

The Greensborough Patriot.

BY SHERWOOD & LONG.

A Family Newspaper—Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Manufactures, Commerce, and Miscellaneous Reading.

TERMS—\$2.00 IN ADVANCE.

VOL. XXI.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., JANUARY 27, 1860.

NO. 1071.

BUSINESS CARDS.

J. C. HEDGECOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Lexington, N. C., Feb. 17, 1859. 972 tf.
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.
DR. C. L. & R. L. PAYNE, CO-PARTNERS
In the practice of Medicine, Obstetrics and Surgery.
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
JAMES E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

DR. J. E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Fayetteville, October, 1859. 57 tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. L. MEENLEY, Watch-Maker.
GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.
NEXT DOOR TO NORTHERN GOLD & SILVER.
WEST MARKET STREET.
June 15, 1859. 40 ty

M. J. MOORE, Formerly of Stokes County, N. C.
Now with MEYER & TATMAN & CO., Importers and wholesale dealers in FOREIGN and DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 247 Market Street and 234 Church Alley, between Second and Third Streets, J. B. McFarland, PHILADELPHIA & H. Benjamins, P. Tatman, J. R. C. Oldham.

Watches and Jewelry.—Having located in Greensborough, N. C., I respectfully offer to the public generally a well selected stock of fine GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, with a large assortment of FASHIONABLE JEWELRY. Those wishing to purchase, would do well to give me a call, as I am confident that I can please in both, arid and price. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired and warranted. (Cm) 20 J. FIELD.

W. C. DONNELLY'S Photographic Gallery.—Very is now opened, and Carotopes, Melanotypes, and AMBROTYPES, which cannot be surpassed for DURABILITY and BEAUTY are seen in Lockets, Pins and Cases, to suit the tastes and purses of all. Having permanently located in Greensborough, they confidently expect a liberal patronage.

Call and examine Specimens, and learn the Principles. Rooms formerly occupied by A. S. Street, second corner of Garrett's brick building West Market St., Greensborough, N. C. Sept., 1859. 53 tf

S. A. PLUMMER, Importer and Dealer in English and American HARDWARE, SADDLERY, HORSE AND CARRIAGE MATERIALS. No. 10 Bollingbrook street. (Sms of the day)

Next door to LIBRAIRY HALL, PETERSBURG, VA. ALL GOODS SOLD AT NEW LOW PRICES. June 1, 1859. 38 ty

O. T. HUBER, JEWELER AND WATCH-MAKER. West Market Street, Greensborough, N. C. I have a large stock of fine and fashionable jewelry of every description, among which may be found several magnificent sets of coral jewelry.

He also has a stock of fine Gold and Silver Watches. All repairs done in the BEST MANNER and warranted. All persons purchasing jewelry, would do well to call on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he is confident that he can sell as good bargains as can be bought in this market. August 1st, 1858. 996 tf.

GROVER & BAKER'S PATENT RASERS.—The attention of Housekeepers Seamstresses, Dress-makers and Tailors, is invited to the unrivaled excellence of Grover & Baker's Rasers, which are now in use in the most efficient and durable in operation. Sent in model and finish, and applicable alike to families or manufacturers.

The company feel confident that their Machines are the best ever offered to the public, and refer for confirmation of this opinion to the thousands of families who have used them. Price from \$50 to \$125. J. R. & J. A. AGENTS. September 23, 1858 3 tf

DRUGS AND MEDICINES. PORTER & GORRELL, (SUCCESSORS TO T. B. PATEL) Wholesale and Retail Druggists.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists. Prepared to execute orders for Drugs and Medicines, and all articles pertaining to the Dispensary, with neatness, accuracy and dispatch. With large and improved arrangements for business, and with a very large stock on hand, which has been selected with unusual care, we feel satisfied that we can give inducements to physicians and others who may give us a call. Physicians who buy from us cannot go wrong in having their orders filled with pure and reliable drugs. Special attention will be given to orders. April 15.

W. H. HOYLETT & SON, DISTRICTS, RE-CEIVING OFFICE. I respectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may desire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved manner, and at a moderate price. They are fully qualified to perform all and every operation pertaining in any way to Dental Surgery, and possess for ability or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, an Society of Dental Surgeons, and is a Fitch of Philadelphia, and has been in the regular practice of the profession for over twenty years.

Street, two doors above the BRITISH HOUSE, in a handsome and comfortable manner for the reception of Ladies, where one of the firm may always be found. Ladies will be waited on at their residences if desired. June 25, 1859. 837

THE UNION ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD. Philadelphia. Terms—\$1.50 per day.

The undersigned having purchased the interest of his former partner, Mr. Evans, in the HOTEL, would call the attention of the public to the convenience for those visiting Philadelphia either for business or pleasure.

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal avenues of trade, offers inducements to those on business; while to those in search of pleasure, the constantly passing and repassing all-way cars and the close proximity, afford a pleasant ride for the mere nominal sum of half time to all places of interest in or about the city.

The Union gives assurance that the Hotel shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit NORTH CAROLINA PATRONAGE.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor. 49 ty

MILL-WRIGHTING & MAINTENANCE. THOS. C. HAM, Kernersville, N. C.

Would respectfully announce to the public that he is prepared to put up all kinds of Mill-work and PLANS, with neatness, durability, and dispatch. Having had several years' experience in the business, he feels confident of being able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

He would further say that he is agent for the sale of all kinds of Mill-Building Machinery, such as French Burr, Cologne, Esopus, and Catalpa Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, Grain Mills, Sifters, Mill Spindles, Shafting, Belting, Gearing and Castings of all kinds, for Corn, Flouring and Saw Mills.

Also, Circular Saws and Circular Saw Mills, and Portable and Stationary Steam Engines of ALL KINDS AND SIZES.

All kinds of mill work of the best material and style of workmanship. All orders promptly attended to. Address, Kernersville, Forsyth Co., N. C. August, 1859. 50 ty

THE PATRIOT.

SHERWOOD & LONG, EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
TERMS: \$2.00 A YEAR, IN ADVANCE.
Rates of Advertising.
One dollar per square for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every week thereafter. TWELVE LINES OR LESS making a square. Deductions made in favor of standing matter as follows:
3 MONTHS. 6 MONTHS. 1 YEAR
One square,\$3 50.....\$5 00.....\$8 00
Two squares, 7 00.....10 00.....14 00
Three "10 00.....15 00.....20 00

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

Messrs. Editors: I insisted years ago, humbly but earnestly, that nothing was more to be dreaded by the true friends of the Union, than the abolishing of all party tests South of Mason's and Dixon's line. I thought then, I am satisfied now, that in a contest between the Republicans of the North, and the Democracy of the South, no other party interposing, the former must inevitably triumph—no sane man doubts this: yet the Democracy now, as in 1856, are again asseverating that the Opposition of the South must co-operate with them, or the "Union will be dissolved." They swear that "the success of Republicanism sounds the death knell of freedom;" and that "they will not remain in the Union one moment, under a Black Republican President!"—at the same time advising the very course of all others best calculated to ensure this result.

We are told by the Democracy, "that in the hour of peril, we must all stand side by side, irrespective of party, and make common cause, against a common enemy;" (which literally translated, means that we must all vote for the Democratic nominee) and yet, you dare to nominate your able, true hearted Opposition candidate, and you will soon see how many patriotic democrats will make common cause with you. Nevertheless, there are many sensible, but timid members of the Opposition who have permitted themselves to be beguiled in an ungarded moment by this cry of the Democracy who upon ten minutes cool reflection, I think, would be fully satisfied of the impolicy of their course.

I propose to my companion, the old game of "heads and tails," for a half dollar a throw, with the positive determination that if I should win I will pocket his money, but if he wins, I will say to him, "no, you rascal, you shan't have my money; I never intend that you should have it from the first."

This is precisely the position occupied by the democracy of the South at the present time; they have proposed, invited and now insist upon an exclusive contest between Republicanism and Democracy, declaring that "if we elect our nominee, you shall submit to it," but "if you should elect yours, we will secede." Comment upon the above is unnecessary.

But the enmity of the National Democracy, is not confined to would seem to Black Republicanism alone. This common cause Party, not satisfied with representing two thirds of the District South of Mason and Dixon's line, have pursued and traduced the other third with a malignancy scarcely paralleled in the annals of party warfare. That able and gallant veteran of Whiggery, the Hon. R. C. Puryear, was denounced as a traitor to his section, and defeated for Congress by the democracy of the Sixth District, for voting against the Kansas Nebraska Bill, while Milson, of Virginia, a Democrat, who gave the same vote, was returned to Congress by an increased poll and without opposition.

See the earnestness with which they calumniate the Hon. J. A. Gilmer, and charge him with abolitionism, for sending one or two Free-Soil speeches to particular friends by request, and yet, the Standard and Sentinel (as has been well noticed by the Fayetteville Observer) Democratic Journals, can circulate Seward's celebrated Rochester irrepressible conflict speech, broad cast amongst their hundreds and thousands of slaveholding and non-slaveholding subscribers with perfect impunity. If a pedler should be caught with a half dozen copies of this speech in his pack, he would be "tarred, feathered, and lynched."

The Hon. John A. Gilmer, one of the largest slave holding representatives in Congress, voted against Leconte, this is a crime; a positive crime in him. Yet we are coolly told that if Douglas, the great anti-Leconte non-slaveholding Northerner should be nominated at Charleston, that the Democracy of the South will support him.

You must reward Milson and punish Puryear; you must forgive Douglas and condemn Gilmer for giving the same votes.—With these facts, and many more of a similar character before me, are you surprised when I say that I have no faith nor confidence in, nor respect for the National Democracy.

In the approaching contest for the two highest offices within the gift of the American people, suppose we say to the Democracy "that you may have the Presidency, if you will only give us the Vice Presidency, and then we can make common cause with

you." Do you believe that they would agree to it. No Sirs: They would sooner see the temple of Liberty in ruins than make such a party sacrifice. I point to the record; let the honest intelligence of the country say whether I do them injustice or not.

BODISCO.
Leaksville, N. C., Jan. 17th, 1860.

For the Greensborough Patriot.
EQUAL TAXATION.

Messrs. Editors: The propriety and importance of incorporating into our State Constitution, some provision in reference to the method under which the Legislature may raise the revenue of the State by taxation, will be obvious, if we consider the purpose of our organic law, and the magnitude and extent of the power delegated by the people to the Legislature, when they authorized that body to tax them and their property.

It is declared in our bill of rights, "that all power is vested in and derived from the people only." The people are sovereign.—All political power is concentrated in them, and no body or organization of men, has the right or power to control them, or to make laws by which they are bound to be governed, unless they, the people, authorize such body so to do. This sovereignty of our people,—indeed, of the whole American people, is sacred to them, it is the very gist of our political institutions, and it is not surprising, that they are careful how they part with any portion of it. The organic law of our State—the Constitution, is simply a rule, or a system of rules, under which the people may enjoy and exercise their rights, and under which the Legislature is empowered to make such wise and wholesome laws as good policy may dictate, for the common good of the people. The Constitution prescribes what power the people allow the Legislature to exercise. Beyond the power thus delegated, it cannot pass. The people have restrained it within the rule of the Constitution. The powers not delegated to the Legislature, is reserved by them, and it remains in them. For illustration: The Legislature cannot levy a tax upon slave property, otherwise than per capita, and it cannot levy a tax on slaves under 12 and over 50 years of age at all, because the Constitution, the people's law, prohibits it from doing so. That body cannot elect the Governor of the State—it cannot change the rule of Representatives in the Legislature, nor can it do any act binding upon the people, unless it acts strictly within the rule of the Constitution. If it should undertake to do so, any law thus enacted, would be a nullity and not binding.

But the Legislature may make any law, however, unwise or impolitic, or oppressive, so it keeps within the rule of the Constitution, and the people are bound by it, and subject to it, as to the most wholesome law upon our statute book. It is important, therefore, that the people have the right to limit the power of that body, and it is of the utmost importance to them, that they give the Legislature no more power than is necessary and that the powers delegated, be well guarded by Constitutional provisions.—Else, our legislature, might under improper influences, in times of great excitement, or under the rule and control of bitter, designing, and corrupt partisans, become a fearful engine of oppression and little less endurable than a despotism. Indeed, it may be truly said, that the Constitution is the bulwark of our liberties! It is their fortress—it is emphatically the people's law. The people never really legislate, except when they make their organic law. As already suggested, the Legislature may make any law, so it acts within the rule of the Constitution.—How pressing then, the importance of making our organic law what it ought to be, to protect the people from injury and oppression. How necessary that they keep to themselves, as much of their sovereignty as possible? It is well that the American people everywhere, are jealous of any, the least infringement of it.

Our organic law ought to commend itself to the love and affection of the whole people, else they themselves, will continually be making assaults upon it. How important then, that it should operate fairly and alike upon all classes of our citizens. The propriety of these remarks cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by a reference to our revenue laws. The legislature has power unlimited, to tax the people of the State and their property. It has the power to tax all property, except slaves, in any way it may see proper. It has power to impose heavy burdens upon one species of property, and to discriminate in favor of another. Great God, what a mighty power this is! It is astonishing, that the people would, at any time, give that body power to tax them and their property *ad libitum*, without such directing that it should be done in a particular way! There can be no doubt, that the Legislature possesses this mighty power, and it could possess no other power more potent to oppress the people. How has it exercised it? Has it done so fairly towards every citizen and class of citizens in the State? Examine our revenue laws and see. Land is taxed substantially *ad valorem*, or according to its value, while many other valuable species of property are not taxed at all, and while others still, are taxed, some more and some less than land. The miser may have a hundred thousand dollars in his safe, and under our

revenue law, he pays no tax on account of this immense sum, and yet, he receives from the State, protection on account of that very fund. Now, why this unjust discrimination? Why tax our lands according to what it is worth, without taxing other property in the same way. Why did not the Legislature tax all property alike? It had the power to do so, except as to slave property. It was not compelled, under the Constitution, to do so. This discrimination in revenue law, is not a characteristic of our late revenue law alone, it has been characteristic of our revenue laws for years past. Can we hope for a different state of things while the Legislature has this unlimited power over the people and their fortunes? Judging the future by the past, we cannot. Indeed, we have too many reasons to fear that the soil will grow worse instead of better. Too many interested influences are brought to bear upon our Legislatures in a matter of this nature.

We have, seen that the purpose of the Constitution, is to restrain the Legislature in the exercise of such important powers. What power have the people delegated to that body which is of more importance to them than that to tax them and their fortunes, with a view to raise the revenue of the State? It affects directly and pecuniarily, every citizen of the State to an unlimited extent. The Legislature possesses no more important power, and strange to say, there is no power delegated by the people, that is not better protected by the Constitution. That body may create any amount of State indebtedness, and then compel the people to pay it, and more than this, it may compel a particular species of property to bear the great burdens of taxation. As already suggested, our fortunes are directly interested.

In view of our own experience, and that of other States, it is wise to give the Legislature such unlimited power? Ought it not to be restrained and limited? Shall not the people, at least, direct how taxes shall be levied? it would be extremely difficult to fix an amount of revenue that the Legislature might raise by taxation, and no more, but it would not be difficult to incorporate into our State Constitution, a rule under which that body should raise that revenue, so as to make every citizen bear his just and equal proportion of the public burdens. The people have deemed it wise and prudent to limit the powers of the Legislature, touching many other things of less importance than taxation, and the good of the people demand that the Constitution should require that taxation should be equal. Other States of the Union, both North and South, have tried this policy, and have found that it operates well, and that it is the only system of taxation that comports with our theory of government. The system of *ad valorem* taxation has been made a part of several of the State Constitutions in the Union. It has resulted greatly to the benefit of the States that have adopted this policy, and it would to ours, if adopted.

Then the conclusion is, that every citizen of the State should pay a like sum for the personal protection each receives from the State and taxes upon his property according to its true value, and that this theory of taxation should be incorporated into our State Constitution.

Shall this salutary policy be adopted in this State? Do the people of the State favor this doctrine? If they do, and they will throw aside party shackles next summer, and vote, for some patriotic candidate for Governor, and for candidates for the Legislature, who favor this policy, it can be adopted, and it will be adopted. Our people and our State have suffered too much and too long already, by allowing federal policies to control our State elections. For years past, these elections have been thus controlled to the great detriment of the State, as every observing citizen knows. Politicians are too frequently elected, and the result is, we have Legislation shaped with a view to build up the dominant party and not to build up the true interests of the State and the people. Let us have a candidate for Governor and candidates for the Legislature in every county in the State, whose elections shall turn exclusively, upon questions of State policy, and vote for them, no matter what their views touching federal policy may be, and there will be a different aspect of industrial affairs presented in North Carolina. The Governor of the State has nothing to do legitimately with federal policy—he cannot even suggest officially to Congress, nor can the Legislature act upon such measures. Its province is to legislate for the State. It deals with questions of State policy alone, and the elections for members of that body ought, therefore, to turn upon those questions. This is the theory of elections, contemplated by our system of government, and we cannot reasonably expect to prosper if we fail to observe it.

CHARLOTTE.
January 9th, 1860.

A FINE LOT OF PORK.—On Monday last, Dr. A. D. Gage, of Wythe county, killed five hogs, the aggregate of their weight amounting to nine hundred and seventy-five pounds. The largest weighed 223 pounds, the two smallest 171 pounds. If we state the fact that these pigs were not seen months old, lacking one day of arriving at that advanced age, then our readers can judge whether we are not right in saying it was a fine lot of pork. Can Wythe county be beat in this matter. We opine not.—Telegraph.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

Opposition Meeting in Ashe.

A meeting of the Opposition party of the county of Ashe was held in the Court House in Jefferson, on the 10th inst.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. Andrew McMillan to the chair, and appointing N. H. Waugh, Secretary.

The object of the meeting was briefly explained by the chairman, and on motion, a committee was appointed to prepare resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who reported the following:

Resolved, That we strongly disapprove of the wasteful expenditures of the public money, of which the present Democratic administration have been guilty, and we are determined to use our best endeavors to place the National Government in better hands.

Resolved, That while we will firmly resist the encroachments of the sectional Republican party, we are ready to co-operate with all the honest and conservative men of the nation, in maintaining the Union upon the basis of the Constitution.

Resolved, That we insist upon an economical management of the revenues of our State, and that we are in favor of taxing all property, that is taxed, according to its value.

Resolved, That we will heartily support the nominee of the Opposition State Convention for Governor, in next election, and that we will do all that in our power lies to redeem the State of North Carolina from the rule of Democratic politicians.

After a brief address from Mr. T. N. Crumpler, and some appropriate remarks by the chairman in support of the resolutions, they were unanimously adopted.

On motion, the chairman was instructed to appoint twenty-five delegates to represent the county of Ashe in the Opposition State Convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 22nd of February next.

The chairman then proceeded to appoint the following delegates, to wit:

E. C. Bartlett, James W. Harden, R. T. Hardin, Jacob Goodman, John Ray, John W. W. Martin, Q. N. Long, John Perkins, Stephen Thomas, David Worth, Timothy Roark, J. E. Foster, John Hartwig, H. H. Rollins, E. F. Foster, Samuel C. Waugh, William Blevins, C. R. Phillips, J. B. Parsons, T. N. Crumpler, William Baker, N. H. Waugh, Eli Graybeal, D. S. Windle.

After the foregoing list of delegates had been made, upon motion, the name of the chairman was added.

It was then moved and carried that a copy of the proceedings of this meeting should be forwarded by the Secretary to the Raleigh Register and Greensborough Patriot, for publication, and then the meeting adjourned.

ANDREW McMILLAN, Chm'n.
N. H. WAUGH, Sec'y.

For the Greensborough Patriot.

Opposition Meeting in Davie.

According to previous notice, the Whigs of Davie county assembled in the Court House in Mocksville on Saturday the 14th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Whig and Opposition State Convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of selecting a suitable person for a Whig and Opposition candidate for Governor. And, also, to take initiatory steps in appointing delegates to a National conservative opposition convention, which will have for its object the selection of a suitable conservative candidate for President.

On motion of Samuel Hobson, Esq., Dr. Robert Spruce was called to the chair, and H. B. Howard requested to act as secretary. By request of the chairman, D. M. Furches, Esq., explained the object of the meeting in a brief but interesting manner—offering the following Preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, In this critical time of unsettled affairs, of confusion and of sectional strife, and of disaffection for the Union and Constitution of our glorious country, as is most apparent from the conduct of the sectional representatives of the Democratic and Republican parties in Congress, by their refusing to answer questions—by their disunion and abolition sentiments, as announced in their public speeches and otherwise. Therefore

Resolved, That we have an abiding confidence in the Constitution and Union of this our common country, and therefore declare ourselves ready to co-operate with conservative everywhere for their protection and defence; and, to that effect invite their views in a common cause.

Resolved, That we are opposed to any and all movements, as politicians, which have a tendency to alienate the sections of this our common country.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the reckless and enormous extravagance of the Federal Government, which has been, and is now being carried on under the present Democratic administration, and that we are ready to unite, and ask the conservative men of all parties, to unite with us in so doing.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint five delegates from each captain's district in the county, to attend the State Whig and Opposition Convention, to be held in the city of Raleigh, on the 22d of February, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

100

1000

What is worth \$1 here.

s. $\frac{1}{2}$ esp

pecially, those from Buncombe.

through which shall flow vituperation and abuse.

adoption of the doctrine of *ad valorem* tax-

