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BY SHERWOOD & LONG.

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The Greensborough Patriot.

JAMES A. LONG
SHERWOOD & LONG,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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THE NEW STATE ISSUE.

Important and Powerful Speech of Dr. R. K. Speed, of Pasquotank, in the Edenton Convention.

We were present at the Edenton Convention, and enjoyed the pleasure of listening to the able speech of Dr. R. K. Speed, of Pasquotank county. This was the most brilliant and effective speech that has been our fortune to listen to for a long time. We attempted to give in full, this speech, but space forbade. To appreciate this speech in fullness and force, one must hear it delivered as we heard it. We think Dr. Speed did his party a great service, and himself great credit, if he would write his speech for publication.

Dr. Speed commenced by defining ad valorem. He said:

What is it? Simply, "shall the revenue necessary to carry on the affairs of the State be levied upon the property of the State?"—to pay the interest upon the State debt—to protect such improvements as may be made, and to provide for the necessary and necessary to develop the industry and physical resources of the State, a very North Carolina in equal pace with the progress and improvement of the age—make a fund with which ultimately to pay the State debt, and which just liabilities and responsibilities, that we may transmit as bright, and unimpaired, her faith, credit and honor to our successors as we received them from our progenitors not to be collected as it now, unequally, oppressively and unjustly, from the man paying many times as much as another of the revenue upon the property he owns, and the protection he receives, but equally fairly and justly, every man paying in proportion of the tax according to the value of his property, and the protection he receives.

That I state the proposition, fairly I appeal to the resolutions and preamble of the Convention, assembled at Raleigh on the 22nd of February last:

Whereas, Great inequality exists in the manner in which the tax is levied, and it is just and equitable that all property should contribute its share towards the burdens of the State:

Resolved, That we recommend a Convention of the people of the State be called on a general basis as early as practicable for the purpose of so modifying the Constitution as to equalize the tax, and that all property should contribute its share towards the burdens of the State:

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the express duty of every government to protect all property alike. The little farm well tilled by the labor of its occupant and owner, as well as the splendid plantation, cultivated by the labor of a thousand slaves, is equally to receive the vigilant care and watchful protection of a beneficent government. The protection, though thorough and perfect in each is in proportion to the value of each, and each should contribute to the support of government in proportion to its value and no more. If these, my premises be correct, and I apprehend there will be few who will deny their correctness, the question fairly presents itself: Is it in accordance with the great principles, upon which our Government is constructed, that land worth \$400 shall pay the same amount to maintain and support the Government, and administer the laws for its protection, as land worth \$1000? All answer No. Why? Because one receives just two and a-half times as much protection as the other. For this reason the law was changed. Many years ago, land was taxed per acre, regardless of value, but the principle was so manifestly unjust that it was changed, and land taxed ad valorem, or according to its value. If the principle is good when applied to land, why is it not good when applied to other property?—If it is not right and just and equal to tax land worth \$400 as much as land worth \$1000, by what process of reasoning, do you arrive at the conclusion that it is right, just and equal to tax land worth \$400 as much as a slave worth \$1500.

Perquimans county pays taxes on all her land at \$14.45 per acre; the land in Jackson county pays tax on 68-100 per acre, yet the men of Perquimans do not complain that theirs is worth 33-1-8 as much per acre as the land in Jackson, or that they pay tax on land in proportion to its value. Is it just and fair and equal to tax land worth \$400, if you can find a purchaser for it at 1 and 2 years credit, as much as a slave for whom you can obtain \$1,500 in cash at any time? Does not slave property require as much protection as land? Is it not esteemed of as much value as land; nay, of more value? Is it not by this species of property and the maintenance of its right, that the peace of our nation is constantly disturbed—the peace of our Union is broken, and the feelings of fraternity and fellowship which once maintained, supported and upheld the Federal Union, sapped, leaving the superstructure ready to crumble and fall? It is objected that the argument advanced from a comparison of land and slaves is not appropriate, because slaves are not valuable until they are 12 years old, are subject to casualties and disease, have to be supported in old age, and ultimately die. We do not propose to tax any slave that has no value. Casualty and disease being incident to it, does all other things subject to casualty and disease, hence the value that a slave would have is not so subject will not be taxed. We propose to tax the cash value of slaves as other things are taxed. I am told it is unjust to tax unproductive slave property. I answer, that neither is it just, not to tax productive slave property. A man has a negro boy 11, a negro girl 11, a negro woman 51 and a negro man 51, all sound and healthy; they might sell in the market to-day, for \$4,000; they will hire for \$285 of land valued at 4,000 will pay \$85.00 of interest on money loaned, will pay \$11.40. The census of 1850 shows a slave population of 288,000. The same census a black poll of 164,000. The Comptroller's report of 1850 shows a black poll of 150,000 so at least 14,000 slaves worth at least 150,000 so 140,000 paid no tax in '58. The latest computation is that the present black population is 330,000, worth at least 250,000 so that 180,000 blacks valued at least 150,000,000 of money received protection from the Government, without paying one cent towards its support, and this 330,000,000 of property paying, \$118,000 tax.

Let us apply the divine right, null theory to the land in the State is under cultivation and productive, yet the other nineteen-twentieths unproductive, uncultivated, consequently dead capital, the owner is taxed according to its value, and has contributed to the revenue since the "time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary," and will continue to contribute until its hills are rolled together like a parchment scroll.

It is said these lands have increased in value; so they have, and in taxes in a four-fold proportion. Land in 1837 in Pasquotank was valued at \$5 per acre and paid one-twentieth of one cent an acre. In 1857 it was valued at \$100 per acre and taxed accordingly. Land has advanced in eighteen years one hundred and twenty per cent; and taxation, 8 fold. Negroes have advanced two hundred per cent, and tax 4 to'd.

Negroes should not be taxed we are told, when young because they have to be fed and clothed. Vacant land has to be ditched, cleared and fenced. Land that increases in value from fencing, ditching and clearing, is taxed upon its increased value. Negroes pay all the same.

The resolutions of the opponents of equal tax, say they oppose this change "at this time," because it is "premature, impolitic, dangerous and unjust"—"just means acting 'contrary to the divine right, null theory.' If it is unjust it cannot be premature, for that means 'ripe before the time.' If the thing is contrary to the divine right, the time will never come for its maturity. It therefore cannot be premature. They say it is impolitic, it is dangerous. Impolitic means adapted to injure the public interest, "not suited to promote private interest." Dangerous means causing risk of evil. Well if it is unjust, contrary to right, it will injure the public interest, and cause evil. But 'just here we join issue and say it is just, equal and fair.

Is it just, fair and equal to tax land three times as much in proportion to its value to defray the expenses of Government as slaves that have for years, been protected without the payment of any tax, will pay tax only for a season and then be protected tax free. Is it fair, equal and just that the Overseer shall pay \$6.80 cents tax out of his salary of \$600 a year to support the Government while the eight grown hands and six young negroes a d three old men worth at the lowest calculation, \$12,500, and can be reduced to cash at that price at any moment, will hire the same length of time and have their food and clothes

found, for \$1860, and will produce at a fair calculation over and above the land rent \$2,400, should pay only \$6,40 tax.

It is right, just and equal that the Physician who receives \$4000 for his practice, of which he has all of his expenses to pay, which together with losses from failure to collect, will not be less than \$3,000, leaving a surplus of one thousand dollars, upon which he has to pay a tax of 4 per cent, or \$40, a tax equal to the tax upon fifty negroes, worth fifty thousand dollars, and can be sold for that amount in cash at any time, can be hired out for one year for a clear profit of \$7,500? The owner of \$50,000 worth of property, takes his ease, receives a protection from the Government for that amount of property and pays 10 per cent, in Summer's heat and Winter's cold, carrying ease and comfort to the afflicted, and gladness to the distressed, must pay \$40 out of his hard toil and scanty pittance.

I say nothing of some thirty years of toil in preparation, and some thousands of dollars spent in money to prepare himself to discharge the arduous and responsible duties of that honorable and responsible profession. Is it just, equal and fair that the man who sells liquors shall be required by the State to pay thirty dollars for the privilege, and then tax him 10 per cent, upon all the liquors he sells "and sells," so that the man who sells \$1000 worth of liquors, is required to pay \$130.80 tax to the State for the privilege, and this not because it is an evil that should be suppressed, for the same bill that taxes foreign liquors 10 per cent, taxes home-made only 5 per cent, for no other reason that I can see, but to encourage the home manufacturer. I say nothing of the policy of the law, its direct effect being to drive the trade in liquors out of the hands of our own, and place it in the hands of the foreign merchants. If you buy brandy in Norfolk for your own use you do not have the tax to pay, or our own merchants have it to lose.

I express no opinion as to the policy of licensing the sale of liquor, but it is a lawful business, made so by the State, and should not be so unequally taxed. This is a tax equal to that paid by 163 slaves that will sell in the market for \$244,500 in cash.

Is it just, fair and equal, that a buggy worth \$80 absolutely necessary to the country-man to take his wife to church shall pay as much tax as the slave mechanic that made it worth \$2,000. Yet this is so by the law as it now is.

Is it just, fair and equal that a gold-headed cane, in the present of a friend, a keep sake worth intrinsically only the \$5.00 of gold on the head, shall pay as much annually as \$500 of bank stock pays only once, with all its privileges, the gold-headed cane paying the tax as often as the "martins come," and as much, within 35 cents, as the two most valuable slaves in the State.

Is it just, equal and fair that a station worth \$1000 if he stands at \$25 shall pay \$25 tax when the slave that grows him worth \$100, pays 80 cents only. The one thousand dollars property paying 31 1/2 times as much as the other, and property too, subject to casualty and disease and that must ultimately die.

Is it equal, fair and just that the physician, lawyer, Bank officer, the merchant's clerk the Railroad conductor, president or engineer the master blacksmith, ship builder, the foreman of a workshop or overseer shall pay a tax of one dollar on every hundred of his wages while the owner of a hundred slaves shall pay no income tax on the \$10,000 clear profits, or which he hires them for if he work them and sells \$15.00 from their labor pays nothing for it.

Is it fair that the merchant shall pay a tax upon all his purchases whether successful in business or not while the owner of slaves has to pay only a nominal tax upon the most profitable of his slaves? While the tax restriction upon slaves is manifestly unequal and oppressive, the whole revenue system of the State is so arranged as to bear with peculiar force and crushing power upon the "laboring masses" to make the "rich richer and the poor poorer" to foster and protect wealth and luxury and to oppress the enterprise and energy, the muscle and brain of the "laboring millions."

Is this so? Listen.

Land valued at 90 millions pays.....	\$167,98,893
Negroes valued at 250 millions pays.....	\$118,329
Money at interest 31 millions pays.....	\$76,008,05
Money vested in Equities 370,943.....	\$3,790,43
Selling and buying slaves 384,000.....	\$1,278,00
Carriages 1,900,000.....	\$1,118,57
Pianos 2,000,000.....	\$3,225

To state the principle differently 1858-9

\$1,500 worth of land pays.....	\$8.40
1,500 worth of slaves pays.....	6.00
1,500 divided and profits pays.....	6.00
1,500 not sharing pays.....	6.00
1,500 negro trading pays.....	6.00
1,500 Buggies pays.....	225.00
1,500 iron arms pays at \$10.....	15,000
Sword canes pays at \$5.....	450.00
1,500 bank dividends pays.....	7.50

And so on through every article upon which tax is raised you will see only inequality, injustice and oppression. We are told, all this does well enough to talk of and complain about but it all amounts to nothing; land and negroes pay all the taxes now, and will continue to pay all after you change the constitution. To this the friends of equal tax say, if this be so you have only to gratify us poor simpletons upon the old principle of saving your muck and manners. You stop clamor without cost; you greatly oblige us without disobliging yourself. We are told the people have been paying tax as now since 1835, and no one has complained of its injustice the sad den outcry? Up to the year 1854 the tax was so small that no one troubled himself to inquire into the sources from which the revenue was derived. The State was clear of debt—her entire revenue was from 70 to 75 thousand dollars, the proportions contributed by each individual being too small to attract attention much less to excite inquiry—whether wisely or not the State is involved in debt prospective and positive of 12 or 13 millions of money with works of improvement begun and projected, involving an outlay of many millions more, with a system of Normal schools yet in its infancy to be improved and extended—all of which will have to be met by taxes collected from the people, which taxes will soon reach more than a million of money a year. As prudent then, as wise guardians of the public weal, it becomes every citizen to inquire how this

vast amount of money is to be collected—how this tax is to be adjusted so as to bear with equal force, with properly graduated pressure upon all the great interest, of the State. In looking into the matter we find that nearly all the great interests of State are being taxed while the great interest, that which of all others has been most benefited by the expenditures in developing the resources of the State pays but a nominal tax. Hence the outcry.

It is said this debt was contracted under one system of revenue, and should be paid under the same system, and it is not right to create a debt under one system and pay it under another. The answer to this is that when the debt was created land and polls alone was taxed, and if it is unjust now to bring in negroes it is unjust to bring in the other articles some 28 or 30 in number which are now taxed; among which are the bone and brain of the "toiling million." It certainly is not sound political economy, sound morality or sound common sense to say that which years have been fostered, shall not be called on to contribute in emergency to the public relief.

It is said it will injure the institution to tax negroes as property and not as persons. We have the same old cry of woe! woe!—For twenty years it has been that they would propose nothing, do nothing, say nothing but what some over wise or watchful demagogue would sing out look sharp, hold on you'd ruin the negro institution. Would you adjust the tariff so as foster American interest and promote home manufactures? The consumer not the producer pays the duty, you'll ruin the negro interest. Would you distribute the proceeds of the sales of the public lands so as to afford facilities for the education of the poor and otherwise developing the mental, moral and physical wealth of the nation, you'll create a necessity for taxation, by a deficient revenue and injure the institution. Would you construct works of improvement to facilitate intercourse and the means of transportation you'll bring the products of the West into competition with products of slave labor and ruin the institution. Would you harmonize conflicting interest and perpetuate the Union are base submissionists, pandering to the enemies of the South, you'll ruin the institution. Would you take the negroes from an equality with white men and by the constitution tax them as property, still the cry is hold on, look sharp, you'll injure the institution. Negroes by our laws are property, and as property we wish them taxed. They are persons, as persons we wish them represented and protected, and we demand, that this great interest shall contribute its just and equal proportion to the general charge and expenditure.

Then every man in the State will have an interest in slave property at least in so far as it is equal proportion of the taxes; and the institution will be greatly strengthened by the change. Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Florida, Texas, Missouri, Louisiana and I believe every State south of this, taxes slave property according to its value. Is the institution weakened by it in these States? Are they not as sound as we are? They think they are sounder. We are told if the change is made, the East will pay more than her proportion of the taxes. The East will pay according to the value of her property, no more, no less. Each man East and West will pay according to the value of his property no more no less, and all property will pay in proportion to its value. If the principle is right I care not upon whom it falls. Republican liberty teaches equal taxation and protection and equal taxation and representation, and we propose to make our constitution so that if the East has more tax to pay, the East, will have an increase of representation in proportion, but the fact is that the political West will have the largest increase of taxation and the real West has the largest amount of slave holders although the geographical East has the largest amount of slave holders.

Is it said if you tax negroes as property, you drive them out of the State Where will you drive to? All the slave States South, tax negroes as property according to the value. All I have to say to this, is that any man who will leave a State because he and his property have to bear their just and equal proportion of the expenses of the Government, "leaves his country for his country's good."

We are asked, how is it? You have all along been opposed to the principle of ad valorem, in raising revenue for the Federal Government; how is it? Have you been struck with new light that you have so long and ardently contended against? First, the difference between the two, is about the same as between a hawk and a handsaw. We did not oppose equal taxation in the adjustment of a tariff, because, by discrimination and specific duties, we can protect the labor of our country against the pauper labor and superabundant capital of the old world. By specific duties and discrimination, we can protect the labor of our country against the pauper labor and superabundant capital of the old world. By specific duties and discrimination, we can protect the labor of our country against the pauper labor and superabundant capital of the old world.

The grateful acceptance of such a nomination would, under ordinary circumstances be a matter of course, but it has unavoidably become the subject of long and anxious hesitation. The grounds of this hesitation I owe to the Convention, which has honored me with this mark of its confidence, and to myself, to explain, both as I am to dwell on matters of personal interest of no importance to the public.

It is generally known that I have, for some years past, retired from active participation in political life, not, as I hope, have shown, from indolence or want of sympathy with my fellow citizens in the pursuit of the great objects of social life. The reason of my retirement have been more than once publicly stated, and I beg to repeat them here from a speech at the Union meeting in Faneuil Hall, last December:

I did not suppose that anything could occur which would make me think it my duty to appear again on this platform on any occasion of a political character; and had this meeting been of a party nature or designed to promote any party purposes, I should not have been here. When compelled by the prostration of my health, five years ago, to resign the distinguished place which I then

filled in the public service, it was with no expectation, no wish and no intention of ever again mingling in the scenes of public life. I have, accordingly, with the partial restoration of my health, abstained from all participation in political action of any kind; partly because I have found a more congenial, and, as I venture to think, a more useful occupation in seeking to rally the affections of my countrymen, North and South, to that great name and precious memory which are left almost alone of all the numerous kindly associations which once bound the different sections of the country together; and also because between the extremes of opinion that have long distracted and now threaten to convulse the country, I find no middle ground of practical usefulness on which a friend of moderate counsels can stand.

It having been suggested to me notwithstanding these avowals, that I might be thought of at the Union Convention, as a candidate for the Presidency, I requested, by telegraphic message and by letter that my name, if brought forward, might be withdrawn. It is true that in these communications I had only in view a nomination to the Presidency, none other having been suggested to me; but all the reasons above indicated which led me in advance to decline such a nomination, apply with equal force to the Vice Presidency. These reasons, of course exist in unimpaired force, and I cannot now take an active part in politics without abandoning a deliberately formed purpose, and even exposing myself to the suspicion of insincerity in its persistent avowal.

Without dwelling upon these considerations, of which however, I am sure the weight will be admitted, I beg leave to avert for a moment to my connection with the movement for the purchase of Mt. Vernon, to which your letter alludes in such obliging terms. The favor which has attended my exertions in that cause (if I may without indelicacy say anything on that subject) has been mainly the result of my known and recognized disconnection from party politics. If it could have been even plausibly insinuated that I was, or intended to become a candidate for high political honors, I should, in my various excursions in aid of that fund, have laid myself open to the imputation of speaking one word for Mount Vernon and two for myself. As it is, the people throughout the Union have generously given me credit for having a single eye to the meritorious object. As far as the purchase of Mount Vernon is concerned, that object has been effected, under the judicious and efficient management of the Regents of the Association, with the aid of their active and intelligent assistants throughout the Union. But a sum of money equal to that already raised is still wanting for the repair of the mansion, the enclosure of the land purchased, the restoration of the house and grounds, as far as practicable, to their condition in 1800, and the establishment of a permanent institution for the conservation of what I am desirous still to enjoy the privilege of co-operating in this noble work, which, however, it will be impossible for me to do to any advantage, whatever may be the result of the present canvass, if I am now drawn into the vortex of a strenuously contested election. There are many parts of the country which I have not yet visited. I had promised myself a rich harvest from the patriotic liberality of the States on the Gulf of Mexico, and of those on the Mississippi river, (which I have not yet been able to visit, owing to the illness of my wife, and the kindly invitation, and I confess that it is very painful to me to withdraw from that broad field of congenial labor to tread the thorny and thankless paths of politics.

Apart from the pecuniary aspects of the case, which, however, are of considerable importance, I will candidly say, that in holding up to the admiring veneration of the American people the peerless name of Washington (almost the only bond of fraternal sentiment which the bitterness of our sectional controversies has left us), I feel as if I was doing good, as far as I am able to do, and contributing more to revive the kindly feeling which once existed between North and South, and which is now, I grieve to say, nearly extinct than I could possibly do by engaging in the wretched scramble for office, which is one great source of the dangers that threaten the country.

These considerations, and others of a still more personal nature, have necessarily occasioned me to reflect long and anxiously before accepting the nomination with which the Union Convention has honored me. In yielding at length to the earnest solicitations which have been addressed to me, from the most respectable sources in almost every part of the Union, I make a painful sacrifice of inclination to what I am led to believe a public duty. It has been urged upon me, and I cannot deny that such is my own feeling, that we have fallen upon times which call upon all good citizens, at whatever cost of personal convenience, to contribute their share, however humble, to the public service. I suppose it to be the almost universal impression—it certainly is mine—that the existing state of affairs is extremely critical. Our political controversies have substantially assumed almost a purely sectional character—that of a fearful struggle between the North and the South. It would not be difficult to show at length the perilous nature and tendency of this struggle, but I can only say, on this occasion, that, in my opinion, it can not be much longer kept up without rending the Union. I do not mean that either of the great parties in the country desires or aims at a separation of the States as a final object, although there are extremists in considerable numbers who have that object in view. While a potent and a baleful influence is exerted upon the minds of both sections of the Union, a portion of the conservative masses are insensibly and gradually goaded into concurrence with opinions and sentiments with which, in the outset, they had no sympathy. Meantime, almost wholly neglecting the main public interests, our political controversies turn more and more on questions in reference to which, as abstract formula, the great sections of the country differ irreconcilably, though there is nothing practically important at stake which requires the discussion of them. These controversies are carried on with steadily increasing bitterness and exasperation. The passions thus kindled have already led to acts of violence and bloodshed, approaching to civil war in the Territories and attempted servile insurrection in the States. The great religious

and philanthropic associations of the country are sundred, and the kindly social relations of North and South seriously impaired. The National House of Representatives, hovering on the verge of anarchy, requires weeks to effect the organization, which ought to be the work of a day, and it holds its sessions (many of its members, I am told, armed with concealed weapons), on the crest of a volcano. The candidates for the Presidency, representing respectively the dominant sectional ideas, will, at the ensuing election, in all probability, be supported by a purely geographical vote. In other words, we are already brought to a pass at which North and South cannot and will not co-operate in the periodical reorganization of the Government.

Can such a state of things long continue, especially with the ever present risk of new causes of exasperation? I own that it seems to me impossible unless some healing course is adopted, that the catastrophe, which the mass of good citizens so much deprecate, should be much longer delayed. A spirit of patriotic moderation must be called into action throughout the Union or it will ultimately be broken up. Unless the warfare of inflammatory speeches and incendiary publications is abandoned, and good citizens, as in 1870 and 1878, North and South, will agree to deal with the same elements of discord as they existed then as now as our fathers dealt with them, we shall but for a very few years longer be even nominally brethren of one family. The suggestion that the Union can be maintained by the numerical predominance and military prowess of one section exerted to coerce the other into submission, is, in my judgement, as self contradictory as it is dangerous. It comes loaded with the death smell from fields wet with brothers' blood. If the vital principle of all republican government is the consent of the governed, much more does a union of co-equal sovereign States require, as its basis, the harmony of its members and the voluntary co-operation in its organic functions.

Believing, for these reasons, that healing counsels must be listened to, if we are much longer to remain one people, I regard the late National Union Convention as a movement in the right direction. I could wish that it had been earlier assembled, with less exclusive reference to official nominations, and with a more comprehensive representation, if possible, of the conflicting opinions of the country. On general principles and in ordinary matters I admit that third parties are objectionable; but in the existing state of affairs, if there is to be any escape from the present ill-omened conflict, it would seem that a commencement must be made with such a meeting as that of the 9th and 10th at Baltimore. It was fair representation of the conservative opinion of the country, and the calmness, gravity and good feeling with which its proceedings were conducted cannot be too highly praised.

In adopting as its platform the constitution, without note or comment, the Convention, as it seems to me, pursued a wise and patriotic course. No other course was thought of in the earlier days of the republic. Electioneering platforms are almost, without exception, equivocal and delusive.

It is objected that men differ as to the meaning of the fundamental law, but they differ not less as to any gloss or commentary. The constitution, in its fair and natural interpretation, is the only basis on which good citizens, in every part of the country, can now unite; and any attempt to go further will usually have no other effect than to cause those who agree on great practical principles to differ on metaphysical subtleties, or to bring together, by artificially constructed phrases and from selfish motives, those who have nothing else in common.

The candidate for the Presidency presented by the Union Convention is every way worthy of confidence and support. I speak from personal knowledge and long acquaintance with him in the public service. His distinguished talents, large experience in affairs, proved integrity and sterling patriotism furnish the amplest pledge for an honest and efficient administration of the government at home and abroad. A citizen of the South, and loyal to her constitutional rights his impartial and conciliatory course as a public man affords a ground on which he can be supported in their section of the country, without dereliction of principle, and by men of all parties, without a painful sacrifice of former prejudices.

Deeply regretting that the Convention has not put it in my power to pay an equally cordial and emphatic tribute to some worthy candidate for the Vice Presidency, but feeling it a duty to give the desired proof of sympathy with their patriotic efforts to restore the happy days of brotherly concord between the different sections of our beloved country, I remain, dear Sir, sincerely yours,

EDWARD EVERETT.

The Time Changed.—Less than one year ago, when the Constitution was the recognized organ of the "Administration," it said, "All Democrats profess to stand on the Cincinnati platform. If they stand anywhere else, or if, to suit their own purposes, they choose to make additions to, or emendations of, that authoritative exposition of Democratic faith, they become schismatics, if not actual renegades."

Now, since it has become the "organ" of Slidell Bright & Co., the time is altogether changed, and the Cincinnati platform is anything but satisfactory. It suits these noted political managers, who now control it, to insist upon "additions" thereto—for instance, a "slave code"—or they threaten to disrupt the party—as is evidenced by their incessant attempt to break up the Charleston Convention. According to the doctrine put forth by the organ, less than one year ago, the firm of "Slidell, Bright & Co." ought, therefore, to be regarded as "schismatics" if not actual renegades."—*States & Union.*

"Little Ad," we are pleased to hear, is going in with a rush, with head up and tail curled. The number of subscribers at the issue of the fourth No. amounted to 5,000. Success to "Little Ad"—may his tail never grow less.—*Herald.*

Death of Hon. Silas M. Burroughs.—Hon. Silas M. Burroughs, member of Congress from the 31st district of New York, died at his residence in Medina on the 24th instant.

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THE PATRIOT.

EDITED BY
M. S. SHERWOOD. JAMES A. LONG.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

Friday, June 15, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN POOL,
OF PASQUOTANK.

Appointments.

The candidates for Governor, Messrs. Pool and Ellis, will speak at the following times and places, the speaking to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Wednesday, June 15th.	Winston, Forsythe.
Thursday, " 16th.	Yadkinville, Yadkin.
Friday, " 17th.	Dobson, Surry.
Saturday, " 18th.	Gap Civil, Alleghany.
Monday, " 19th.	Jefferson, Ashe.
Wednesday, " 21st.	Willsboro, Wilkes.
Friday, " 23rd.	Lenoir, Caldwell.
Saturday, " 24th.	Morganton, Burke.
Monday, " 25th.	Marion, McDowell.

THE SNAKE SHOW.

The Salisbury snake, the spread head "Ad-der" has at last, made its appearance. After being huddled up, together with a parcel of oads and lizards, in a torpid state during the cold winter, and Spring months, a warm June sun has enabled it to crawl out; and now, during the summer, its filthy and slimy trail will be found in the by-ways and hedges—the places where the rank and poisonous weeds grow.

There is nothing that a woman so abominates as a snake, or a toad. The snake is particularly hateful in the sight of a woman, because, under its form, the Devil beguiled Eve; and next to the snake, the toad shares in her dislike, because, on the night before Eve was tempted, the Devil, according to Milton, sat for several hours at her ear, "squat like a toad." And not only does woman hate and abominate the snake, but there is now, and ever has been, an irreconcilable feud between it and all the rest of the animal kingdom. It is most emphatically, an out-cast, surrounded by foes, and without friends; and never until the Democratic party came into existence, was the snake able to enter into a league, or a social compact with any living creature. But now, so it is, all snake-dom, and Democracy have formed and entered into an alliance, offensive and defensive—and the "Ad-der," a great chief of the Viper tribe, which came originally from the Panjab country, has gone to Salisbury to reside—his Excellency, Gov. Ellis, as a mark of distinction, having committed him to the keeping of the Banner man, who is also, of foreign extraction—the Governor, perhaps, thinking that there might be some similarity in the tastes and habits of these two distinguished personages from the old world.

Now, as the Treasury is somewhat low owing to the large amount of furniture lately purchased for his Excellency, it has been thought expedient to make his Ad-dership contribute somewhat to his own support,—the Banner man, therefore, hath orders to trot him out once a week, and exhibit him at 20 cents a head. The show opened last Friday—but we judge the attendance was small, or else his snake-ship is an enormous cater, and very expensive, for the Banner man calls most lustily and vociferously upon the unfettered, to come up and take a look at the reptile; for, says his keeper, he is here entirely at my expense, and unless you come up by thousands, "great pecuniary loss stares me in the face." Gov. Ellis would gladly contribute to the support of his distinguished ally, but it takes all his spare change, to make his usual subscription for the 4th of July Pyrotechnics; and unless he economizes, it is feared, that at the next annual Fair, he will not be able to buy a badge, but will have to pay his quarter at the gate, and be jostled by the working-men.

We discover, however, that the Banner-man is up to all the clever tricks of the show-man, and is well skilled in all the artifices of the vendors of quack medicines. He not only offers great inducements to the unfettered, to induce them to go up and see his Ad-der-ship—telling them that his Excellency, Gov. Ellis, will be much pleased thereat, and will graciously condescend to smile upon them—but he endeavors to work upon their fears, telling them that they have all been snake bit, and that unless they come up to Salisbury and look upon the snake which he and Gov. Ellis have procured for the healing of the people, that they will all surely die.

It is, therefore, understood that on every Friday—hangman's day—until after the August election, there will be a snake show in Salisbury—the Banner-man will act as ring master, and a Jew of standing and distinction, will always be on hand as door-keeper. Jews have been selected for this important office, from their known antipathy to the "Hog family," thinking by this precaution, to make it doubly sure, that one Ad. a very promising youth of said family, should never be able to enter within the enclosure; for it is understood, that whenever Ad. is named, his Ad-der-ship has a chill, being under great apprehension that he will, one day, be decouped by this same Ad., as many of his tribe have heretofore been. The band engaged for the show, is the same as that which performed at the marriage ceremony between the Frog as Miss Mousie—old uncle Rats favorite niece.

The first came in was the Bumble Bee, With his fiddle on his knee,
The next came in was Captain Flea,
To dance a jig with the Bumble Bee.
The last came in was Col. Bumble,
Who swore he'd fight for the Roman Jug.

Oh, ho!

In order that the show may progress without any interruption and interference on the part of Ad. various devices are used to frighten him. For this purpose, little hand bills, a sort of 8 by 10 thumb paper, have been circulated all over the country, filled with the

proverbs and wonderful feats of the "Ad-der," with a picture representing him as wound round and choking a pig. Now, all this is done to intimidate Ad.; but instead of producing the desired effect, it has afforded him a great deal of amusement. Ad. says that the idea of a spread-head Ad-der, that often gets coked on a toad, winding round and killing a hog, reminds him very much of the old story of puss in boots—and is just about as ridiculous as would be the representation of Tom Thumb rigged out in Gen. Cotton's regimentals.

But the Banner-man, thinking to delude some, by a sanctimonious air, promulgates a somewhat irreverent parody on that passage of the Bible, which tells of the children of Israel being bitten by fiery serpents, and compares the Salisbury Ad-der to the brazen serpent that was set up in the wilderness. Now, Ad. says that he don't like to bring religion into politics, and he thinks scripture quotations, when intended for wit, as in exceedingly bad taste—but laying all that aside, he thinks the allusion of the Banner-man to the serpents, as decidedly unfortunate, for if the children of Israel were bitten with snakes, it was because of their sins—and that the very first transgression of which, they were guilty in the wilderness, was that, in their aviciousness, they were not willing to abide by the ad valorem principle. Every man was commanded to rather of the manna an equal portion, and not to keep any of it until the next morning—but some of them were not willing to abide by this equality, and did father more, and did keep it until the next morning, and the result of it was, that it had worms in it—and from this, they went on worse and worse, until the serpents did sting them. And if the snakes have been among our people, Ad. says, he has no doubt it has been caused by the aviciousness of the Democratic aristocracy who are not willing to pay their equal proportion of the taxes.

But again, the Banner-man says that once upon a time, there were men possessed of devils, exceeding fierce, and that when they were driven out of the men, these evil spirits were permitted to enter into a herd of swine, (Ad's) who were feeding near by, and that as soon as they had entered in, that the swine all ran headlong into the sea. Now, Ad. says that this is all true; that the devils did enter into the Ad's, and so greatly mortified and thoroughly disgusted were the Ad's, that they went immediately and drowned themselves; and that since that time, the devils, they not being very fond of water, had never troubled the Ad's, but had gone and entered into the Democracy, and he regretted to say, that as far as he could discover, the Democracy seemed right fond of their company—that he had never yet, seen or known a Democrat to take water to get clear of the devil, but that he had known many of them, as soon as they were possessed, to become valorous, yea, noted as mighty and strong men to drink rum; that though water was plenty in this country, that he had seen many of them, so possessed, gulph down large quantities of bad-fide, without a drop of the cooling beverage. Why they do so, Ad. says he can't understand, unless it is because they are possessed by some of these very devils, which his Asiatic cousins some eighteen centuries ago, gave such a terrible ducking in the sea—and Ad. says that whenever he sees an old Democrat at a cart tail swilling down the bad-fide without water, he takes it for granted, that he has in him, one of those ducked devils, and that he is trying to cure him of the chills which he caught on that memorable occasion. Ad. says also, that if it should so happen, that the devil should ever again get possession of an Ad., that for very shame, he would immediately go and drown himself—and he farther says, that if all the possessed Democrats would do likewise, that it would be much better for the country.

Ad. has his eye on the Salisbury Ad-der, and as he intends shortly, to make a trip to the mountains, on a regular snake hunt, he will try and get a peep at him, and if he catches him out, it will be "pop goes the weasel, and off went his head." Ad. says that he has a natural dislike to a snake, and especially could he never bear with them, since when quite a youth, he was accustomed to hear all the little Ad's sing that mournful dirge concerning the lamentable end of Leftenant Carter's only son:

In Springfield mourning there did dwell
A lovely youth, as I've been told;
A lovely youth high 21—
Leftenant Carter's only son.

Now this young man one day did go
Down to the meadow for to mow;
And as he mowed a bite did feel—
A pining serpent chaw his heel.

So the young man gave up the ghost,
And to Abraham's bosom he went post,
Crying, as along he went,
"Cruel, cruel sar-jent!"

Dr. Rufus K. Speed.

We call attention to the very able and argumentative speech, of Dr. Rufus K. Speed. Dr. Speed is an elector for the State at large, and we are glad to understand, that he is at work and doing efficient service for his party and for the country. Mr. Speed's example is worthy of all imitation, and we hope that every elector in the State, will feel it his duty to go to work. We hope that before the August election Mr. Speed will find it convenient to visit the middle and Western sections of the State. He will receive a hearty welcome, and an attentive hearing.

We hope our Western friends, will read this speech of Dr. Speed, and learn what an Eastern Whig says of ad valorem, and how this matter is understood in the East.

The Ad for Twenty Cents.

The success of the "Ad" has been far beyond our expectation, and the demand instead of diminishing, seems to be on the increase. Of the 4th issue, we printed about 5500 copies. It is already exhausted, and we are not able to supply any more back numbers. New subscribers commencing with this the 5th number, will receive the "Ad" at twenty cents. Several large clubs are on hand, just received, to which we cannot supply back numbers; we will have

to commence them with this number. As the price is reduced there will be more papers due these clubs than they expected,—so that after the list of names accompanying the money sent is supplied, there will be several papers still due. If the getters up of the clubs will direct us to whom to send these papers we will do so with pleasure.

THE NORTHAMPTON DEMOCRACY.

The *Albion Standard*, gives a very amusing description of the grand row, of the Northampton Democracy, in their Convention to nominate candidates for the Legislature. It appears that Gen. Thos. J. Person, an old liner, was nominated for the Senate, and for the Commons, Gen. M. W. Ransom *Renegade*, and M. W. Smallwood, old liner. Mr. Person declined to accept; Mr. Ransom accepted, but Mr. Smallwood emphatically declined. Mr. H. K. Burgyne, a renegade Know Nothing, then in place of Mr. Smallwood nominated Wm. W. Peebles, another renegade Know Nothing. At this stage of the game, Gen. Person took the stand, and denounced renegades in the hottest sort of terms, and nominated W. M. Crocker, an old liner. He deprecated the practice of the Democratic party in nominating renegade Whigs and renegade Know Nothings over old line Democrats who had worked in the party for life, in adversity as well as in prosperity, and declared that he would not vote for or support any renegade who had all his life done all he could against the Democratic party, and who had never seen any fault in the Know Nothing or Whig party, until he found that these parties had not the power to put him in office, and then found it very convenient to crawl over to the Democratic party and monopolize all the offices. Great confusion, and the wildest excitement ensued. A Mr. Gatling was also nominated. An effort was made to decide the question by each candidate taking his position, and then for all his friends to rush to him—this plan failed. It was then tried to decide it by holding up hands, but this also failed; for some would hold up both hands, and in the noise and confusion, it was impossible to discern a better than the right and left hand. At last it was decided by ballot, when Peebles, the renegade Know Nothing received the nomination by a large majority, beating Crocker, 34 votes. Crocker received 19—Gatling 18.

The Ellis and Wilson Quarrel.

Gov. Ellis, having abused Mr. Frank I. Wilson, and the Working Men through the columns of the Democratic Press seems determined, that Mr. Wilson shall not have a hearing, and has closed the columns of the Press against him.

In the Press of June the 2nd appeared the following:

RALEIGH, June 2nd, 1860.
GENTLEMEN.—Having heard the conversation in the Raleigh Register, alluded to by Governor Ellis in his letter of the 5th May, addressed to F. I. Wilson, Esq., and read out to by Mr. Wilson in his card, published in the Raleigh Register of the 2nd inst. I consider it due to myself and to Gov. Ellis to give the language used by Mr. Wilson on that occasion. In the course of conversation Mr. Wilson, after saying that he had retired from the position of an editor, remarked, "I shan't turn my finger this summer to aid in the election of any one." These are, I think, his exact words. Mr. W. also remarked, that on occasion, that he might Mr. Pool would be elected. I do not desire to engage in any thing like a political controversy, but having mentioned the matter to Gov. Ellis, I deem it my duty to publicly state the facts of the case. In this statement I am sustained by a young gentleman who speaks for himself.

W. R. RICHARDSON.

In reply Mr. Wilson addressed a card to the Editors of the Press, requesting its publication. The Editors refused to publish it. Mr. Wilson then had it published in the Register. The card is as follows:

RALEIGH, N. C., June 6th, 1860.

GENTLEMEN.—As you have published the certificate of W. R. Richardson, Esq., I hope you will do me the justice to insert the following:

Mr. Richardson says, "I shan't turn my finger this summer to aid in the election of any one."

Gov. Ellis, that "rumor," brought to his ears the following:

"I, (1) stated in Mr. Brogden's office, that the result would not turn my finger over to effect the result between Mr. Pool and myself—that we would be beaten."

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Hon. Edward Everett.

The following amusing anecdote occurred, during the delivery of Mr. Badgers speech, in Raleigh, a few days since. We quote from the speech as published in the Register.

In reference to the candidate for the Vice Presidency of the Constitutional Union Party, who is all this broad land will find an unexceptionable man, Mr. Badger said: "True, he expected shortly to hear that he was a robber, a burglar or something of the sort, (laughter) but where is a man of a pure and unimpeachable character, or one more unexceptionable in every respect? The very moment that Massachusetts became Abolitionized, they turned Mr. Everett out of the Senate, because he could not speak the voice of Massachusetts. No, Edward Everett is too honest and patriotic to sustain Abolitionists. Edward Everett was a scholar, patriot, and he liked to have said, Statesman; but somebody had told him that his young friend, the Hon. D. M. Barringer, had said in a speech a short time since that Mr. Everett was no statesman."

Mr. Barringer—The gentleman allow me to interrupt him in order to correct him? I did not say that—

Mr. Badger—No, sir I cannot give way to the gentleman.

Mr. Barringer—I saw you on the street and told you what I said.

Mr. Badger—I was just coming to that. My young friend is too impetuous. He should have more patience. When he heard that this young friend had made that remark, he began to think that possibly he might be mistaken in his estimate of Mr. Everett's state-ship, as Mr. (laughter) Minister his friend, Mr. Barringer, had never been a Minister to a foreign country, nor indeed had he ever been a Secretary of State. But the impression was pretty general throughout the country that Mr. Everett was a statesman, and he thought if he was not, it was very hard hearted in Mr. Barringer to tell on him (laughter) Mr. E. had represented his country as Minister at the Court of St. James, where he acquitted himself with singular ability, and he had been Secretary of State in which position he had displayed such ability as to command the admiration and applause of the whole country. Indeed, everybody was under the impression that Mr. Everett was a statesman, and that he was not a first-class statesman as Clay and Webster, but that he was a second-class statesman, and that he would do pretty well.

(Applause.) Clay and Webster are gone, and cannot be got back again, and he thought it would be pretty good compromise to get the man that comes next to them.—(Applause.)

Mr. Barringer—Will the gentleman excuse me. He has—

Mr. Badger—The gentleman must excuse me. I cannot give way.

Mr. Barringer—(persisting) you have not stated the conversation as it occurred between us. I said that Mr. Everett was both a scholar and a statesman, but more of a scholar than a statesman.

Mr. Badger—The gentleman must have said that in his speech, but he did not say it to me; and several gentlemen who heard his speech have told me that they did not hear him say it then. (Applause.) He said that Mr. Everett was a statesman, and that he was not a first-class statesman as Clay and Webster, but that he was a second-class statesman, and that he would do pretty well.

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(Applause.) Clay and Webster are gone, and cannot be got back again, and he thought it would be pretty good compromise to get the man that comes next to them.—(Applause.)

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Look Out! Look Out!

Gov. Ellis having, while in the East, abused the Working Men, and the people of the West generally, "worse than any body was ever abused in the Court House," the East, now that he has come West, may look out to catch it, and be abused a little of the worst, that any man ever was abused, either in or out of the Court House. The West will no longer be *Horse Leeches*; but the East will be those long necked hooked bill *Turtles*—which when they once get hold, never do let go, and whose heads will live just 19 days and 15 hours after being severed from their bodies. Oh you Eastern boys, you'll catch it now. Ye land terrapens.

Boulah Male Institute.

Rev. S. G. Mason will deliver the Annual Sermon before the students of this Institute on Wednesday, June 20th; and J. H. Mills, Esq. will deliver the Annual Address before the Parthenon Literary Society on Thursday 21st.

For the Patriot.

SLANDER EXPOSED.

The unscrupulous and spoils seeking demagogues who are advocating the re-election

QUAKER CITY Sewing Machine

with full confidence that they will give entire satisfaction. We do honestly believe that the Quaker is the most adapted to all kinds of sewing— from the coarsest muslin to the finest Swiss muslin— of any machine that has been produced, from the fact that the Quaker has two bobbins, one for the top and one for the bottom, and one hole for coarse sewing, and one hole for pressed sewing. We have sold between seven and eight thousand of these. We have sold many City machines in North Carolina, and we feel that the reputation of the Quaker City Machine is fully established. Persons wishing our machine without cost should send us \$50. The machine with cost of sale at \$65. We sell the hammers at \$5; the extra

Persons that wish any references \$160 per dozen
any quantity at a low price. The grade the
city machine, we can refer them to the
dent gentlemen in the State that are using our ma-
Send on your orders for machines. They start
promptly attended to.
may 30 1859

WALKER'S CORN HUSKER.—A
patented invention, for which we have re-
tained a Patent. A Good corn husker is a com-
long sought after by our farmers, as being so
most needed and most useful. With our new
hand can be done from thirty to thirty-five
bushels of corn per day. The stock
the most admirable condition for feeding stock,
markable for its simplicity, cheapness, and durability,
and will require but a few minutes to satisfy the
incredulous of its practical utility. This Machine
is sold at the rate of one per day. It will save
THE TEST, and go into general use upon ex-
merits.

As we are desirous of introducing it into the
States of the Union as early as possible, a rate of
MACKINAC. We have offered to them
may desire to purchase State rights. Persons of
tance desiring further particulars will please ad-
the subscriber at Greensborough, N. C.

WM. E. EDWARDS JR.

August 11, 1859.

RAIL-ROAD NOTICE!
To Country Merchants
NEW, CHEAP AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR THE
FREIGHT FOR THE INTERIOR OF N. CAROLINA.
Merchants and others about purchasing their
their supplies are requested to notice that the
completion of the North Carolina Railroad from Wil-
lston, South-Carolina, to Cheraw, the shortest, the
cheap and expeditious route from the Sea-board
been opened to them.

The Freight Comod will be sent to
North-Forest-Rail-Road, will

commission.
No charge will be made for storage at Charles City. Goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.
A Schedule of charges for transportation of Freight will be found at the Post Office.
S. S. SOLOMON
Engineer & Superintendent
August 6th, 1858.

NEW YORK AND NORTH CAROLINA
The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad is now completed to Beaufort Harbor, (where boats load) to locate at Carolina City, for the purpose of **Forwarding and General Commission Business**, and hope by promptness and security to merit your patronage. We support the Agent of **Murray's Line of Railroad Packets**, to CAROLINA and MOREHEAD every effort will be made to make this the cheapest most expeditious route to New York. Vessels loaded and discharged at my Warehouse, (at Road Water), and thereby save CARTAGE and THERAGE. Particular attention will be given to orders, and to the sale and shipment of Produce.

WILLIAM B. GARDNER
All shipments of Produce to the State of New York, will be forwarded free of Commission.
Carolina City, N. C. July, 1858—995 ft.

THRUSHING MACHINES.—The subscriber is Agent for the sale of WHEELER, M'ILROY & Co's PATENT THRUSHING MACHINES, which have given universal satisfaction wherever they are warranted, when sold, to give satisfaction, sale.
A one-horse Machine will thresh and separate wheat from straw, 125 to 150 bushels of wheat, horse, 200 to 250 bushels. A two-horse, and a three-horse, will thresh and clean wheat, 200 to 250 bushels per day.
Machines will be delivered in Fayetteville, through any point on the North Carolina Railroad.
Persons desirous to have Thrashing Machines for the approaching Harvest, should order early as they get them in time.
For further information, address the subscriber's Store, Randolph county, N. C.
2nd 77mar9

NEW FIRM AND New Goods.
The undersigned give general notice that they have moved to the new store in the building in store ready for inspection, one of the best and most complete in the city.
J. B. BROWN

place before, to which the attention of buyers
beast, assuring them that they shall be dealt at
reasonable terms as any house in the same
country. Country produce taken in exchange
Goods at customary prices. Old cloths are
wanted. Bring these articles on Friday
B. N. Smith,
Centre, N. C. March 17, 1860.

Settle Up!—The undersigned wishes to do
business as soon as possible, and all those indebt-
ed will please call soon and make settlement.
I am at Mr. May, otherwise they may have to pay
later.
B. N. Smith,
mar 23

BOOTS AND SHOES.—JAMES B. HAY
has removed his Shoe and Shoe Shop
on South Elm Street, one door North of
Bank, and nearly opposite Sloan's Store, and
Shoes of a superior quality and latest fash-
ion has been selected. He wants no work-
rials used shall be as good as can be found;
North or South.

Orders for Double Water-Proof, and Patent
perfectly filled. He solicits a call from all
persons who trade generally. He hopes that he
promptly and close attention will ensure satis-
faction. Greenboro', Jan 27, 1860

OTTO HUBER, JEWELLER.
C WATCH-MAKER. West Market, Grand
N. C., has on hand and is receiving applica-
selected stock of fine and fashionable Jewe-
lry, and watches. Goods might be found more
efficient sets of coral Jewelry.

He has also a stock of fine Gold and Silver
All repairing done in the BEST MANNER, re-
warranted. All persons purchasing Jewe-
lry, watches, &c. must first see him, so that he
confident that he can sell as good, bargains as
bought in this market.

August 1st, 1858.

C. M. & G. LINES, Manufc'rs and
SILVER IN HEAVY GAUGE, various styles
AND BRASS, GENTS NEARLY ALL THE
GANS, AND OXFORD TIES, at wholesale and
Thomasville, N. C.

Particular attention paid to double-soled shoes
negro wear, which are warranted to go equal
any other shoe made.

The patrons of the Southern people are solicited to this HOME ESTABLISHMENT, assurance that every thing sold by us shall be of quality, and at a MODERATE PRICE.

mar-23

DRIY GOODS.

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO.,
No. 78 and 80, Sycamore Street,
Petersburgh, Va.
IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS

In British, French & American Dry Goods Our Stock of Spring and Summer Goods has been selected with great care, and surpasses in STYLE and QUALITY any previous season, and a choice selection of FOREIGN GOODS for importation, and full lines of all the NEWEST styles, adapted to the VIRGINIA NORTH CAROLINA and TENNESSEE TRADE. We pledge ourselves to use every effort to please and build up a

SOUTHERN HOME MARKET

by keeping at all times a LARGE and complete Stock at the LOWEST market prices. Foreign Goods Imported promptly and faithfully.

mar-26 yard

1860. SPRING & SUMMER
ELETT & WEISBERG
Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers
in
HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS.
No 167 Main Street, opposite Exchange Bank.
RICHMOND, VA.

HAVING made extensive preparations for catering to the merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, at prices which will insure a sale, the largest and most complete stock of *Summer Goods* ever got up in this country for quality, variety and *elegance*, cannot fail to attract All they ask is a look before purchasing. Give Orders strictly and promptly attended to. FRANK J. L. HUTCHINSON (formerly of Richmond, Va.) is interested in our business, and will devote to it his valuable services.

ly7mar16 ELETT & WEISBERG

FINE Carpeting,—imported from England.
Tapestry, Brussels, Rugs, etc.
March-1860. R. G. LINCOLN