

THE PATRIOT.

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

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

Friday, June 8, 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 7th,	14th, Winston, Forsythe.
Thursday, " 8th,	14th, Yadkinville, Yadkin.
Friday, " 9th,	15th, Dobson, Surry.
Saturday, " 10th,	16th, Gap 1st, Alleghany.
Sunday, " 11th,	18th, Jefferson, Ashe.
Monday, " 12th,	20th, Wilkesboro, Wilkes.
Tuesday, " 13th,	22nd, Lenoir, Caldwell.
Wednesday, " 14th,	23rd, Morganton, Burke.
Thursday, " 15th,	25th, Marion, McDowell.

A TRICK OF THE ENEMY.

The opponents of ad valorem or equal taxation, fully aware that they cannot successfully meet the merits of the question, because of its equality and fairness, have resorted to every ingenuitous and conceivable trick, to mislead and deceive the people. One of the latest catches of these demagogues, is an attempt to work upon the prejudices of those men who are 45 years old, and are consequently exempt from a poll tax, and whose property now consists of such articles as pay no tax under our present revenue law, telling them that an alteration of the Constitution will subject their horses and cows to a tax.

Now, these demagogues know better, and they will find themselves sadly mistaken, if they think that to impose upon the intelligent citizens of North Carolina. In the first place, every man who has a knowledge of our Constitution as it now stands, knows that the Legislature can now, if it saw proper, and without any alteration of the Constitution, tax every horse, cow, pig, and sheep, and every other species of property in the State, except negroes, according to their real value, and that the only thing that an alteration of the Constitution can or will effect, is the negro. Should the Constitution be altered, it will give the Legislature no more power to tax any species of property, than it has now, except the power to make negroes pay their fair and equal portion of the taxes.

Let the poor men of the country, who only own a few horses and cows, hogs and sheep, with a little household furniture, and who live on rented land, and who now pay no tax, consider a few things.

It is well known that every succeeding Legislature for the last ten years, have racked their brains in hunting up articles to tax, so as to raise a sufficient revenue to pay our largely increased debt. In the first place, every article of luxury, and every amusement which seemed to have an immoral tendency, was seized upon—to this, nobody objected, but the tax on these things, have gone to the utmost degree, for if they are taxed any higher, it will amount to a prohibition, and thus the tax from this source, instead of being increased, will be entirely cut off. The next thing seized upon, was the merchant, the professional man, and the day laborer; for it was said that the farming interest must not be touched until the last resort. But the debts still increased, and something else had to be seized upon.

Well, every conceivable article that would bear tax, had already been laid hold of. What then, was to be done? There was no help for it—the land had to bear the burden. It is true, they said, that the land was already taxed too high, and paid more than its fair and equal portion—but Free Suffrage has thrown off all the restrictions with which it was formerly guarded, and we will pile the taxes upon it. And it was accordingly so done. But there is a limit to all things. You can't tax the land any higher, it won't bear it. But the debts are still increasing. We must have more revenue. Where is it to come from? Every thing is now taxed, except horses, hogs, sheep, cattle, and household furniture. Must this also be taxed?—That it will have to be taxed, unless something else is found as a substitute, there is no sort of doubt. Gov. Reid admitted this, when in his message of 1852-3, he proposed an ad valorem tax—and said that the only fair and just way to bear the burdens of Government was to tax every man's estate according to value. The democrats in their platform, adopted at their last State Convention, admit this, when they say that in framing a revenue law, every species of property should be so taxed, as nearly as possible, to bear its equal burden of the expenses of the Government. Every species of property, includes the horses, cattle, and household furniture of the poor man, who lives on rented land, and now pays no tax. But, say the Whigs, it is true, as you say, that our public debt is so large, that it is not only necessary, but also fair and equal, that every species of property should pay a tax—but in order to discriminate in favor of the native products of the soil and the industrial pursuits of our citizens, and to make the tax bear as light as possible, on the horses, hogs, cows, and other articles of property of the poor men who live on rented land—we have found a substitute, a large and valuable and most productive species of property which now pays scarcely any tax, and a large portion of it, no tax at all. We propose to tax negroes according to value—do this, and we can then lower the tax on land—and should it ever be necessary to tax horses and cows, the tax will then be so small, that no one, not even the poorest man will feel it. Do this, and a tax of 10 cents on the \$100 will raise a sufficient

amount of revenue. And then, if horses and cows should be taxed, the tax on a horse worth \$100, will only be 10 cents, and on a cow worth \$50, only five cents; and on a horse worth \$20, two cents; on a cow worth \$10, one cent; on a hog worth \$5, just half a cent—while it would take 1000 chickens to be worth enough to be taxed 10 cents. The Whigs say, lay more tax on the negroes, and not pile it up on the poor man's horses, cows, hogs, sheep and poultry, as you will be compelled to do, unless you alter the Constitution and make the negroes subject to an ad valorem tax. But the Democracy say no—you must not touch the negroes. If you go to taxing the negroes, the rich will get mad.

Now, will our friends, the poor men, just look at these things. A certain amount of money has to be raised every year by taxation—to do this, the Democracy say, and Gov. Reid said every species of property should be taxed so as to make the burdens of Government bear equally upon all, as near as possible. The Whigs say that is right, but you can't do this, unless you alter the Constitution, and bring in the negroes—that an ad valorem tax as proposed by Gov. Reid, and the Democracy, would bear too heavy on the property of the poor men—their horses and cows—and too lightly on the property of the rich—their slaves. But let us bring in the negroes, say the Whigs, and then the burden will be light upon all. But Democracy say no—you mustn't, you shan't touch the negroes.

Will the people consider these things, and then say who are the friends of the poor man. Is it the Democrats, or is it the Whigs?

INGENUOUSLY PUT UP.

Gov. Ellis having, through an editorial written by himself, and which appeared in the Democratic Press, hit Mr. Frank I. Wilson some pretty hard licks, Mr. Wilson called upon the Governor for an explanation. Mr. Wilson denied having sent out any of the working men's address, but admitted that he had sent some 200 copies of his own address to Wilmington. Gov. Ellis replied—"I have no objection to the circulation of your speech; that is a mere defense of the association, and is not calculated to harm me. It is the address written by Mr. Busbee, of which I complain, and which is calculated to harm me, for it is very ingeniously drawn up; and I found it every where I went, or nearly so."

After the above conversation, Mr. Wilson seems to have been satisfied, and would have said nothing, if the Governor had remained silent. Whether Mr. Wilson felt complimented by what the Governor said, we can't say. It strikes us, however, as rather an equivocal compliment. You may circulate as many of your speeches as you please, said the Governor, for they can't do me any harm; but the working men's address is "ingeniously drawn up," and is hurting me most awfully. So it seems, that Mr. Wilson in his address, has not had sufficient ingenuity to hurt the Governor, but the ingenuity of Mr. Busbee has been too much for him—and worse than all, Mr. Busbee's address finds the Governor out, let him go where he will. Poor Ellis; it is a shame, that the working men should harass him so. He can't go anywhere, can't eat, can't sleep, or do anything, but what they are running their big, brown sun-burnt hands under his aristocratic nose. It is strange, that these working men can't learn a little manners, and not be thrusting their greasy aprons upon his Excellency at every turn. Things have come to a pretty pass, that the working men of the State should organize themselves into an association, and publish addresses, not only without the consent, but even against the known wishes of his Governorship. If such things are not stopped, it won't be long before these working men will have the presumption to make a Governor out of a printer, and then the aristocracy would be in a fix.

Mr. Wilson is willing to take an oath that the Governor did say that his (Wilson's) address was not calculated to harm him, (Ellis)—and then Mr. Wilson adds: "Suffice it to say, I thought I left the Governor satisfied, and I was disposed to be satisfied myself." We congratulate Mr. Wilson upon the fact, that after making, as he thought, a well-aimed and desperate blow at the enemies of ad valorem, he has waked up and found that he has done Ellis no harm, and is disposed to be satisfied at the discovery. Mr. Wilson certainly has the right side of the question—but he lacks ingenuity. He does his prettiest, but he can't harm anybody—and when he finds that nobody is hurt, he is disposed to be satisfied. It is a great pity that Mr. Wilson is so wanting in ingenuity.

Gov. Ellis admits that he does not distinctly recollect what he had said, for that he was "tired." Now we regret very much, that Mr. Ellis should suffer himself to get into a fret. It is bad enough for children to fret, but a fretful Governor is intolerable. They do say that Mr. Pool very often puts the Governor in a fret. Now, Little Ad never frets.

County Canvassers.

There should be in every county in the State, one or more active, intelligent, popular debaters, to explain the principles of equal taxation. All that is necessary to ensure success, is for the subject to be fully and fairly canvassed before the people; and we are gratified to see so many of the ablest men and best debaters in the State, taking the stump for ad valorem. While much can be done to bring about this great reform by the circulation of documents and papers, there are some in almost every community who can only be aroused to reflection and induced to investigate the subject for themselves, by stirring appeals to the stump—hence the necessity of having candidates possessing the ability and the disposition to canvass the several counties thoroughly.

Coble's Precinct.

At May Term of the Guilford County Court, an order was made changing the Election ground from the Slade place to the plantation of David Coble, one mile south-east of the old Slade place, on the Fayetteville road, and to be known as "the Coble Precinct."

PRIVATE INTEREST.
Sometime since, we predicted that the democratic representation in the next Legislature would be decidedly the weakest in point of ability, that had been seen for a number of years. For some cause or other, 1860 has proved to be the busiest year with the democratic politicians, ever heretofore known. In almost every county we hear of some old stager, to whom politics heretofore seemed both meat and drink, declining to run for the Legislature on account of private interest, and private business. Now whether these patriotic democrats, have for years served their country so much to the neglect of all other matters, that their private business has accumulated to such a degree, that they are about to be overwhelmed with it—or whether they have come to the conclusion, that politics is a bad business—and have concluded to let their country slide, we can't tell. We had always heretofore thought that the maxim of democracy was, "our country first"—but it seems that they have reversed the order of things—and go for private interest first, while our country seems a matter of only secondary importance. Now as these same leaders tell us that there is no chance to save the country, except by and through the democracy; and yet they have all turned their attention to private matters, to the neglect of the great interests of the country, what is to become of us? It is admitted by all that from some cause or other, the country is in a bad fix, and it is generally conceded that it has resulted from the mismanagement of the democracy—and if now these same democrats still leave us in the mud, and obstinately refuse to put their shoulders to the wheel, while they turn their attention to small private interest, there is no help but that we must go to destruction.

Now this course of the democratic leaders, who have heretofore pulled the country through so many tight places, and upon whom we relied with so much confidence in our present emergency—is not only ruinous, but it is cruel. Will not Mr. Reeves, Mr. Julius Martin, Mr. Faribault, and a number of others, be persuaded and prevailed upon, to let their private matters take care of themselves for a few months longer, and come up once more to the rescue? We can't believe that these old tried and noble-hearted patriots will stand out against the united appeal of their countrymen. Oh! Julius where art thou? Has the fiddler in the public crib give out—or hast thou concluded in thine old age to turn thy attention the raising of sheep? Ah Julius, it is pleasant, we know, after all the toils and fatigues which you have endured, and after the great sacrifices you have made for your country—to retire from the strife and turmoil of public life—to enjoy *otium cum dignitate*; and to be in a position to give utterance to the feelings of your heart—"adi profanum vulgus," to wander along the cool and refreshing streams that meander through your well cultivated fields—to gently lead your ewes, where the grass grows the tallest, or watch the jolly friskings of the lambskins while beneath the shade of some wide-spreading beech, you sit, and from reed-pipes you send forth melodious strains, sweeter than any ever struck by that good old fellow Pan. These things we know are pleasant, but then Julius, you must recollect that your country has claims, and that every good democrat is now called upon to stand to his post. Remember Julius, that for his country's good, old Cicinnatus left his oxen standing in the field, and the plough in the furrow. Oh! Julius, can you not, will you not do the same? Remember, O Julius, that it is thy country that calls; thy bleeding country that kneels at thy feet, bears to thee her pierced and wounded breast, and asks thee, begs thee, entreates thee, O Julius, to leave thy sheep, thy lambs, to the care of meaner hands,—to apply the balm and heal her bleeding wounds. O! Julius, will you not listen, will you not heed the call of your country? Can you see her prostrate lie—and knowing that no power but democracy can save her, yet raise no hand for her protection. And you, too, Mr. Faribault, what shall we say to you, who from your private interest, and induce you once more to guide the ship of state. But above all, would we urge the immortal Reeves to return. And in our anxiety, and the urgency of our appeal, we would call to our aid all the river gods—the naiads and the nymphs and all the little fishes that swim in the Yadkin. Should Messrs. Faribault, Reeves and Martin, these three great shining lights of democracy, all retire from public at once, it will be a dark time for the country. If they are determined to make their country subservient to private interest, we hope they will go one at a time, and thereby let the blow come upon us with less force. If the darkness which will certainly follow the retirement of these distinguished gentlemen, could come on gradually, we might become accustomed to it—but the sudden withdrawal of so many luminaries—will certainly produce a darkness that will be felt. Wonder if ad valorem has had any tendency to increase the private business of certain individuals?

Orange Candidates.

It is the general opinion up this way that the Democratic candidates in Orange will find "Jordan a hard road to travel," this year. They are, for the Senate, Dr. Pridgen Jones; and for the Commons, John W. Norwood and W. F. Stowd. These men will have to "face the music," however discordant the notes may be to their ears, of Josiah Turner, Jr. (who is a candidate for the Senate,) with all his talent, wit and sarcasm, together with the eloquence of Henry K. Nash, and the practical good sense of Jones Watson, who are candidates for the Commons, and who advocate the doctrine that a rich man should pay as much tax in proportion to his property as a poor man.

Death of Judge Daniel.

Judge Peter V. Daniel, of the United States Supreme Court, died at his residence in Richmond, Va., on the 31st of May, in the 75th year of his age.

JAMESTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Commencement exercises of the Jamestown Female College, came off last week. This Institution has only been in operation for one year, but its success has been such that it has already taken a stand among the first Female Seminaries of the State, and now occupies a most enviable position. It is under the charge of the Protestant Methodist Conference of this State, and is in a most prosperous condition. The Commencement exercises began on Monday the 28th of May. The examination of the different classes as we understood, were highly creditable to both pupils and teachers, and gave entire satisfaction to parents, guardians, trustees and to all who were in any way interested in the prosperity of the Institution. Professor Ray and Lady, are certainly very able and accomplished teachers, and have not only a tact of imparting information, but of securing the confidence and affections of the young ladies, who are placed under their charge.

We did not attend until Wednesday evening the 30th. We found the Chapel quite crowded, to hear the closing exercises. There were two graduates, Miss Hunt of Guilford, and Miss Torrell of Beaufort. The compositions of these two young ladies, were very well written, and much better read than is usual on such occasions—indeed the readings could not have been better—it was clear and distinct, and was heard by all. After the reading of the compositions, the diplomas, accompanied with a copy of the Holy Bible was presented by Rev. J. T. Speight. In conferring the degrees, Mr. Speight, in a few, but eloquent remarks, impressed upon the young ladies, the great duties of life—the high privileges they enjoyed, and the great responsibilities which rested upon them. After the ceremony of conferring the degrees was over, the graduating class presented Professor Ray with a beautiful silver cup, as a testimonial of their high regard. Mr. Ray responded in a speech which was both appropriate and beautiful. The address was then delivered by us, the junior—and thus closed the exercises of the evening.

At night a large crowd was again assembled to listen to the concert. It was our good fortune to be present, and we were most agreeably entertained. The young ladies acquitted themselves most admirably. Every thing passed off very pleasantly and agreeably, and if we were to judge from the countenances of those present—we should say that all were pleased, and retired to their homes not only in a good humor with themselves, but also with the young ladies, who had so successfully entertained them.

We subjoin the programme of the Concert:

My Island Home,.....	Misses Murdock, Chambliss and Field.
Honey-Suckle Glen,.....	Miss Hargrove.
A Breeze from the West,.....	Misses Hargrove & Moring.
There's a Sweet Wild Rose,.....	Misses Reece & Allen.
Dear old Scotch Lullaby,.....	Misses Robbins & Coe.
O, Whistle and I'll come to you, my lad,.....	Misses Reece & Allen.

PART II.
A Bachelor no more,..... Vocal Class. || The Bird Song,..... | Miss Perkins. |
Norma March,.....	Miss Perkins.
Les Cloches de Monastere,.....	Miss Allen.
Within a mile of Edinburg,.....	Misses Reece & Allen.
Polka,.....	Miss Reece.
Meet me by the Running Brook,.....	Misses Moring & Harris.
Vivans March,.....	Misses Torrell & Hunt.
I'm going Home,.....	Miss Reece.

JONATHAN WORTH, ESQ.

Jonathan Worth, Esq., the able and faithful Senator from Alamance and Randolph, in the last Legislature, has been nominated for re-election,—which nomination will be a source of gratification to his numerous friends in all portions of the State. There will be no Senator in the Legislature who will be more devoted to the interests of his constituents and the State at large than Jonathan Worth; or who will surpass him in practical business talent, stern integrity, and untiring industry. He is, whenever in the Legislature, emphatically a working member. We subjoin his letter accepting the nomination tendered him:

ASHEBORO, May 27th, 1860.
GENTLEMEN:—Your communication of the 25th inst., has been received, apprising me of my unanimous nomination as a candidate to represent Alamance and Randolph in the Senate of the next Legislature. I had previously seen the proceedings of a Whig meeting at Graham, on the 19th inst., in which I was recommended as a suitable person to represent this Senatorial District. According to the usage of the Whig party in these counties Alamance was entitled to the Senator. I regard the nomination, originating with Alamance, and unanimously approved by my own county, as a most gratifying endorsement of my course, as the Senator of the district in the last General Assembly; and I therefore accept the nomination, and will attend the tax-gatherings and maintain, with what ability I possess, the great and just principles for which our party contends.
To Messrs. D. Coble, J. Mc Masters, and Dr. B. A. Sellers.

We learn from the Spirit of the Age that Moses A. Bledsoe, independent democratic candidate for the Senate of Wake, addressed his fellow-citizens, at the courthouse in Raleigh on Friday night of last week. The "Age" says "the house was full to overflowing. The speech was chiefly in defence of the position he occupies, and in reference to the 'inequalities and injustice of the present revenue law,' &c., to use his own language."

Encouraging Prospects.
A friend in Craven county, writes to the Fayetteville Observer that the "good cause prospers here and in this section of the State; and from all I can learn from various portions of it, I regard it as certain that we shall succeed."

We are in the daily receipt of large numbers of letters from all parts of the State, and every letter that we have received for weeks, which gave any expression of opinion, has been encouraging to the friends of equal taxation.

More Slaves Captured.

Since the capture of the bark Wildfire, noticed in the Patriot week before last, there have been two more slaves captured, by our Navy off the coast of Cuba, viz: the bark William, with 550 negroes, and a French bark, with 500.

TURBID EDITOR.

On the 24th of April, an editorial headed "Political Societies—A falsehood corrected," appeared in the Democratic Press, in which Gov. Ellis was somewhat lauded, and certain members of the working-men's association abused. This editorial has called out Mr. Frank I. Wilson in a long card, which is published in the Register of last Saturday—the Press having refused to admit the card in its columns. From this card, it appears that Gov. Ellis, not only has the Press as his organ, but that he actually edits it. We must confess, we thought that some green hand had got hold of the editorial pen of the Press, for we thought brother Harper was too old a stager, to make so many miserable blunders, as had lately appeared in the Press; nor could we see why it was, that friend Harper should be so bitter against the poor working men of the country—and then again, we knew that friend Harper had formerly been a great friend to Mr. Bledsoe, and was the advocate of ad valorem. But we now see it all. Gov. Ellis edits the Press. Well, if the Governor wishes to edit his own organ, he can do so, but for decency sake, we hope he won't speak of himself in such high terms as he has been doing. Come, Mr. Ellis, as it is now known that you write those highfalutin articles yourself, we hope you will moderate a little, otherwise, you might become ridiculous. Better hand the quill over to brother Harper again.

And so it seems that Gov. Ellis did not miss his appointments at Wilson and Washington, on account of executive business, but he went home to abuse the working-men, and write fulsome articles about himself for the Press. Wonder how often the Governor will leave his Western campaign, to go home to edit the Press? Well, one good turn deserves another, and if Ellis has relieved Harper of his editorial labors, it is nothing but fair that Harper should enter the campaign, and stump the West with Pool, in Ellis' place. Nor have we any idea that Ellis would lose anything by this arrangement, for we know that Harper could do as well as Ellis has done.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION.

The Raleigh Register, in noticing the democratic candidates of Wake, says that E. G. Haywood, Esq., is an aristocrat. The Standard joins issue with the Register, and asserts that Mr. Haywood is not an aristocrat—for says the Standard, "an aristocrat is one who consumes, but does not produce." If the Standard's definition be correct, we can see the force of the expression made by the ragged, barefoot, and drunken loafer—when some one was saying some hard things against the aristocracy—"gentlemen" said the loafer, I have stood by and heard my country abused, and my God blasphemed; but when you allude to the aristocracy, you become personal." Now what it takes to constitute an aristocrat, and whether or not Mr. Haywood belongs to that class, are both interesting subjects—and second only in importance to the all absorbing "goose question." We are glad to see that the point has been raised, and that the discussion has fallen into such able hands. The Standard, especially should be well posted, for it is narrated that he has had many severe conflicts with the aristocracy of the State. We shall expect the Standard, in support of its side of the question, to publish a statistical table, setting forth in full—how much a man must consume, and how little produce, to entitle him to the enviable title of ARISTOCRAT.

Whether the consumption must consist altogether of solids, or of liquids—and if of both, what proportion must the liquids bear to the solids. Would Falstaff's bill of fare be a good criterion? or in other words was Falstaff an aristocrat? We have no account that he ever produced anything—and that he was an awful consumer, is well authenticated by the most incontrovertible evidence; he also associated with princes and was the chosen companion to the heir-apparent of the throne of England. Again, if the consumption necessary to make an Aristocrat, is to be nearly or altogether of liquids, the Standard will state, whether bald-face will answer, or whether it is necessary to have fine and costly imported wines; also what brand will soonest produce the aristocratic feeling. Again, if one man sets about a grog shop, and daily consumes his quart of whiskey, and another gives fine dinners to which only the wealthy are invited, and he and they together consume large quantities of fine and costly wines and brandies—which of the two will stand the highest in the scale of aristocracy. And after the Standard shall have produced its statistical table, and satisfactorily established all of the above points, we shall expect the Register to show whether Mr. Haywood comes within the rule.

We hope this question will be settled as soon as possible; for if it should be decided that Mr. Haywood is an aristocrat—and that an aristocrat is an out and out consumer, and not a producer—we hope he will confine his operations to East; or if he comes West, that he will bring along with him something to go upon; for we have in the West already a sufficient quantity of consumers. As there is some doubt, whether there ever was a real live aristocrat in the West, and as the Register asserts that Mr. Haywood is one—should he come West this summer, he will attract large crowds, and when he enters a town, he must not be surprised if the boys follow him along the streets, even as they do Dan Rice's Show.

This is a very important question, but as it is in the hands of two such old and able disputants, we shall not for the present, advance any of our own notions; and we call upon the public not to decide hastily, but wait until the matter is fully canvassed.

Mr. Everett's Acceptance.

Mr. Everett has addressed a letter to the Hon. Washington Hunt, in which he accepts the nomination to the office of Vice President, tendered him by the Baltimore Convention.

Dividend.—The bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend of five per cent.

The Granville Democracy.

The Granville Democracy seem to be in a wonderful stew—"Little Ad" has been among them, and his honest, upright, and correct deportment, together with his winning ways, have made quite an impression upon them. On the 26th of May, they met in Oxford to nominate candidates for the Legislature, the committee on nominations, reported the names of C. H. K. Taylor for the Senate, and Taz. Hargrove, Edward Lyon, and J. M. Bullock for the Commons. At this stage of the game, Mr. Thos. Venable submitted a motion that every candidate, before he was nominated, should state whether he stood fairly and squarely on the democratic platform. And now came the fluttering. Mr. Lyon said that such a resolution was unusual. Mr. Willis Jenkins said that it was calculated to produce disorganization in the democratic party—and that Mr. Venable had tried to do the same thing two years ago. Mr. Venable's motion was voted down by a large majority. Mr. Venable then introduced a resolution that the Convention endorse the platform of the late Democratic State Convention in all its parts. There was a motion to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. Venable proclaimed that the vote to lay on the table would be a test vote—the resolution was tabled by a large majority. Mr. Bullock accepted the nomination endorsing the platform. Mr. Hargrove accepted, but said nothing about the platform. Mr. Lyon declined, and said he believed almost every body was for ad valorem. Do ye hear that ye Western Democrats? Do ye hear it, Gov. Ellis? You blind spread-head Adder, you snake in the grass, fresh from some sink hole about Salisbury, do you hear it? Almost every body in Granville, one of the largest slaveholding counties in the State, are for ad valorem—so says Mr. Lyon—a good democrat. After Mr. Lyon declined, Mr. Thomas Lyon was nominated. He also declined. These Lyons' no doubt, are honest men, and came of a good stock. Then Sam'l. H. Canny was nominated—he also declined—and then as a last chance, a sort of forlorn hope, Wm. Jenkins was nominated, and two weeks granted to him to decide upon accepting. It must be an awful undertaking for a man to be a democratic candidate in Granville, that he has to consider of it two whole weeks. We hope Mr. Jenkins will weigh the matter well. We think he might accept, as there were only three nominated before him, and he is the fourth choice. Now, if he was the fifth choice, we would not blame him for declining.

So we see that in Granville, a large slaveholding county, the democracy have refused to endorse the State platform—but on the other hand, almost every body is for ad valorem. How does it happen, that there are so many co-workers with the "irrepressible conflict" men in the democratic county of Granville? Can you explain it brother Press?

Richard Smith Esq.
It will be remembered that Richard H. Smith, Esq., of Halifax county, was chairman of the committee on resolutions, at the Whig Convention which met in Raleigh on the 22nd of February last. That as a member of the Convention, he was opposed to ad valorem, and when the platform was adopted he entered his protest against that portion of it. From the following extract of an account of the discussion between Gov. Ellis and Mr. Pool, at Halifax on the 21st of May. It will be seen that he has on reflection changed his opinion.

"During the discussion allusion was made to the position of our county-man, Richard H. Smith, Esq., and upon a call from Gov. Ellis, that gentleman said, in substance, that he was delegated by his friends to attend the Opposition Convention in Raleigh, and was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions; that the subject of ad valorem was discussed before the Committee, and he opposed it with all the arguments at his command. The majority, however, were against him, and as Chairman of the Committee he drew the resolutions embodying the sense of the committee. It was adopted by the Convention. The arguments on that occasion as well as subsequent reflection, had convinced him that the principle was just, and however much it might subject him to the charge of a change of opinion, as an honest man, he was bound to avow it."

The Standard and other democratic papers, made a great noise over Mr. Smith's protest at the time. Will any of them publish what he now says? Mr. Smith, like a great many honest men, were opposed to ad valorem—simply because they had not given the subject that consideration, which its importance demanded—but since they have come to reason and reflect upon the justice and equality of the measure—they have no hesitancy in saying that it is right, and in giving it their most cordial and hearty support.

The Ad for Twenty Cents—Back Numbers.

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 first and second issues, we printed 4,000; supposing that, that would enable us to furnish back numbers to all who might subscribe. But these issues were exhausted nearly two weeks ago; and the third issue which was much larger, is nearly, and will be entirely exhausted in a few days, if subscribers continue to come in as heretofore. Of this 3rd issue we print the same number as we did of the 2nd. And all new subscribers heretofore will have to commence with the 5th number. As our object is not to make money by the "Ad"—we shall hereafter to all new subscribers commencing with the 5th number, furnish it at 20 cents—or five for one dollar. We have just heard from our engraver, and we hope by next week, to be able to commence a series of beautiful and very attractive pictures. Send on your clubs.

Why Don't He Kill Him?

The Standard's motto is, that all disorganizers must be killed; and it moreover professes to have the power to kill. According to the Standard, no one who refuses to abide the decision of a Convention, and who presumes to set up for himself, can be a Democrat. This being the case, we can't understand why the Standard is so tender with Mr. Bledsoe, and why, before this, he has not been killed and buried by the Standard. A friend suggests that the reason is because the Standard is just as much in favor of ad valorem as is Mr.

Bledsoe, but that he lacks the firmness and independence to maintain his principles, and that were it not for fear of the aristocracy, he would advocate the claims of Mr. Bledsoe. It was a terrible thing for Mr. McRae to be an independent candidate. Will the Standard please tell the difference in the case of Mr. Bledsoe, and that of McRae?

Census of 1860.
On the 1st day of June, the work of taking the seventh census of the United States was commenced. The North side of Wake county has been assigned to B. G. Graham, and the South side to P. W. Parker. We subjoin a list of the questions necessary to all heads of families to answer; and if a head of a family would prepare the answers before the Assistant Marshals come, it would frequently be a great convenience. Let the answers be prepared and left at residence, so that in case of the absence of the head of the family, when the Marshals call, no inconvenience will result therefrom. The following embrace the principal points upon which information will be required.
The age of each, sex and color whether, white, black or mulatto.
Profession, occupation or trade of each, male person over fifteen years of age.
Value of real estate owned.
Place of birth, naming the State, Territory or country.
Married within a year.
Attended school within the year.
Persons over twenty years of age that cannot read and write.
Whether deaf and dumb, blind, insane, idiotic, pauper or convict.
Name of owner, agent or manager of the farm.
Number of improved acres.
Number of unimproved acres.
Cash value of farm.
Value of farming implements and machinery.
Live stock on hand June 1st, 1860, viz: number of horses, mules, and asses, working oxen, milk cows and other cattle, swine and sheep.
Value of live stock.
Value of animals slaughtered during the year.
Produce during the year ending June 1st, viz: number of bushels of Wheat, Rye, Indian Corn, Oats, Barley, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Peas, Beans, and other crops.
Pounds of Wool and pounds of Tobacco.
Value of real-estate products in dollars.
Gallons of Wine, value of products of market garden, Butter, pounds of Cheese, tons of Hay, sheaves of Clover seed, and bushels of Grass seed, pounds of Hops, pounds of Flax, bushels of Flax seed, pounds of Maple Sugar, gallons of Molasses, pounds of Lard and Beechwood, value of home made manufactures.
Name of Corporation, Company or individual producing the annual value of \$500.
Value of business, manufactures or professions.
Capital invested in real estate and personal estate of the business.
Raw material used, including fuel, viz: quantity of wood, kind of motive power, machinery, nature or resource.
Average number of hands employed, viz: Male, Female, average monthly cost of Male labor, monthly cost of Female labor.
Annual product, viz: quantity and value of produce.
Names of every person who died during the preceding June 1, 1860 whose usual place of abode was the family, age, sex and color, whether white, black, or mulatto, married or widowed, place of birth, naming the State, Territory or country, the manner in which the person died, profession, occupation or trade, and cause of death.
For the Patriot.
District Convention.
In obedience to previous notice, and an enthusiastic meeting of the Whigs of Randolph and Alamance, was held at a private on Saturday May 26th, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Senatorial district (comprising the counties of Randolph and Alamance) in the next Legislature.
On motion of J. H. Foust, Esq., the convention was organized by calling C. E. Pett to the Chair, and appointing Thomas Holt and Daniel Coble Secretaries.
On motion of Gen. Jos. Holt, all Whigs present were admitted as delegates.
Gen. Holt moved that a committee consisting of three delegates from each county be appointed to draft resolutions for the consideration of the Convention, whereupon chairman appointed the following gentlemen:
From Randolph.—J. H. Foust, Dr. J. Sellers, Dr. J. W. Long.
From Alamance.—Dr. W. R. Denny, M. Holt, W. R. Albright.
The committee after a short absence reported the following resolutions:
Resolved, That we the Whigs of Randolph and Alamance in Convention assembled most cordially endorse the platform adopted by the Union Constitutional Convention, lately held in the city of Baltimore, and we will give our hearty support to the nomination of James A. McRae, for Governor of North Carolina, and we will give our hearty support to the nomination of James A. McRae, for Governor of North Carolina, and we will give our hearty support to the nomination of James A. McRae, for Governor of North Carolina.
Resolved, That we recognize in John Pool the ablest and most patriotic candidate for Governor of North Carolina, and we will give our hearty support to his nomination.
Resolved, That we approve of the course of James A. McRae, our representative in the last Legislature, as an evidence of our approval, and commendation as a statesman, we unanimously nominate him for re-election, as our candidate to represent us in the next Legislature, notwithstanding the alleged resolutions entered into by the Committee of Randolph and Alamance, giving alternately each of the representatives in the State Senate.
On motion of Daniel Coble the resolutions were adopted.
On motion of Dr. W. R. Denny, J. H. Foust, Dr. B. A. Sellers, and Daniel Coble were appointed a committee to inform Mr. W. R. Denny his nomination.
The people of Randolph, expressed their gratitude to J. H. Foust, for yielding the chair to the able and patriotic Mr. W. R. Denny, and for the time comes again to elect representatives to that they should choose their own men, and to Randolph and they would give their vote.
The convention was then adjourned, speeches from Dr. Sellers, W. R. Denny, and the chairman.
Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention be published in the Greensboro Patriot and Herald.
On motion the convention adjourned.
C. F. FAUCETT Chairman.
THOMAS M. HOLT, } Secretaries.
DANIEL COBLE, }
Helper's Critic.—A number of these letters were discovered passing in the mail, of the mail agent, to Jamestown Post Office, in this county, this week, and were taken up and made a bonfire of.—High Point Mail Porter.

HOTTESTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

of the cure of *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Nausea, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, or any Bilious Complaints*, producing *Cramps, Diarrhoea, Colic, Colera Morosa*, &c.

It is one of the facts that every member of the human family is more or less subjected to some of the above complaints, besides innumerable other conditions in life, for which the assistance of a little knowledge or experience, or common sense, they may be able to regulate, or correct. But in diet, and in the use of medicine, to a few there exists a dictum, and a law, which is not to be trifled with, and which is a permanent health. In order to accomplish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of the system, and hence at last, a permanent health. And Dr Hottester has introduced to this country a preparation called **HOTTESTER'S STOMACH BITTERS**, which at this day is not a new medicine, but that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The Bitters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous nature, and thus by the simple process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease. Diarrhoea, dysentery, &c., so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused principally by the change of water and diet, will be speedily regulated by the use of this preparation. Especially in cases where the system is probably overtaxed, taken in all its various forms, than any other; cause of which may always be attributed to derangement of the digestive organs, can be cured without the aid of any other medicine, by the use of the Bitters, as directed on the bottle. For this disease every physician will recommend Bitters of some kind, and they do not use an article known to be infallible? Every naturalist will tell you that the system is strengthened by strengthening of the system in general, and among them there is not to be found a more healthy people than the Germans, from whom this preparation emanated, based upon scientific experiments when have decided to discard the doctrine of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its evilness upon the body of man, reducing him to a wretched shadow in the short space of a very few days, and physically and mentally useless, can be defeated and driven from the body by the use of **HOTTESTER'S STOMACH BITTERS**. Further, any of the above mentioned diseases can be cured by the use of the Bitters in ordinary conditions producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and rendering unnecessary

For persons in Advanced Years.
 Those who are suffering from an enfeebled constitution and from biliousness, these Bitters are invaluable. They restore strength and vigor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these are indispensable, especially where the mother's constitution is debilitated to the demands of the child, consequently her strength must yield, and her babe is sore a good mother, such as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is needed to impart temporary strength, and vigor to the mother, while the child should be nursed. And for all cases of debility, and before so doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the virtues of the Bitters, will recommend their use in all cases of weakness.

CAUTION. We caution the public against using all of the many imitations, or counterfeits, but ask for the genuine Hostetter's Bitters, and observe the label on each bottle like the words "Dr J. C. Hostetter's Bitters Bitten" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe the geographical name of **Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburgh, Pa.** and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, and America and Germany.

Seovil & Mead,
 NEW ORLEANS, LA.
 Wholesale Agents,
 For Sale by **Porter & Correll,** Greensboro, N. C.

P. Sperry, of North Carolina.
 G. S. Allen, M. C. H. & Co. & Sons, New York, and Gold Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Dry Goods, &c., No. 41 Barclay street, and 36 Park street (see rem. in July note to the Appleton Intelligence), Brooklyn, New York.

Our stock will be complete by the 1st February, and under the supervision of our Mr. McCreery (recently appointed by McCreery, Charleston, S. C.) we will complete our description of goods on our line, adapted to the Northern and South-Western trade.

Merchants throughout New York are respectfully invited to give us a call. Feb-17-71

Young's Sewing and Sewing Machine.
 This Sewing Machine is so good as can be made in any factory in North Carolina, I would refer to the loving persons, who are using my machine—

N. C. T. Terry Glenn, Red Plains, Yadin Co. C.; Joseph Moody Ansonville, Anson Co. N. C.;
 C. Joseph Mohan, Mohanville, N. C.; M. L. Holmes,
 Ed Hill, N. C.; Geo. S. F. Patton, Lenoir Co.,
 Caldwell Co. N. C., and many others if required.
 ALEX. DICKSON, Manufacturer,
 Hillsboro', N. C.
 April 27 84-4-

IGNITING RODS.—I shall keep constantly
 on hand a large supply of the best improved style
 of manufacturer of the most improved style
 persons by addressing the subscriber at Rich For-
 wison county, can have their orders filled at short
 notice. (74Feb1894) J. A. KOS SULLIVAN.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE
 subscriber having determined to remove to the
 South, offers for sale his valuable North East
 of 232 acres, and one mile from Buffalo Church,
 containing 232 acres. The property is well
 improved and well watered. Persons desiring of purchasing
 referred to James Sloan Esq. of Greenwood,
 CYRUS K. CALDWELL.
 September 29, 1859. 55-11-

EXINGTON SILVER WATCHES.—THE
 subscriber has on hand the fine GOLD
 WATCHES manufactured by Johnson of Liver-
 pool, and Dixon of London. Also, the Silver Lever
 and common Virge Watch, with a variety of
 other watches. Persons desiring of purchasing
 at low for cash. Watches of all descriptions repaired.
 at GEORGE HUBB.
 1-4

AT COST FOR CASH.—The subscriber has
 bought the entire interest of J. A. AMIS in
 firm of COLB & AMIS, now offers his entire
 STOCK OF DRY GOODS
 AT COST FOR CASH. All persons desiring to be
 of Col & AMIS must come and settle, as the stock
 must be closed. (74Feb1) B. L. COLB.

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

The undersigned having purchased the interest of
 its former partner, Mr. Evans, in the above [104] En-
 could call the attention of the public to his extensive
 for those visiting Philadelphia either for business
 or pleasure.
 Its situation being but a few steps from the principal
 -vantages of trade, offers inducements to those on busi-
 ness to call on him. The paper is published weekly, and
 continually passing and repassing rail way cars and stage

close proximity, afford a pleasant resort for the mere enjoyment of half time to all places of interest in and about the city.

The Proprietor gives assurance that **The Union** will be kept up with such character as will meet public approbation, and would respectfully solicit **SOUTHERN CAROLINA PATRONAGE.**

UPTON S. NEWCOMER,
Proprietor
August 18, 1869.

WILL. L. SCOTT.
SCOTT & SCOTT, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.
GREENSBORO, N. C.

Will attend the Courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth and Rockingham. All claims entrusted to them for collection, will receive prompt attention. Office on North Street, fourth door from Lindsay's corner.

R. J. Mendenhall, LAND MANAGER.
Will select and enter Government Land, Locate Land Warrants, make investments for capitalists at Western rates, pay taxes, and transact a general real estate business, in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. Address, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

References—Hon. J. M. Morehead, George C. Mendenhall, Col. Walter Gwynn and Hon. John A. Gilmer.
May 16, 1869. 888 tr.

SAMUEL C. THOMAS has removed his **HALL-SEALS SHED** to the rooms recently occupied by **M. WALTER, Esq.,** two doors North of LINCOLN STORE, an immediately opposite the New Court House, where he will be pleased to receive call from his old friends and the public generally. It is his intention to keep constantly on hand a good assortment of—
Harnesses and other articles in his line, which he will be pleased to sell on reasonable terms.
January 20, 1869. 191f

WANTED—an active YOUNG MAN to travel the State of North Carolina, and sell the best **\$50 Sewing Machine** made. A very liberal salary will be paid. Call soon.
W. L. McCONNEL

QUAKER CITY Sewing Machines.
J. & F. GARRETT, of Greensboro, N.C.,
agents for the State of North Carolina.

expressed by the Hon. George E. Badger.—*Register.*

—♦♦♦—

Pennsylvania for Bell.—It is generally conceded in Philadelphia, that Bell and Everett will carry Pennsylvania against Seward or any other Republican who can be nominated at Chicago.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

—♦♦♦—

Familiarity is the first lesson learn from rejection, and self-distrust the first proof of our loss of having obtained knowledge of our lives.

—♦♦♦—

A feller threw the head of a goose on the stage of the Bellville theater. Corto, advancing to the front, said —“Gentlemen, if any amongst you has lost his head, do not be uneasy, for I will restore it at the conclusion the performance.”

—♦♦♦—

Another Defaulter.—The Stamp Clerk in the New York post office, following in the footsteps of Postmaster Fowler, is also a defaulter. He, however, stole but \$2,000, while Fowler got \$155,000.

be found second to none. Buyers from all sections invited to a close and rigid examination of our Stock.
No. 60 SYCAMORE STREET,
Petersburg, Va.
September 10.

A. PLUMMER, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
English and American
HARDWARE,
SADDLERY HARDWARE, AND
CARRIAGE MATERIALS,
No. 10 Bollingbrook Street.
(SIGN OF THE KEY)
NEXT DOOR TO LIBRARY HALL,
PETERSBURG, VA.
ALL GOODS SOLD AT NEW YORK PRICES.
Fall 1, 1859. 38 lyrd

promptly attended to.
apr 27

KELLOGG & YOUNG.
84-3m.

PAPER HANGINGS.
A fine assortment of Wall Papering,
Window Shades,
Fire Screens, &c., &c.
Patent Roller ends and Pulleys for Windows.
March, 1860. R. G. LINDSAY.

Hoop Skirts!—Hoop Skirts, of the best materials, from 10 cents upwards, at
82 LANDECKER & KLINE'S.

J. C. HEDGECOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Lexington, N. C. Feb. 17, 1858. 972 if.

D. A. A. HILL,
LEXINGTON, N. C.

orth or more of Dry Goods, and paying cash, shall be
 entitled to five per cent. discount.
 November, 1856. W. J. McCONNELL.
General Assortment of Hardware
 Grain and Grass Scythes, Nails, Cordage, etc.
 R. G. LINDSAY,
 Corner of Elm and Market streets.
FOR SALE.—A QUAKER CITY SEWING MA-
 CHINE.—Will be sold on accommodation terms.
 M. S. SHERWOOD.
 Apply to
Large Stock of White Lead and
 Zinc Paints, just received
 Dec 20, 1858. 16 W. J. McCONNELL.
JAMES A. LONG, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
 GREENSBORO, N. C.

rent on reasonable terms two excellent brick
wellings pleasantly located on West Market street
of the buildings contains eight large rooms with
re place in each, and all the necessary out buildings
to accommodate a large family. Apply soon.
D. F. CALDWELL.
Dec. 9 65 tf

J. D. MYERS, Commission Merchant.
OLD COUNTY BUILDING.
Newbern, N. C.
will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to
him.
December 16, 1869. lynd

JAMES E. THOM having turned his attention
to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully
solicits the public patronage.
Greensborough, October, 1869. 57 tf

HAVING made extensive preparations for the season, I am now offering to the merchants of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee, at prices which cannot be surpassed, a sale, the largest and most complete stock of *Winter and Summer Goods* ever gotten up in this market. The quality, variety and elegance, cannot be stated, but all they ask is a look before purchasing elsewhere. *Orders* received promptly attended to.
 Mr. J. L. Hutchinson, formerly of Union, Madison county, Va., is interested in our business, and will devote to it his valuable services.
 ly78mar16 ELLETT & WEISBERG
NINE Carpeting.—Ingalls, Turey & Co.
 Tapestry, Brussels, Rugs, etc.
 March, 1850. R. G. LINTSAL