

Greensborough Patriot.

BY SHERWOOD & LONG.

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VOL. XXI.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., JANUARY 13, 1860.

NO. 1049.

BUSINESS CARDS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

THE PATRIOT.

EQUAL TAXATION.

SPEECH BY SENATOR CRITTENDEN.

THE UNION.

MILL-WRIGHTING & MACHINERY.

G. L. MEENLEY,
Watch-Maker,
Jeweler,
Greensborough, N. C.
June 15, 1859.

J. C. HEDGECOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lexington, N. C. Feb. 17, 1858. 972 ff
JAMES A. LONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
DR. A. A. HILL, LEXINGTON, N. C.
WORTH & UTLEY, COMMISSION AND
Forwarding Merchants, Fayetteville, N. C.
DRS. C. L. & R. L. PAYNE, CO-PARTNERS
in the practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery,
Lexington, N. C.
JAMES E. THOM having turned his attention
to the practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery,
solicits the public patronage.
Greensborough, October, 1859. 57 ff
J. D. MYERS, Commission Merchant,
OLD COUNTY WHARF,
Newbern, N. C.
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him.
December 16, 1859. 1 yd

DR. COFFIN & COBLE, JAMESTOWN,
N. C. have associated themselves together for the
purpose of PRACTICING MEDICINE in all its various
branches. Special attention given to SURGERY. Office
in R. R. Depot. Feb. 1859. 24 ff
DR. JAMES K. HALL, HAVING REMOVED
his office to the new building, on West Market Street,
in the house recently occupied as a residence by Hon.
John A. Gilmer. February, 1858. 973 ff
LAW CO-PARTNERSHIP.—J. A. LONG &
J. D. MYERS, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., having
associated themselves in the practice of the law, in the
County of Guilford, will promptly attend to all
business entrusted to their care. Jan. 1858. 967 ff
JOHN W. PAYNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
having permanently located in Greensborough, N. C.,
in the County of Guilford, and will promptly attend to all
claims placed in his hands. Jan. 9, 1857. 915 ff
DR. W. P. PUGH IS PERMANENTLY SET-
tled in HIGH POINT, N. C., where he will give his
undivided attention to the duties of his profession.
Special attention given to Obstetrics and the Diseases
of Women and Children. July, 1859. 43 ff
PETER B. DAVIS, W. R. HARDEE,
DAVIS & HARDEE, PRODUCE COM-
mission Merchants, Petersburg, Va.
Liberal CASH ADVANCE made upon consign-
ments, when desired. Sept. 23, 1859. 54 cm

HAILEYTON SHEPHERD, ATTORNEY
AT LAW, formerly of Salem, N. C., but now of
Irwinton, Georgia.
Will practice in the counties of Wilkes, Twiggs,
Lawrence, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox, Telfair, Montgom-
ery and Washington. Jan. 21, 1859. 1 y
MANTUA MAKING.—Mrs. Elmeline Menden-
hall, having located at Greensborough, N. C.,
the public generally, that she will make DRESSES
lower than her former prices, and will TRIM BON-
NETS also, at a low rate. Oct. 1859. 57 cm
W. H. ALLEN, J. M. CLARK,
CHAMBERS, WILKINSON, N. C. Promptly
attention given to consignments of Naval Stores,
Cotton or other Country Produce, for sale or shipment.
Dealers in Lard, Butter, Candles, Hair, &c.
January 29, 1859. 1 y
A. P. SPERRY, of North Carolina,
Importers and Jobbers of Dry Goods, 46 PARK
PLACE, and 41 BARCLAY STREET,
New York. (Geo. H. Seeley,
Jas. Grayson, J. W. Allen, Wm. A. Scott,
November, 1857. 1 y
JOHN H. ROWLAND, W. D. REYNOLDS, J. H. ROWLAND,
ROWLAND & REYNOLDS, SUCCESSORS
to Anderson & Reynolds, Grocers and Commission
Merchants, 201 N. Y. St., New York. Particular at-
tention to the sale of Flour, Grain, Tobacco, &c., avoid-
ing unnecessary charges, and rendering prompt re-
sponses. December, 1857. 963 ff
FALL FASHIONS.—Mrs. Sarah Adams
will open on Saturday the 5th inst., her large
stock of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Rib-
bons, &c., which for cheapness and beauty, shall
not be surpassed in this or any other market.
Bonnets from FIFTY CENTS to TWENTY DOLLARS.
Give her a call. October 4, 1859. 56 ff
LEXINGTON JEWELRY STORE.—
The subscriber has on hand the GOLD LEV-
ER WATCHES manufactured by Johnson & Son, of
Liverpool and London. Also, the Silver Lever
and common Verge Watch, with a variety of
JEWELRY of all descriptions. All of which will
be sold at low prices. Watches of all descriptions
repaired. GEORGE RILEY.
1 ff
SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUN-
SELLORS AT LAW, GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
Will attend the Courts of Guilford, Alamance, Stan-
dard, Davidson, Forsyth and Rockingham. All claims
entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt
attention. Office on North Street, fourth door from
Lindsey's corner.
R. J. MENDENHALL, LAND AGENT, WILL
select and convey Government Land, locate Land
Warrants, make investments for capitalists at Western
States, pay taxes, and transact a general real estate busi-
ness, in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. Address,
Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Reference.—Hon. J. M. Morehead, George C. Men-
denhall, Col. Walter Gwynn and Hon. John A. Gilmer.
May 10, 1856. 888 ff
SAM'L G. THOMAS has removed his HAR-
NESS SHOP to the rooms recently occupied by
J. W. Howlett & Son, two doors North of LINDSEY'S
Store, and immediately opposite the New Court House,
where he will be pleased to receive calls from his old
friends and the public generally. It is his intention
to keep constantly on hand a GOOD ASSORTMENT
of HARNESS, and other articles in his line, which
he will be pleased to sell on reasonable terms.
January 20, 1859. 19 ff
JAMES M. EDNEY, 147 Chambers-st.,
New York, buys every kind of Merchandise on the
best terms, and forwards for 25 per cent. commission.
Dealers in Vianos, Piano Organs, Organ Melodeons,
Melodeons, Harps, Guitars, Stools, Covers, Music, &c.,
wholesale and retail. All Instruments warranted.
Agent for "Lindsey's Patent Pump," Garden En-
gine, &c. &c. Instructions for Pumps sent free,
on application. Refers to John A. Gilmer, C. P.
Mendenhall, D. L. Swain, and others. 950
FALL, 1858! Hamilton & Graham,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
Are now prepared to offer on the most favorable terms,
to WHOLESALE BUYERS, a large stock of For-
eign and Domestic Goods, selected with great care for the Fall & Winter Trade,
which, for variety, beauty, and its adaptation to the
NORTH CAROLINA.
Reference.—Hon. J. M. Morehead, George C. Men-
denhall, Col. Walter Gwynn and Hon. John A. Gilmer.
May 10, 1856. 888 ff
RIFLE GUNS.—I KEEP CONSTANTLY ON
hand at my shop, two miles North of Jami-
estown, a supply of Superior Rifle Guns, which
will be sold at reasonable prices. As an evidence of
my skill, and the excellence of my work, I will men-
tion that one of my RIFLES TOOK THE PREMIUM
at the State Fair at Raleigh last week. My address is
Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C. A. LAMB.
N. B.—Persons sending orders by mail, should be
particular in the direction of their letters, to avoid con-
fusion or mistakes. A. L.
October 28, 1859. 50 ff
WANTED.—an active YOUNG MAN to travel
the State of North Carolina, and sell the best
\$50 Sewing Machine made. A very liberal
salary will be paid. Call soon.
W. J. McCONNELL.
November 1, 1859. 60

**North Carolina Conference of the Metho-
dist E. Church, South.**
This body met in Beaufort on Wednesday,
December 14th, and after a week's harmoni-
ous session, Bishop Early presiding, closed
with the following appointments:
RALEIGH DISTRICT.
David B. Nicholson, P. E.
Raleigh City, John W. Tucker.
"Mission, D. C. Johnson.
"Colored Mission, John L. Newby.
"Cir, J. B. Bobbitt, R. C. Maynard, sup.
Tar River, J. B. Martin, James Reid, sup.
Louisburg, B. F. Long.
Granville, W. Harris.
Person, T. W. Moore, J. P. Moore.
Hillsborough Circuit, John W. Tinnin.
Chapel Hill, J. C. Cunningham.
Nashville, George E. Wyche.
R. T. Hedin, Editor N. C. Christian Advocate.
GREENSBOROUGH DISTRICT.
N. F. Reid, P. E.
Greensborough, L. L. Hendren.
Guilford, J. B. Alford.
Davidson, J. W. Lewis.
Forsyth, D. W. Doub.
Winston Station, J. E. Mann.
Stokes, C. M. Pepper.
Yanceyville, William Barringer.
Lenoir, A. N. Norman.
Alamance, C. H. Phillips.
Franklinville, R. T. N. Stevenson.
Trinity College, B. Craven.
High Point, James F. Smoot.
Asheborough, J. C. Thomas.
B. Braven, President of Trinity College.
N. H. D. Wilson, Agent of Trinity College.
SALISBURY DISTRICT.
Wm. H. Bobbitt, P. E.
Salisbury, Thomas W. Guthrie.
Rowan, R. A. Willis.
East Rowan, J. Hines.
Mooresville, M. C. Thomas, T. B. Reeks, sup.
Iredell, W. C. Gannett, W. W. Alben, sup.
Alexander, J. W. Floyd.
Jonesville, Isaac F. Keenans.
Surry, Isaac W. Aven.
Wilkes, C. M. Anderson.
Blue Ridge Mission, M. N. Taylor.
Sauratown, S. H. Helsaback.
WASHINGTON DISTRICT.
Ira T. Wyche, P. E.
Washington, William E. Pell.
Roanoke, A. W. Mangum, T. B. Kingsbury.
Warrenton, J. N. Andrews.
Plymouth, John W. Jenkins.
Williamston, A. Weaver.
Greenville, N. A. H. Goddin.
Columbia, Wm F. Clegg.
Mattamuskeet, H. H. Gibbons.
Bath, W. D. Meacham.
Neuse, C. P. Jones.
Taborstation, R. S. Moran.
Cape Fear Circuit, W. H. Wheeler.
Cape Hatteras, Frank H. Wood.
Roanoke Colored Mission, Moses J. Hunt.
Tar River " " M. H. Light.
NEWBERN DISTRICT.
Wm. Closs, P. E.
Newbern—Centenary, J. H. Brent.
"Andrew Chap. Miss., W. H. Barnes.
"Circuit, B. B. Culbreth.
Snow Hill, James B. Bailey.
Wilson, H. T. Hudson.
Edgecombe Colored Mission, W. M. Walsh.
Contentnea Circuit, J. R. Brooks.
Smithfield, L. Shell.
Goldsboro, R. G. Barrett.
Everettsville, J. H. Wheeler.
Morehead City, John Jones.
Jones, J. M. Gunn.
Trent, Thomas L. Triplett.
Slocum Creek Colored Mission, P. W. Yarrell.
Beaufort—Ann Street, James L. Fisher.
"Purvis Chapel, Isham H. Hill.
Straits, John C. Brent.
Cape Lookout, To be supplied.
S. M. Frost, President Wayne Female College.
WILMINGTON DISTRICT.
C. F. Deems, P. E.
Wilmington—Front Street, J. S. Long.
Fifth " " Joseph Wheeler.
North East Circuit, To be supplied.
Top Sail, G. W. Deems.
Smithfield, J. H. Robbins.
Cape Fear Colored Mission, W. M. D. Moore.
Whitesville, C. W. King.
Elizabeth, Alexander D. Betts.
Bladen, W. B. Richardson.
Sampson, P. J. Carraway, L. W. Martin, sup.
Duplin, B. F. Guthrie.
Onslow, S. D. Peeler.
FAYETTEVILLE DISTRICT.
Peter Doub, P. E.
Fayetteville, L. S. Burkhead.
Evans Chap. Col. Miss., R. P. Bibb.
Circuit, To be supplied.
Robeson, W. M. Jordan.
Rockingham, S. D. Adams.
Zion, P. H. Scoville.
Montgomery, T. C. Moses.
Uwharrie, Z. Rush.
Deep River, W. S. Chaffin.
Haw River, John Tillet.
Pittsboro, J. W. Wheeler.
Cape Fear, G. Farrar.
M. L. Wood, Missionary to China.
Wm Carter, transferred to Va. Conference.
J. S. Davis, transferred to Tenn. Conference.
Next Conference to be held in Salisbury.

MESSRS. EDITORS: It was stated in the last
number of your paper, that the most oppres-
sive feature of our system of taxation grows
out of a provision of our organic law, which
controls and restrains the Legislature in lay-
ing taxes upon slave property. Now, let it
not be understood that it is proposed to deny
the propriety of making a system of taxa-
tion a part of the organic law of the State;
On the contrary, it will be shown hereafter,
that it ought to be incorporated by the peo-
ple, into the Constitution. The present pur-
pose is to show that the provision referred
to, operates in such way as to relieve, in a
great measure, from taxation, a species of
property that requires at the hands of the
State, a larger protection than most other
species of property, thus causing a larger
share of the burdens of government to rest
heavily where it should not.

It has been suggested by a few persons,
that the Legislature has power to tax slaves
ad valorem; but no one familiar with the
legislation of the State prior to the year
1835, and acquainted with the debates of the
Convention in the same year, and disposed
to construe the Constitution according to its
spirit and true intent, can insist with any
show of candor that it has such power. It
has no such power, and it is a waste of time
to pretend that it has. Indeed, it is so clear
that it has not the power, that even a plausi-
ble pretense cannot be set up in behalf of
the position that it has.

Under a provision of our State Constitu-
tion, all slaves over twelve and under fifty
years of age, are subject to be taxed per
capita, that is by the head or poll, and this
tax shall not exceed the capitation tax to which
white men are subject. It is further pro-
vided, that all slaves under the age of twelve
and over fifty years of age, shall not be sub-
ject to tax at all.

The result of the operations of this Con-
stitutional provision is, that unless the cap-
itation tax is raised to an enormous height,
making the personal protection which the
white man derives from government cost too
much—indeed, unreasonable—not a tithe of
the public revenue is levied upon slave prop-
erty that ought to be in point of proportion
and fairness. Our capitation tax is probably
higher under the present revenue law, than
ever before, being 80 cents on the poll.—
Then, under the law as it now is, a slave
worth from \$1200 to \$1500, is taxed 80 cts.
while a tract of land worth \$1200, is taxed
\$2.40, just three times as much as a slave
worth the same money, and as already sug-
gested, the slave is taxed more heavily un-
der our present revenue law than formerly.

Now, if it should so happen that the slave
is under the age of twelve or over the age of
fifty years, the owner pays no tax on this
account. If a owns ten slaves worth \$1000
each, he pays on account of them, 88, while
the land owner, for land worth the same
money, pays \$20. Much of the most valua-
ble slave property in the State, is not subject
to taxation at all. There are in this country,
half a dozen men who own each, thirty thou-
sand dollars worth of this species of prop-
erty, on account of which, they pay no tax at
all. Just in one county, where there are
comparatively few slaves, there is \$180,000
worth of this species of property, the owners
of which, derive on account of the same,
from the State, a larger protection than for
any other species of property, and who pay
on account of it, not one farthing of tax.—
These figures will be increased to an enor-
mous and astonishing height, if the calcula-
tion should be made in a county where there
are hundreds of slaves—say in one of the east-
ern counties. These are not fictitious state-
ments. They are stubborn facts, incontesti-
bly true. Thus it is clear, that the slave
property of the State, taking all the facts
into consideration, is not taxed one fourth,
probably, not one fifth, as much as the land-
ed property of the State. And these two
species of property are the two leading sub-
jects of taxation. And it thus appears, that
this feature of our system of taxation is at
war with that rule, which requires every
citizen of the State to contribute to the sup-
port of the government in proportion to the
protection and benefit he receives from it.

But further, why is this palpable discrimi-
nation in laying the revenue of the State,
made in favor of slave property? Is it be-
cause its costs the State more to protect the
rights of the citizen to his landed property
than to his slave property? The contrary
is true. There is, perhaps, no property in
the State that costs the State as little as real
property. The laws touching it, are fixed,
and well settled, and are seldom changed.—
Besides, they are few. For the protection
of slave property, there is a separate code of
laws, and besides this, there is a constant
police force to be supported for the express
protection of this species of property. In-
deed, it may be asserted without successful
contradiction, that the slave owner derives
from the State, greater protection on ac-
count of this property, than any other.—
Then, why shall it not be taxed at least, as
other property is taxed? Why not, is a
Constitutional provision made in behalf of
it, by which the legislature is restrained
from taxing it as other property, may be
taxed? Can even a plausible reason be
given for this unjust and oppressive discrimi-
nation? Then, it is clear, upon principles
of common fairness and equality, that the

present method of taxing slave property is
unequal and unjust, and it ought therefore,
to be abandoned.

But while it is thus unjust, it is equally
impolitic. Whatever might, in any way,
lessen the attachment of the people of the
State, or any respectable portion of them,
for the institution of slavery among us, or
tend to engender a dislike of it, ought to be
depreciated, and carefully avoided. It will
be conceded that this institution has enemies
abroad, and it would be dangerous in the
extreme, to create them at home. Now, it
cannot be denied that a large portion of our
population hold no slave property. How
will this class be pleased when they come to
fully understand that there is an unjust dis-
crimination made in levying the revenue of
that State, in form of slave property? What
will be the feelings of the owner of \$1200
worth of land, when he understands that he
pays just three times as much tax on it, as
his more fortunate neighbor does upon his
slave worth the same money? Our people
are loyal, but loyal as they are, they will not
submit tamely to such unjust discrimination,
and downright oppression. If this institu-
tion is to be an engine of oppression, rather
than an institution of benefit to the non-
slaveholder, he will not, to say the very
least, uphold it. Then, let it, (slave prop-
erty,) be put upon an equal footing with other
species of property. There is no shadow of
reason why it should not be. And it may
here be suggested, that in the point of view
just set forth, not only North Carolina is
interested in changing the feature of our
system of taxation referred to, but the whole
of the Southern States also. It is sufficient
to suggest this point of view. Every one
must see the force of the suggestion made.—
The present policy is certainly highly impo-
litic to say the very least.

Our system of taxation has a direct ten-
dency to drive our population to other
States. This is too true. It is said by those
who reside in the thorough-fares in the west-
ern part of the State, that there is a con-
stant stream of emigration from this to States
west of us. Hundreds and thousands of our
industrial population go from the State, and
take with them, not only their valuable fami-
lies, but hundreds and thousands of dollars
worth of good property, consisting in most
instances, of slaves. Why do they go away?
Ask them. They all most inevitably reply,
that our State is behind the age, taxation is
oppressive, and we must go to a State where
a different system prevails. We have no
population to spare. Comparatively, our
State is sparsely populated. North Carolina
needs more industrious people.

More than all this—our people are dissat-
isfied with our system of taxation. The
masses of the people, complain bitterly. Is
it not matter of importance, to have the peo-
ple satisfied? In this country, especially, is
it not dangerous indeed, to trifle with the
voice and demands of the people? Who
dares to say that a large majority of the
people of the State are not in form of the
ad valorem system of taxation? Who dares to
say that this system is not right and politic?
Thus we have hurriedly noticed a few fea-
tures and consequences of our system of tax-
ation, which lead us to the conclusion that it
is not only unjust and unequal, but also,
highly impolitic.

But we are not left to the reason of the
thing alone, to enable us to determine the
propriety—practicability of the ad valorem
system of taxation. Other States have tried
it to their entire satisfaction. The State of
Louisiana has incorporated this system into
her State Constitution. Many of the States
at the South, have adopted it, and it has been
found to comport admirably with our theory
of government. The State of Georgia is a
distinguished instance of the happy effects
of this system. A few years ago, it was said
that this State was bankrupt. Now she is
almost the banner State of the South in
point of Internal Improvement, and the de-
velopment of her physical resources. There
is no complaint in that State about high
taxes, notwithstanding her great and exten-
sive public works. Her people are taxed less
than the people of almost any other State in
the Union; certainly, less than the people
of any other State in the South. They are
happy, contented and prosperous. Hun-
dreds and thousands of our people go to that
State. Our people may be thus happy and
prosperous, but we must adopt a different
line of public policy; change our system of
taxation, and by changing it, greatly lessen
the public burdens. If the ad valorem sys-
tem of taxation prevailed in this State, the
taxes would be greatly lessened, not indeed,
in point of the amount necessary to defray
the expenses of the government just now,
but the fund from which the Legislature
must levy the revenue, would be so greatly
increased, that the per cent to be paid, would
be greatly less for each tax-payer. This is
the experience of other States, and we may
make it ours.

It is proposed in another article, to show
the great propriety of making a system of
taxation, a part of the organic law of the
State.
D. C. 20th, 1859. CHARLOTTE.

**At the late meeting of the gentlemen of the
Opposition party, in Washington City, Mr.
Crittenden, having been called on to give
his views of the present condition of public
affairs, rose and delivered the following most
impressive plea for the Union we have read.**

GENTLEMEN: You have given me a broad
subject—one that I shall not easily cover to-
night—the present condition of our public
affairs, and our duties in view thereof. My
share in the work before you cannot be
great. I am beyond the point of taking an
active part in new political affairs. I think
I am now very much like one of those Chi-
nese instruments—gongs, I think they are
called—which are sounded at taverns to
bring you to breakfast, dinner and supper.
[Laughter.] I am sounded now merely to
bring others to work. But it is to no such
entertainment as this I call you, there is
much work for the country to be done. I
trust there are many of you able and willing
to do it.

The subject of present deep interest to all
of us, is the condition of our National Leg-
islature, the failure of the House of Repre-
sentatives to organize. This protracted delay
presents a spectacle that is painful to the
country. It is not creditable to the Repre-
sentatives of the people that up to this time
they have not been able to assume even the
form of a legislative body. The fact cannot
meet the approbation or respect of the coun-
try. I do not pretend to say where the re-
proach of this state of things lies. The po-
sition of the so-called American members in
the House has been embarrassing, and they
have earnestly sought the line of duty. It
does seem to me that knowing nothing of
the purpose of the two leading parties of the
House, they did wisely to nominate their
own man, one of their own body, and adhere
to that nomination. They have done so.—
It is a question whether they shall continue
to do so to the end of the contest. It may
be a matter of feeling with me more than of
judgment, but I feel that ground that is good
to stand on will do to fall on. [Applause.]
But I beg that no one take this as my ad-
vice in the matter. I give none. But all things
must have an end, and so must even this con-
test for the Speakership. When or how we
cannot yet see, but it will end. Perhaps the
plurality rule may be adopted, though it
seems that a majority that refuses to elect a
Speaker may refuse also to adopt that rule.
But, after all, the contest must come to an
end, and if before doing so the Opposition
party resolve to cease casting a united vote,
then every one must take care of himself in
leaving his present ground. But here again
I must say, I feel that I would like to be the
last one to leave. [Applause.]
[But looking away from this contest, and
abroad over the country, we find much to
distress every true patriot in the present
state of the public mind. I confess that never
before in my life did I feel such anxiety
for the fate of our Government. I have nev-
er believed it possible that I could bring my
mind to the deliberate purpose of pulling
down this great fabric. I do not think that
any of us have reached that point, and though
we should think so, I am constrained to be-
lieve that when we come to the attempt we
should turn in horror from the work. For,
think of it, what is the deed proposed? It
is one too great, too vast, for any mind fully
to comprehend. I hardly dare to think of
it. If we could overturn the Allegheny
mountains it would shock all this land as by
an earthquake. But to overturn this Gov-
ernment, it would be more than enough to
bring down this great fabric. I do not think
that any of us have reached that point, and though
we should think so, I am constrained to be-
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Let the press show how the United States are to each other as the limb to the body—as the breath to the mouth, and the millions of human beings who are embraced in its blessing. The man whose wealth is his axe, his plough, or his wheelbarrow—who is no enthusiasm, no aspirings, but who will keep the blessing which this Union has upon him ready to enlist in the army upon whose banner is emblazoned "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws;" and while the national ships and frigates float over the Capital of the American empire, her people—her conservative masses—will resist unto death, any party, North or South, East or West, which assails the integrity of the nation."

POSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Loss of Appetite, or any other ailment arising from a morbid condition of the Stomach, producing Cramps, Diarrhoea, Colic, &c. &c.

One of the facts that every member of the family is more or less subjected to some of the complaints, besides innumerable other ailments, which, by the assistance of a little exercise or common sense, they may be enabled to conquer habitually. The use of this good tonic secures permanent health. In the accomplishment of this desired object, the true course is certainly that which will produce a natural and the least violent action on the system. This end Dr. Hostetter has introduced to this preparation call **HOSTETTER'S STOMACH-TERS**, which at this day is not a new nor a novel discovery, but a gift of nature to all who have used it. The Bitter operates upon the stomach, wakens, and lives them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus the process of nature is kept going, and nature to triumph over disease. Diarrhoea, flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, principally by the change of water and diet, and the regurgitation of food, and the Dyspepsia, a disease which is probably the most common of all its various forms, than the cause of which may always be attributed

fail by using **HOPKINETTE'S STOMACH** as per directions on the bottle. For this physician will recommend Bitters of some way not use an article known to be infallible on their own Bitters as a preventative and strengthening of the system in general. them there is not to be found a more hy- ple than the Germans, from whom this prepa- tion is based upon scientific experiments in- tended to advance the health of this great- ness in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, wa- rentless group of symptoms, and the most shadow in the short space of time, and him physically and mentally useless, can be driven from the body by the use of HOPKINETTE'S BITTERS. Further, any of the stated diseases cannot be contracted when in any ordinary conditions producing them, if they are used as per directions. And as it is no nausea nor offends the palate, and renders the system more vigorous and energetic, it is a tonic, but promotes solid and healthy habits. The complaint is thus removed as speedily as consistent with the production of a thorough and cure.

For Persecuted Advanced

Who suffering from the

infirm body, these Bitters are invaluable. They give strength and vigor, and need only to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, Bitters are indispensable, especially where the nourishment is inadequate, and the child consequently her strength must yield, and where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength to the system, Ladies are especially indebted for all cases of debility, and before consulting your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against any of the many imitations or counterfeits. Hostetter's CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS is the only one. Beware of cheap imitations. The words "Dr. J. C. Hostetter's Bitters" are stamped in gold on the metallic cap covering the cork. Preserve that our autograph signature is on the cap. Prepared and sold by **Dr. J. C. Hostetter**, Lowell, Mass., and by all druggists, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America and Germany.

Scovil & McLean
NEW ORLEANS
Wholesale & Retail

For Sale by **Porter & Co.**
N. C. July 15, 1899.

LDGEWORTH FEMALE SEM

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

The nineteenth annual session of this Institute commences on the 3rd of August, 1859.

The course of study is thorough and embracing everything necessary to a complete and successful teacher. The BUILDING is arranged so as to combine the ADVANTAGES of a SCHOOL. Instructors of the highest qualifications are employed in each Department.

TERMS:
Board, including washing, lights, and fuel of five months,
Tuition in the regular classes,
College course containing all necessary respecting the course of instruction, Term to be forwarded on application to

RICHARD STERLING, President
Greensborough

WE TAKE GREAT PLEASURE
in announcing to our old friends and those who are receiving a very large and increasing STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, the latest and most elegant styles in Pants and Vests. Also, a fine stock of Gent's Clothing. Coats, Shirts, Hats, Caps, Boots, shoes, Trunks, Valises, &c. a good stock of **WATER-PROOF** Pistols, everything usually found in a large

Clothing Empor
We cheerfully present our goods for inspection the most perfect confidence in our extensive stock to give satisfaction to all who may favor us. We hold our goods at **LOW PRICES** in the assortment, but in the **GRAND SALE** gains and inducements we can offer to our customers. Our stock for the approaching Winter season is now in hand, and will bring back the largest house. **North Carolina**. We can sell at **LOWER PER CENT.** than any other establishment in the same trade.
Thanking our friends, customers, and the general public for past patronage, we hope for the same, assuring them that they shall all receive **Best Bargains** to be had in this country.
S. ARCHER
Greensborough, Sept., 1859.

State of North Carolina, VADESI
FY—An Equity, Fall Term, 1859
Petition to set aside a deed. 1859
The supplemental bill of W. W. Long, Adm'r of Samuel L. Davis, Dec'd, and of Horace D. Davis, Samuel L. Davis, — Davis, Ruel Davis, and John Davis, their next friends or assigns, Against — Davis and Sandy C. Davis, Petition for a Reference.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the said Davis and Sandy C. Davis, inhabitants of this State, are not

The Court, that advertisement be made for the
the Greenborough Patriot, commanding them
appear before the Judge of our Superior Court
to be held for the purpose of being heard in
ty of Yalikin, at the Court House on the 4th
the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday is
next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the
said Court should not be granted.

Witness, Miles M. Cowles, of the County of Mil
said Court, at office in Yalikinville, on the
after the 4th Monday in August, 1859, and
year of our Independence.

Pr. adv. \$5 MILES M. COWLES, 5

Jordan House. 5

are hereby notified that the Jordan H
town of Greenborough, is now open for the acc
dation of the travelling public. The House
is situated in the North East of the County
is large and commodious, and is supplied
with the best of every thing that a plentiful car
afford. The Omnibus which is always at
disposal of the GARS, will convey pas
sengers to the Jordan House.

Families, can be accommodated with
either by the week or month. Large and w
STABLES are attached to the Hotel, and good
feed is provided. Prices reasonable, and
comfortable, and attention given to make
comfortable, and agreeably situated.

March 25, 1859. 28

Bolting Cloths and Burr Mill St
The genuine Anker brand Cloths of all No
1 to 11 inclusive, kept in full supply on han
Burr Mill Stones of any size to order, and
delivered at Wilmington, Fayetteville, or any Sta
the North Carolina Rail-Road.

April 1859. R. G. LINS

Plastering Laths for Sale at
Point.—The subscriber will sell a good
 quantity of PLASTERING LATHES at **two** per
 thousand.
 August 15, 1859.
 H. W. WARD

A first rate new Buggy for Sale,
for cash.
Dec. 20, 1858. W. J. McCONNELL

A Large lot of Tanner's Oil, ju
hand and for sale, low for cash.
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