

that which would appear to be the last grand  
 of Wood, Ohio, on his way to  
 1853, speaks thus of what he  
 Jamaica:  
 by plantations—the buildings dilapidated  
 engaged in half-work, and apparently  
 in a state of decay, and without  
 luxurious and flourishing. Slavery  
 is liberated, they have become indolent  
 and dishonest. They are a rude, beastly set  
 and without any other qualities, as filthy  
 as I, and I believe worse.  
 says, also, on the same subject:  
 of degradation to which the negro popula-  
 are told, is not, indescribable."  
 but a few extracts from the vast  
 among which all candid men have  
 and to connect on this subject; and  
 the connected pursuit of my sub-  
 have induced me to waste time  
 in the utter degradation of  
 communities.  
 one of removing and colonizing  
 people is so utterly absurd in  
 it needs only to be suggested to  
 entire impracticability. Amalgam-  
 notions, that even the mind of a  
 in disgust and loathing from the  
 intermingling the quick and jeal-  
 the European with the putrid  
 African barbarism. What, then,  
 ought to be done with our slaves?  
 as a slave where he knows—in ser-  
 vitude rest of the slave imperative.  
 The interest of the master,  
 States, of the world, nay, of  
 God, says, keep the slave in his  
 great him humanely, teach him  
 industry, care for him in sickness  
 and make his bondage light as may  
 ever all keep him a slave and in  
 duration; for that is his normal  
 condition. In your common sense  
 of interest of himself or his fol-  
 low is not the language of politi-  
 cians and true philanthropy, if this  
 then are my most ardent convic-  
 tions most generous impulses of my  
 allow and false delusions; and I  
 enlightened, as one who would  
 rise above all the surroundings  
 and section to view this great  
 evil by the pure and unflinching  
 light.  
 our circumstances, and such  
 know, and to be warned, that  
 know more than pecuniary interest  
 is to that institution. It is not,  
 indeed tauntingly told, a desire for  
 conversion to physical labor, that  
 of any interference with  
 the principle is more deeply sen-  
 sible of your sense of justice and  
 of interest of the very founda-  
 tion of our fortunes, and, to a  
 very extent, the personal safety  
 of mankind to make us defend it to  
 humanity. And neither considera-  
 Federal Union, nor any other  
 law us to permit any direct in-  
 terference of our rights in this respect.  
 to be lulled to sleep, and our  
 as to the purposes of the  
 by oft-repeated assertions of  
 that we are to be free to do as we  
 like in the State. You say, again,  
 intend to prevent its exten-  
 Territories; and you complain  
 when will justly continue to  
 with it inside the States. Mr.  
 is recent apople, says:  
 capital States [by which he is sup-  
 posing the States] do not practically distinguish  
 and constitutional resistance to the  
 rights of the States have been re-  
 sisted, and the States have been  
 it against aggression against slavery  
 he ex. Bal. Stat. 4"  
 and has laid it down recently,  
 general principles of the Repub-  
 lic that there shall be no inter-  
 ference inside the States. I con-  
 tend that to prohibit slavery in all  
 the States of Congress, or to re-  
 quire the States to abolish slavery  
 would be a direct and unequivocal  
 act, about which common sense  
 is in no sort of doubt. In the first  
 place, it materially impairs the value  
 of the territory, namely my power to re-  
 ceive fully to make it no longer  
 when I take it into what Mr.  
 acknowledges to be "the  
 city." If your shores and out-  
 were prohibited by Congress  
 of the South, the value of the  
 would be more woefully, and would  
 it as an interference with the  
 and place, by surrounding the  
 with free territory and building  
 an impassable wall, you would  
 force the abolition of slavery. You  
 could become so dense, and our  
 resources, that we could not live;  
 could deprecate to nothing, and  
 be able to keep them. Do you  
 think the South, then, what is  
 at desires to take a certain city  
 too strong to be won, but strong  
 with his army before it, draws  
 cannibalism, cuts off its sup-  
 plies, smothering all communication,  
 to do their work. Thus he says,  
 armed to there; I am not going  
 with conventional affairs; I have  
 to do that; in fact, one of the raucous  
 of my camp is, no interference with  
 the rights of this city, my only in-  
 terest is that you shall not, as you  
 call people," You think of the  
 a protestations would soon find  
 national and ruined. You are inter-  
 fering with our rights in the most danger-  
 ous manner by thus seeking to violate our  
 and plainest principles of jus-  
 tice—that you cannot do in-  
 deed, which you are forbidden to do  
 by the States of the nation, speaking  
 Representatives by a majority of  
 North and South, affirmed this  
 of the New Hampshire and a sec-  
 tion on this subject, the third of  
 North—  
 Congress has no right to do that indirectly  
 do directly; and that the agitation  
 of slavery in the District of Columbia  
 as a means, and with the view of dis-  
 proving that Institution in the severe  
 and the rights of the States, and  
 an abridgement of the rights of the States,  
 in breach of the public faith upon which  
 rests the Confederacy."  
 is resolution the year were 184



You talk now of forbearing to interfere with slavery among us, because of the delicacy of the question and the interest in involv'd to us; but you know that your own property is still more dependent upon its existence than we are. You know that the goose which lays for you the golden egg, the goose which you profess to be unwilling to lay hands on it. You know that slave labor has built all your cities and towns, has erected your great warehouse, freights your rich nation with wealth and happiness throughout all the blessed islands of the sea and England. You know that the skirt you wear, when you stand up to denounce the slaveholder; the sugar that sweetens your wine when you sit down to the evening and morning meal—nay, the very paper on which you are now reading these words, the very ink with which you are writing them, the cotton that is the South, are the products of slave labor. You know not only thus grow rich upon what you owe to an iniquity but owe your positions in the Hall to the prejudice which you feed

and with Gov. Reid, to tax property according to value, they also say, let the same tax be levied on slaves. This is the only difference between Gov. Reid and the advocates of the subject. That Gov. Reid is right in his theory they don't dispute, and if Gov. Reid is right in taxing property according to its value, it will follow as a matter of course, that slaves should be taxed in the same way—for if property is to be taxed according to value, for the support of the Government, it is not monstrous, that the most valuable and productive property in the State, should be exempt from taxation, while the whole burden thrown upon those species of property, which are almost valueless. The idea is absurd and ridiculous, that its advocates are to present the question fairly, and discuss it upon its merits, but, on the contrary, they are to employ all their endeavor, by false issues and false pretences, to create the prejudices of the people, and instead of appealing to their reason and their judgment, fall back upon the tricks of the demagogue.

Gov. Reid proposed an ad valorem tax upon property, and a flat tax upon nothing of taxation except slaves. But when the slaves desire to be taxed, thus, the slave property of the State

**PERSONAL.**

It is seldom that we trouble our readers with apologies, but we will assure them that their kindness and indulgence, in overlooking many faults and short comings on our part: but as the issue of last week, was so badly treated, we feel called upon to state the reasons, with assurance, that every possible care shall be taken to prevent a similar mishap. We use a Power Press, and rollers which we use in cold weather, or winter season, will not answer for summer use. We have made and prepared a new set of rollers, suitable for the season.

It is very annoying we know, to our subscribers, to read a paper which they cannot, without great dissatisfaction, but we can assure them, that it is much more annoying to us, when any accident compels us to throw out such papers; and we sincerely hope, that such

Mr. Menden opened to ad valorem "as a body might think." But they only opposed it because it was a taxing measure, and they had not the honor of originating it. They were in favor of "Equal taxation as far as the Constitution would allow," that is, on every thing but negroes, but woefully opposed to ad valorem. He was twice called down, the other twelfth time. Mr. B. took about an hour's remarks were rather abruptly broken off by the impatience of the Court; but David tried enough, to convince him that ad valorem is right. Finally let the State initiate her example in August, and let Carolina will not only have ad valorem, but every other Whig measure. David is up and at work, and will make her mark in August next.

In motion, the proceedings were ordered to be sent to the Greensboro Patriot, Watchman, Iredell Express, Salem Press, for publication.

The meeting then adjourned.

SAM'L A. HOBSON, Clerk.

we be decorated can be obtained very cheap.

Gov. Ellis then said something about Seard and the Republicans using the general waddle of Locomotion orators upon this subject. We will do Governor Ellis the justice to say that his speech was an ingenious one and utterly devoid of either eloquence or armchairs force and he entirely failed to do his party friends.

Mr. Pool then arose to reply, and was greeted with loud and rapturous applause.

MR. POOL'S REPLY.

Mr. Pool commenced by stating, that it was at the first time he had appeared before the people of Gates county, but that he had hereinafter appeared before them, advocating the same cause, but that now he was a solid and a true man.

He proposes to discriminate in favor of nothing, as being in favor of taxing the family Bible, the medicine administered to the sick, the cradle, tin cups etc. He was surprised at the Governor, or any man, who was able to read, should make such a charge, and that the Wigwag platform provided for no discrimination in favor of anything. He would all the Governor's attention to that part of the opposition platform which the Governor had taken such particular pains not to touch. It was in the following words "with power to discriminate only in favor of the native products of our state and the industrial pursuits of her citizens." This provision was licent to exempt from taxation all those little articles of household and kitchen furniture which are necessary to set up a man in his industrial pursuits, but the Governor had

to do, whatever he could, for the better  
and development of every section of the  
east and west North and South as far as  
resources and financial condition of the  
would permit, that such was the plan  
of his yarty and such was his plan  
and that he should stand or fall by it.  
That he would take this occasion to  
to the face of his eastern friends and  
sponsors that if elected Governor of North  
Carolina he would not be the Governor of  
the east nor of the west, but of the whole  
State and would do what he could for the  
prosperity and happiness of all. They he should  
make the same positions east and west, as  
he called upon the Governor to tell the  
people when we get among them the  
positions that had not been taken by us here  
war.



**HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER**  
For the cure of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Lascy, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious complaint arising from a morbid action of the Stomach or Bowels, such as Bilious Colic, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Cramps, Diarrhoea, Colic, Cholera Morbus, &c.

In view of the fact that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions of the system, it is not surprising that a little knowledge of the value of this Bitter will be as soon to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of good tonic secure permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certain, that the system be brought back to its normal state, which will produce a natural state of the system, and the least hazard of vital strength and life. For this end Dr Hostetter has introduced to this country a preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTER, which at this day is not a new medicine, but

to all who have used it. Bitter Tonic is fully upon the stomachs, bowels, and liver, restores to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enables the system to triumph over Diarrhea, dysentery, cholera, so generally contracted by the tropics, principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. Dysentery, a disease which is probably more prevalent in the tropics than in any other country, is the cause of which may always be ascribed to the derangements of the digestive organs, can be cured without fail by using **HOTTESTER'S STOMACH BITTER** in a few days. **Hottester's Bitter** is a medicine which every physician will recommend. For this disease every one who has used it will testify to its efficacy. Why not use an article known to be infallible? Every country has their Bitters as a preventative of disease, strengthening of the system in general, and among them is the most reliable. To find a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this Bitter is obtained, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to advance the destiny of this great prepa-

**FEVER AND AGUE.**

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its relentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to mere shadow in the short space of time, and rendering him physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of **HOSSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTER.** Furs any of the above-named diseases cannot be cured when exposed to any ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitter is used as per directions. And as it neither creates nor disturbs the palate, and rendering unnecessary any change of diet, it is a most valuable remedy, which, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion, the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure.

**For Persons in Advanced Years.**

Who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and infirm body, these Bitters are a veritable tonic, and restore the system to its normal condition, and give a new vigour of strength and view, and hence only to be used by the aged.

be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, the Bitters are indispensable, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the child. Soothe her nerves, strengthen her system, and here is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, enters in needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the system. Ladies should by all means try this remedy in all cases of debility, and before so doing, as your physician will advise, to be sure to get the right values of the bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

**CAUTION.**—We caution the public against using any cheap imitations or counterfeit bottles, but ask for **HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS**, and see that each bottle has the words "**Dr. J. Hostetter, Stomach Bitters**" blown on the side of the bottle, stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe the signature and name of the proprietor.

Prepared and sold by **Hostetter & Smith**, Pittsburg, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany.

SCOVILL & Mead,  
NEW ORLEANS, LA.  
Wholesale Agents.  
For Sale by **Porter & Gorrell**, Greenboro  
N.C. July 14, 1859. 44 ly

**A. P. Sperry, of North Carolina**, with  
GRAYDON, McCHERRY & CO, importers and  
wholesale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods,  
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Place (will remove in July next to the Appleton build-  
ings, Broadway, New York).

Our stock will be complete by the 1st February, under  
the supervision of our Mr. McCarty (recently  
Sperry's & McCherry, Charleston, S. C.) will em-  
brace every description of goods in our line, adapted to  
the Southern and South-Western trade.

Merchants visiting New York are respectfully in-  
vited to give us a call. fehtly-ly

**LIGHTNING RODS.**—I shall keep constant-  
ly on hand, a large supply of Lightning Rods,  
my own manufacture, of the most improved style.

**VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.**—The subscriber has determined to remove to Pittsburgh, offers for sale his **Valuable Plantation**, situated three-and-a-half miles North East of Greensborough, and one mile from Buffalo Church, containing 232 acres, well improved with a good and valuable **Peach** orchard, persons desiring of purchasing are referred to James Sloan, Esq., of Greensborough, **CYRUS K. CALDWELL.**

September 29, 1850. 55 H.

**LININGTON JEWELRY STORE.**—The subscriber has on hand the fine GOLD LEVER WATCHES manufactured by Johnson, Smith, and Dixon of London. Also, the Silver Lever and common Virge Watch, with a variety of JEWELRY of all descriptions. All of which will be sold low for cash. Watches of all descriptions repaired. 114 **GEORGE HILEY.**

**AT CASH FOR CASH.**—The subscriber has  
ing toward the entire interest of J. A. AMIS in  
a firm of COLE & AMIS, now offers his entire  
**STOCK OF DRY GOODS**  
**AT CASH FOR CASH.** All persons indebted to  
firm of Cole & Amis must come and settle, as the bond  
will be closed. (77618) B. L. COLE.

**WINE DRAGON.**  
ARCH STREET ABOVE THIRD,  
**Philadelphia.**  
Terms—\$1.50 per day.

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

Its situation being but a few steps from the principal  
venues of trade, offers inducements to those on busi  
ness; while to those in search of pleasure, the ex  
tremely passing and repassing rail way cars and the  
nearness of the city and the pleasant view of the city

The Proprietor gives assurance that **The Union** shall be kept with such character as will meet public approbation, and attend respectfully solicit **SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**

August 18, 1859.

**WILL. L. SCOTT**  
Proprietor  
49 ly

**SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AT LAW.**  
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Will attend the Court, at Guilford, Alamo, Rio  
Rafael, Davidson, Forsyth and Rockingham. All at-  
tended to them for collection, will receive prom-  
pt attention. Office on New Street, fourth door from  
Lindley's corner.

**J. S. JENNINGS & CO., LAND AGENTS.**  
We have five acres land, located in  
Warrants, make investments in capital at Western  
rates, pay taxes, and transact a general real estate  
business.

**SAMUEL G. THOMAS** has removed his **HARNESS SHOP** to the rooms recently occupied by **W. M. WALKER, Esq.**, between **N. 7th** and **Lincoln** Sts., and immediately adjacent to the **Country Store**, and immediately adjacent to the **Country Store**, where he will be pleased to receive calls from his friends and the general public. It is his intention to keep constantly on hand a **GOOD ASSORTMENT OF HARNESS**, and other articles in his line, which will be pleased to sell on reasonable terms.

**JANUARY 20, 1879.** 1917

**FALL FASHIONS—Mrs. Sarah Adams** will open on Saturday the 8th inst., her large and elegant **Millinery**, **Ribbons**, **Fur**, **Shoes**, &c., which for cheapness and beauty, will not be surpassed in this or any other market.

Bonnets from **FIFTY** CENTS to **TWENTY** DOL. LA

Give her all.      October 4, 1859.      In yr

**JAMES E. THOM** having turned his attn to  
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully  
solicits the public patronage.  
Greensborough, October, 1859.      57 H

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