt his integrity, and if Gov. Ellis thinks to buy Mr. Thomas he will find himself mistaken, and we say that democratic director above alluded to, that he does not know John W. Thomas as well as we do, or he never would have reflected upon him, as he did when he said that his appointment as State proxy would be worth 100 votes to Mr. Seales.

Again we say we know John W. Thomas. We know his sternness—his immovable integrity; and, knowing him as we do, we feel confident that on the first Thursday in August, he will be active in the Whig cause, will scorn those slanderous imputations, and will show to the world that whoever else may sell themselves that he is not in the market.

We regret that Mr. Thomas accepted of the appointment, for we believe Gov. Ellis' real object was to throw responsibility on the whigs, while the democracy reaped all the profits. No one can suppose that it grew out of any liberality on the part of the Governor; otherwise he would have appointed some whigs as State directors instead of turning out the only whig on the board.

FOREIGN INTERFERENCE.

It is now a well ascertained fact that not only in Washington City, but even in Virginia, large sums of money have been raised and sent over into North Carolina to influence the election in the 5th district. Mr. Gilmer is to be defeated at all hazards, and no labor or expense is to be spared to bring about an event so much desired by the fire-eaters of the South and disunionists, wherever found. With these extremists, Mr. Gilmer committed the unpardonable sin, when with the aid of a few others, he successfully resisted the insane effort of forcing the Le-compton Constitution on the people of Kansas, and thereby prevented the consummation of an act, which was designed by its authors, and which would have inevitably brought about disunion.

And has it really come to pass that the free citizens of North Carolina are to be bought up by executive and Virginia gold, like so many oxen or mules? And when such shameful and nefarious attempts as these are made to interfere with and control the freedom of the ballot box, will the free and independent citizens of the 5th district sit quietly by with folded arms, and without any effort whatever, permit and suffer their liberties to be taken from them? We cannot believe it. Then let every man who loves his country—every man who scorns to be brought under the influence, and to be governed by Virginia and Washington city nabobs, every man who professes to have a soul of his own, shake off his apathy,—let him feel that there is a work to be done; that his country not only needs his services, but that she calls upon him to act promptly, to do his duty and his whole duty; and let every true hearted patriot feel that his honor is at stake, and that it behooves him to stand for the honor of his country.

If the elections of North Carolina are to be controlled by Virginia gold, and the dollars and cents taken from the clerks of the Army, Navy, and other departments of the Government, then let a bill of sale of the whole State be made out and handed over to Virginia, and let us all go over and see what massa Wise and massa Letcher would have us to do.

The democracy will say that this is all a lie, but we tell our readers that the fact, as we charge it, is beyond all dispute; thousands of dollars have been and will yet be expended by these foreign locofoco emissaries in this district before the election.—Then let no one be deceived, but let every

have the opportunity, the time may come, and perhaps the day is nearer than you think, when the privilege will no longer be afforded you.

## WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

What does it mean? How does it happen? Has John W. Thomas turned democrat? Has John W. Thomas sold himself? Such were the questions in the mouths of hundreds and which were heard on all hands, when on last Thursday, John W. Thomas, in the meeting of the Stockholders of the N. C. Rail Road, announced the fact that, as Gov. Ellis appointee, he held the proxy and represented the State's interest. The announcement seemed to take almost everybody by surprise, and the above questions, with others of similar import, appeared involuntarily to spring forth, as though something very unusual and unlooked for had taken place. And now as the above questions were asked, and ran round the crowd, it was very natural that they should be answered, and accordingly, as different impressions were made on different minds, so were the answers various. Some looked very wise and knowingly and very gravely said, that it was just as they expected,—that they had long known that Mr. Thomas would not do to tie. Others said that Mr. Thomas had sold himself; that formerly he made more fuss about the road than anybody else, and was bitterly opposed to Mr. Fisher, but that since his sons were conductors on the road he had ceased his opposition, although matters were worse than when he complained so much. Others again said that Mr. Thomas had had for a long time a free ticket on the road. Again others said that Gov. Ellis, when at Trinity Commencement, had struck a bargain with Mr. Thomas, and that Thomas was to favor the election of Mr. Seales; and a democratic State director, who does not live many hundred yards from our office was heard to say that this appointment would be worth 100 votes to Mr. Seales.

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man turn out on the 1st Thursday in August and teach these corrupt and officious Virginians that our birth right is not to be sold, and that it is of more value than all the gold and treasures of Virginia.

## ELLIS AND SAUNDERS.

To us, as a mere looker on, at the late annual meeting of the Stockholders, of the North Carolina Rail Road, which came off in this place on the 14th inst., there did several things transpire, which seemed a little curious, and which satisfied us of the truth of the saying, that it is not safe to rely upon great men, or to put confidence in princes. We saw men there, who had denounced Mr. Fisher, and who have often complained that he was both unfit and incompetent for the office he filled, and yet we saw these very same men voting to re-elect Mr. Fisher. Again, Gov. Ellis had turned Mr. Giles Mebane out of the directory, and had put Mr. John I. Shaver, of Salisbury, in his place. This did not surprise us, for knowing how narrow and contracted the Governor's soul is in regard to political matters, and that he would, at all hazards, remove certain men, we expected him to appoint all democrats on the board; but we must confess that we were surprised to see Gov. Ellis' vote cast, to elect Mr. Mebane as a director on the part of the stockholders. If Gov. Ellis did not think Mr. Mebane a suitable person to act as director for the State, why did he think him suitable to act for the stockholders? And if he was fit or competent to act for the State, why then did he turn him out of office?

We say there was something about this affair that did somewhat surprise us, nor could we figure it out, until we chanced upon one, who had been let into the secret, and who had a peep behind the curtains, where the wire-working was done. This person gave us an explanation, which to us, was very satisfactory, though we must confess that it redounds very little to the credit of the Governor, and indeed, makes him appear quite small. How then, did it all happen? Simply in this wise: Gov. Ellis owes all his greatness to Mr. Shaver, who professing to be a Whig, always voted with the democracy, just as some others, of the present day, are doing. When Gov. Ellis came into power, it devolved upon him to provide for Mr. Shaver, who was too small a man for any of our previous democratic Governor's to notice. Gov. Ellis having no good feeling for Judge Saunders, determined that he should no longer hold a seat in the board, and that he would accomplish this through Mr. Mebane. So Mr. Mebane in the first place, is ousted, Mr. Shaver put in his place, and then the whole weight and influence of the Executive is brought to bear to defeat Judge Saunders, and elect Mr. Mebane.

Now we wish our readers to understand that we do not complain of Mr. Mebane's election, on the contrary, we are rejoiced at it; but we are supremely disgusted at the littleness of the Governor, and the want of independence which he exhibited. Why did he not wreak his vengeance on Judge Saunders openly and boldly, and why go about it in such a round about way—making himself ridiculous, by the boyish trick of first turning out Mr. Mebane and then voting to re-instate him?

Judge Saunders is, we understand, greatly mortified, and thinks himself very badly treated; let him complain to his friend Gov. Ellis; let him call down one of these cool, pleasant evenings to the palace, and talk the matter over with the Governor. We wish Judge Saunders to understand that we are not his friends, nor do we in the least, sympathize with him in his misfortunes, for, however shabbily Gov. Ellis has treated him, he has not hit him a lick amiss, and we only regret that it did not come sooner. We have, we say, no sympathy for Judge Saunders, he has long deserved what has now come upon him, and yet, we cannot part with him without a little good advice, and so in conclusion, we would say unto him, "put not your confidence in princes."

## SHALL IT BE SO AGAIN?

Two years ago, over six hundred good Whigs, and many of them personal friends of Mr. Gilmer, did not go to the election. And why? Because, they said it made no difference,—Mr. Gilmer would be elected any how. Shall it be so again? Shall we again, on the first Thursday in August, witness the mortifying spectacle of hundreds of the good Whigs of Guilford staying at home, while the enemies of our country,—the traitors and revilers of Mr. Gilmer,—are carrying on their wicked and nefarious schemes, and are scattering abroad Executive gold to control our ballot boxes, and to suppress and smother the voice of a free people?

Two years ago, on the day after the election, many who had not voted and who had not gone to the election for some trivial cause, came up to Greensboro' to hear the news. When they arrived it was thought that Mr. Gilmer had been defeated; and then, for the first time, did it occur to them how shamefully they had acted, and how cruelly they had treated their friend. Many who, the day before, had been careless, thinking all was safe, and Mr. Gilmer's election certain, then actually shed tears. Shall it be so again?

Two years ago many did not go to the election, because they had to go to mill, or had to sow their turnip seed. Shall it be so again? Can it be possible, that after the lesson and warning of two years ago, that a single friend of Mr. Gilmer's will stay away from the polls? We hope not.

## Death of Mr. Choate.

Rufus Choate died at Halifax on Tuesday 12th inst., a few months less than 60 years old. As an orator and an advocate, Mr. Choate's fame is national. In Feb. 1841, he was chosen by the legislature of Massachusetts, a member of the Senate of the United States, in place of Mr. Webster, who had entered the Cabinet of Mr. Harrison. He remained in the Senate till March 1845—since that time, he has resided in Boston, engaged in a most extensive and lucrative practice.

## JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.

The July No. of the North Carolina Journal of Education has been received. This No. contains the proceedings of the fourth annual meeting of the Educational Association. Prof. Johnson's Report on Normal Schools read before the Association at Newbern, is commenced in this No. of the Journal, and will be concluded in the next. A number of other interesting Reports and Essays will appear in succeeding Nos. of the Journal.

We would respectfully call public attention to the following appeal in behalf of the "Journal of Education," published by the Association:

The undersigned in behalf of the committee appointed by the Educational Association to secure subscribers to the Journal of Education would earnestly call attention to the following statements.

It appears that the subscription falls far short of the amount necessary to carry on the Journal at the price offered. Arrangements were made with the printer in the expectation that aid would be received from the State.

A bill making provision for that purpose was by an oversight laid on the table too late in the session of the legislature for it to be taken up again. This may be remedied at the next session. In the meantime provision must be made for present necessities. 1000 subscribers ought to be obtained in addition to those now existing. The means are ample.

It appears that there are nearly 4000 Common Schools in N. C. If one half of the teachers of these schools, together with other friends of education, would subscribe for the Journal, it would be placed on an independent basis. Besides this the Legislature during its last session placed it in the power of the county Superintendents to secure the success of the Journal. A vote for No. 6 of the law, the whole of which may be found in the March number of the Journal for this year.

"Be it further enacted that it may be lawful for the board of county Superintendents to subscribe and pay for the Journal of Education, for the use of each common school or district in the county; Provided said Journal is furnished at the price of one cent per copy for each copy, per annum."

It is further provided that the board of county Superintendents shall in all cases when required by district committees subscribe for a copy of said Journal for each committee so applying and charge the same to the district. It is further provided that these copies shall be filed and preserved in each school house for the foundation of district libraries. Let us keep these facts in mind and that one thousand subscribers are necessary to enable the Journal to pay for itself.

Whatever amount is obtained above that belongs to the Association and will enable it to increase its own efficacy and that of the Journal.

The work is one of great value. It affords a large amount of actual information in facts and experience not otherwise accessible to our teachers, and so elevates and improves them. It thus adds to their value. Our country cannot make a more profitable investment than in the purchase of this Journal, since it will be amply repaid in the increased proficiency and interest of the teachers and Education.

It enables the teachers of the State to communicate with each other and in the act to develop their own powers.

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## HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY.

We commend the maxim which heads this article, to the careful consideration of Judge Saunders; and as he is now in trouble, we hope he is in a proper state of mind to profit by his reflections. At the meeting of the stockholders, twelve months since, in the town of Hillsboro', Judge Saunders had agreed to cast his vote for certain gentlemen as Directors, provided his name was on the ticket. In accordance with this arrangement his name was put on the ticket and he was elected; but some of the others were not, simply because Judge Saunders did not honestly carry out his part of the agreement.—At the late meeting, Judge Saunders received only about 1,600 votes out of 8,000. Some of the stockholders who had voted for him at Hillsboro' refused to do so at Greensboro', saying that Judge Saunders had deceived them once; that that was his fault, but if he deceived them again, that that would be their fault. We hope, therefore, that the Judge is now satisfied of the truth of the maxim, that "honesty is the best policy," and that he will act on it the balance of his days. If he will do this, and no longer put confidence in princes, he may, yet, some day or other get a free ride on the road as in days past.

## DEAD-HEADS.

A resolution having been introduced before the meeting of the stockholders, to do away with the system of dead-heads, and it having been charged that the editors rode free, Mr. Fisher denied that such was the case, and remarked that if he had granted all the applications made to him for such favors that he would have escaped a great deal of abuse from certain quarters—implying, thereby, that certain editors were corrupt enough to sell themselves. In 1856 we applied to Mr. Fisher for a favor which he readily granted. We have no recollection of ever applying again though last fall without any application on our part he granted us a free ticket to the State Fair. Of course therefore, nothing that Mr. Fisher said could apply to us; nor do we feel called upon to notice it so far as we are concerned. To whom Mr. Fisher referred we do not know, but doubt not it is a gratuitous slander upon some worthy member of the press. Mr. Fisher once remarked that he never made insinuations. What does he say now?

## Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.

Mr. Stephens' friends having given him a dinner on Saturday the 2nd inst., he made a great speech, setting forth his views in extenso. He thought the continual agitation of the negro question beneficial to the South. He thought we could not, or that it was inexpedient to have more slave States, until we had more negroes, and according to his ideas, these negroes must be brought from Africa. When will the Union-loving people of North Carolina, be able to see and become satisfied of the fact, that the real object of these fire-eating democrats in agitating this question, is to dissolve the Union?

## N. C. RAIL ROAD.

The Stockholders in this road held their Annual Meeting in Greensboro' on the 14th instant. We have not as yet received the proceedings for publication. Messrs. C. F. Fisher, Alexander McRae, Giles Mebane and Ralph Gorrell were elected directors on the part of the Stockholders. The State Directors are the same as before, with the exception of John I. Shaver, appointed in the place of Giles Mebane.

The receipts for the last 11 months ending 30th of June, have been \$356,734.30, (freights yielding \$185,000, way passengers \$100,000, through passengers \$54,000) the expenses \$164,194.12.

Sixty thousand dollars, the interest on the preferred million, was set aside; also \$27,000, interest on the 8 per cent. bonds, and \$25,000 for the sinking fund. A dividend of 10 per cent. was declared.

## A GOOD SIGN.

When the Chairman of the Finance Committee appeared in the meeting of the stockholders last week, many curious and anxious eyes were cast towards him to get a peep at his white vest; but greatly to their disappointment, he not only did not have on a white vest, but he had no vest at all. Some were truly disappointed at this, remarking, that although they could not wear fine clothes themselves, they liked to look at them. As to ourselves, however, we took it as a good sign; and we had no doubt, as was the case, that we should soon hear the Chairman read out that the condition of the road was greatly improved. The Chairman had really the air of a working man, and if he will only persevere in the good cause, we doubt not the stock in the road will soon improve. We would merely suggest however, that it is hardly etiquette not to wear a vest in company. It is not always true that "beauty unadorned is adorned the most."

[For the Greensboro' Patriot.]

## LAW.

MASTER AND SERVANT.—The three great relations in private life are, 1st. That of Master and Servant; which is founded in convenience, whereby a man is directed to call in the assistance of others where his own skill and labors will not be sufficient to answer the cares incumbent upon him.

2nd. That of Husband and Wife; which is founded in nature, but modified by civil society—the one directing man to continue and multiply his species—the other prescribing the manner in which that natural impulse must be confined and regulated.

3rd. That of Parent and Child, which is consequential to that of marriage—being its principal end and design; and it is by virtue of this relation that infants are protected, maintained and educated. But since the parents, on whom this care is primarily incumbent, may be snatched away by death, before they have completed their duty; the law has therefore provided a fourth relation.

4. That of Guardian and Ward, which is a kind of artificial parentage, in order to satisfy the deficiency, whenever it happens, of the natural.

The first species of servants acknowledged by the laws of England, are *menial* servants; so called from being *intra moenia*, i.e., within the walls—domestics.

Another species of servants are called apprentices, (from *apprendre*, to learn) and are usually bound for a term of years, by deed indented, or indentures, to serve their masters and be maintained and instructed by them.

A third species of servants are laborers, who are only hired by the day or the week, and do not live *intra moenia*, as part of the family. There is a fourth species of servants, if they may be so called, being in rather a superior or ministerial capacity; such as stewards, factors and bailiffs, whom the law considers as servants *pro tempore*, with regard to such of their acts as affect their master's or employer's property. The master may maintain, that is, abet and assist his servant in any action at law against a stranger; whereas, in general it is an offence against public justice to encourage suits and animosities, by helping to bear the expense of them, and is called in law Maintenance, for which one may be indicted and punished.

A master may bring an action against any man for beating or maiming his servant, but must assign, as a special reason for so doing, his own damage, by the loss of his service, and this loss must be proved upon trial.—This is an action on the case with a "per quod servitium amittit;" that is, by which he lost the services of his slave. A master may justify an assault in defence of his servant, and a servant in defence of his master,—the master, because he has an interest in his servant, not to be deprived of his service; the servant, because it is part of his duty to stand by and defend his master.

A master is answerable for the act of his servant, if done by his consent, either expressly given or implied, upon the maxim "qui facit per alium, facit per se." He who does an act through or by another, does it himself. Therefore if the servant commit a trespass by the command or encouragement of his master, the latter shall be guilty of it.

Whatever a servant is permitted to do in the usual course of his business, is equivalent to a general command. If I pay money to a banker's servant, the banker is answerable for it, provided the servant has been in the habit of receiving money for the banker by his command or consent.

A wife, a friend, or relation, that used to transact business for a man, are so far his servants; and the principal must answer for their conduct; for the law implies that they act under a general command. If I usually deal with a tradesman by myself, or always pay him cash, I am not answerable for what my servant takes upon trust—for there is no implied order to the tradesman to trust my servant; but if I usually send him upon trust, or sometimes on trust and sometimes with cash, I am then responsible, for the tradesman cannot distinguish when he comes by my order and when not.

And here it may not be amiss to remind all who are in the habit of dealing with slaves after the present loose custom of the country, that the Revised Code of this State contains several enactments which it may be well for them to notice and observe; as 1st. "No person shall trade with a slave on Sundays, or in the night between the hours of sunset and sunrise, either in the buying of or selling to the slave, any article of property whatsoever. Even though the slave has a written permission from his master, the person offending is guilty of a misdemeanor, of which if he be convicted, he may be fined one hundred dollars, and imprisoned three months for it. 2nd. "Nor shall any person, at any other time, buy of or receive from any slave, without a written permission for that purpose from the person then having the management of such slave, specifying the articles to be sold and the probable amount or quantity of them, any tallow, lard, beef, pork, bacon, corn, wheat," &c. For other articles, see Rev. Code, chap. 34, sec. 85.

3rd. "Nor shall any person sell to a slave any articles which slaves may lawfully buy, unless by written permission of the manager" &c.

No person shall sell or give to a slave liquor, without the permission in writing from the manager." For all these offences, the punishment is the same; and if the offender be a free negro, may receive thirty-nine lashes.

If a servant by his negligence does any damage to a stranger, the master shall answer for his neglect; if a smith's servant lames a horse whilst he is shoeing him, an action lies against the master.

But the damage must be done while he is actually employed in his master's service.—Where a slave cuts timber on land not belonging to his master, the master is liable in trespass, if the acts were done by his command or assent; but if the voluntary and wilful act of the slave, the master is not liable. This is the general rule to which all questions concerning the negligent or wilful acts of servants may be referred. As to the liability of a master in a criminal point of view, for the acts of his servants, we shall discuss when we get upon the subject of Criminal Law, but shall mention here in this connection, a recent decision, which should properly be referred to that head.—One kept a store in the country, and in order to guard it by night, he made one slave sleep in a room under the same roof with the store room; and another in a house nearby. He gave to each a gun which they kept in their houses. These slaves were indicted under the act of 1854—"No slave shall go armed with a gun, or shall keep such weapon, or shall hunt or range with a gun in the woods, upon any pretence whatsoever." It was held that a master cannot arm his slave for any purpose, and the slaves were convicted. Here the slaves were obeying the command of their master, it is true, but a master has no right to command a slave to violate any law. Here the master was the cause of the violation—the slaves were punished, and he was not, from the fact that the statute only includes the slave and not the master. It was the master's fault and the slaves' misfortune. If he had known the law as he ought, and as presumed to, he would not have commanded his slaves to do that for which they would be punished.

[For the Greensboro' Patriot.]

## YADKIN INSTITUTE.

The following communication was handed in some weeks ago, but was inadvertently misplaced:

Mr. Editor: I hope I shall not be thought officious. I am a warm friend to education, and wish it to succeed in every effort—especially in Western Carolina. Perhaps there is nothing so conducive to good morals, and nothing that is such a safe guard to religion and liberty, as the proper training of the minds of "American" youths. It is knowledge that enables men to comprehend the worth of political and religious liberty.

But my object is to sketch a few thoughts in reference to "Yadkin Institute"—having had the privilege (for the first time) of attending its annual Commencement, which took place on the 14th and 15th of the present month. This was perhaps, the end of the fourth session. It is young, but bids fair soon to rank among the first institutions of the country. It is located nine miles north from Lexington, and two east from Fulton, and the Yadkin river, in the county of Davidson. It occupies a very elevated and airy spot and is surrounded by beautiful forests. While the scenery is spiced by rounded hills with sloping sides, divided by moderate and beautiful ravines. These facts, at first, I thought objectionable, but on reflection, I could think of no school that had arisen to much eminence, except in the hill country. There seems to be a quickness in the scenery, that imparts the same effect to the perception. There is a healthy variety that imparts strength to the mind. There is a beautiful diversity, which is buoyant to the energies. I learn that this place is notoriously healthy, perhaps there has not been a student very sick there, since the school has been in operation.

Prof. Hoge (the principal) is well qualified to take charge of an enterprise of the kind. He is untiring in his efforts—it seems to be his meat and his drink, to impart to the minds of the young, useful literature, and good morals. This fact reveals itself through

the tender tear which cannot conceal itself, when he must needs reprove, or when he lectures his students on good morals. His qualifications, his zeal, his high-toned morality, and his warm religious heart—all make him the man for the place he fills. The school, without flaming promises and windy descriptions, has arisen to notice and patronage. His students I think, last session, numbered about sixty. Their performances during the exercises of the Commencement, done much credit to themselves, and to their teachers. Mr. Dwyer, the assistant, is a very excellent and worthy young man. Perhaps, in point of good morals and discipline, "Yadkin Institute" is second to no school in the whole country.

The Commencement, though in the midst of harvest, was largely attended. And the crowds were pleasantly entertained by the eloquent speeches of the students, who were original, and a part of them the productions of the students themselves. The orations were suited to the age; they were eulogistic upon the excellencies of the present time, while they made happy hits at the follies. At the close of the exercises, an interesting address was delivered by Mr. Hedgecock, Esq., of Lexington. General Hedgecock, present, a call was made for a speech from him—he arose and addressed the assembly in his usual humorous style, not using the term "fellow-citizens" but once, in a speech of 50 minutes, he closed amid the clearest of the company.

On the night of the 15th, a social party was given by the students. Its management, its good order, its fullness, together with its swelling music, (for the Lexington brass band was in attendance,) all were its richness, and made it truly a treat. I have presented facts as I know them to exist, and as I have received them from others.

A FRIEND TO EDUCATION.

Greensboro', N. C. June 20, 1859.

[For the Greensboro' Patriot.]

## THE TOWN OF HIGH POINT.

HIGH POINT, July 1st, 1859.

Messrs. Editors:—I have taken some pains to collect a few items of information, from our very flourishing little village, and will place them in a proper form and put them in your paper. I think they will interest great many of your readers.

Number of families, 100.  
White males, 100.  
White females, 100.  
Slaves, 100.  
Free negroes, 100.  
Transient population, 100.

Total, 100.  
Dry goods stores, 100.  
Hotels, 100.

Number of buildings 296. Our school this date, which I set down as only a rough guess during the year there were 150 scholars. 3 doctors, 1 lawyer, 2 Clergymen, Methodist and Presbyterian, 1 team and mill and Coopering establishment, and the buildings are large brick buildings. The railroad is one of importance, which can be seen by referring to the business of the road. Your respectfully,

[From the Richmond Whig.]

## A LETTER FROM MR. WINTHROP.

The following is a letter from the Rev. R. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, to the Hon. Hiram Ketchum, of New York, in reply to a resolution of the Whig Central Committee, that the latter is Chairman: "That the opinion of this Committee, it is resolved, be expressed at this time for the consideration of the question of the slavery of the negro, can race," &c. Our readers will be entertained and instructed by the narrative and patriotic tone and language of Mr. Winthrop's letter. Here is the letter: "Hon. Hiram Ketchum, Chairman of the Whig Central Committee:—







