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OVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

General Assembly of North Carolina mon: Elected by the universal sufa a free people, you have assembled at appainted by law, to consult togetha sommon good and to adopt such as may be demanded by the public

h your session opens amid political ratenlated to excite in every patriotpainful apprehensions for the maind existing political relations with lorate States, yet, we are surroundhome with such evidences of hapof prosperity as to impress us with a our many obligations to the Suhing who has graciousty directed our in the past, and upon whom, n.ust reliance for a safe deliverance reals that threaten the future of our

the political period embracing the our people have been signally ath physical health; the returns of ug mees of a drought that widely abors of the husbandman; the inand of our mines furnishes gratify moresumg branch of industry; the proa machinical and manufacturing pur- the public service.

need may be traced for a cause, merringly to the great system | rected by the Legislature. Improvements that has, for the been prosecuted under the pat-

works have steadily advanced anning point on the Atlantic interior of the country progress every departand opening up sources of pubheretolore slumbered at.d have continued to slumber

by the example of my predecessors, roccest to lay before you the operations erument for the political period deand respectfully to suggest the adopwh measures as, to me, the public my seem to require. More detailats than would be compatible with by the freads of the several Depart-

tion, deeming it of primary importhe condition of the finances of the

of abservance of the public faith is a ply impressed upon the minds cople of North Carolina, dly cherished because of but in all our past history that faith mublic mind forbids a doubt. lay and every contingency, the accrust on the public debt, and for the d the principal upon maturity .our examination of beginning of the present financial

400,000 orbite & Rd R. B. 36.0,000 Weblen Railroad 180,000

undorser, for the Cape Fear River on Company, and for which, she beponsible, as principal, upon the purthe property and effects of that Com-

foregoing actual indebtemployed in the construction of railroads. Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation

C A Rd R. R. Co. \$1,709,900 V C. R. R. Co., 2,870,000 West R. R. Co., 100,000 1 - D. R. Nav. Works 20,000

ing, entirely, the necessity for taxation.

The fact is an important one too, in a social Charter.

count of which, however, need not be appre- found. 000 will be required during the present and ensuing years. This sum would swell the

ury for the present and coming years. This, it will be observed embraces the interest on which will not, however, have been contracted until some time in the next year, for which reason, a deduction of several thousand dolnecessary for the one year and the same amount added to that required for the other. The receipts into the Treasury, from the or-

Total receipts for last two years To this sum should be added \$14,279 72, due from two detaulting Sheriffs, and for

The estimated receipts for the present and nsuing fiscal year, are, as I am informed by the Public Treasurer, as follows:

It thus appears that the liabilities of the State can be met without any increase of the taxes at your present session; and, indeed, that operations, will be laid before you at an early they may be reduced without detriment to day, for which occasion, I will reserve such

arged with the payment of \$170,000, of the Public Treasurer was required to deliver to ber, 1863. The present condition and prospective receipts of that Fund, as will hereafter more fully appear, will justify such a course, and I therefore recommend that be di-

ties, the State has the following stocks, and

Raleigh & Gaston R. R. stock, par value, Bonds of Wil. Ch'tte & Ru'd. R. R. Co. of Fayetle, & West. " Debr due from A. & N. C. Principal of Sinking Fund,

of the Fund at this time is \$457,040. The tollowing are its receipts for the two past fiscal years, together with the sources from whence

Receipts by dividends on N. C. R. R. stock \$220,000 Ral & Gast. " Surplus Revenue

Fund will prove fully equal to the great purpose for which it was established. After the present year its annual receipts will, probaand may possibly exceed that amount.

prudently managed, as at the present time, is to be found in the fact they are constructed mainly by slave labor; which, for all purposes the cheapest that can be employed.

the State on the 1st day of Octo- could be desired than that turnished by a com-

Our great line of road, from Beaufort Harbar to Cowana, (Duck Town,) on the Tennes-

Financially and socially this is an impor-

Railroad Company, which will not be requir- division consists in the employment of slave removed by the Legislature. ed, because of the fact, that their road will be labor where physical force rather than an ex. | The importance of such legislation will the

all probable, however, that more than \$1,500,- manufacturing skill, that go to make up the division beyond the mountains is being conpower of a State; and to that harmony of in- structed. terests, so necessary to every well organized

The State having embarked largely in works of internal improvements, their condition and prospects will furnish, doubtless, an interesting subject of your deliberations.

By virtue of an act of the Legislature, at its last Session, the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Works were purchased for the State by the Governor, at a sale directed by the first mortgage credits, for the sum of \$365,000. No purchase money was paid beyond that on debts of prior lien to those for which the State was responsible, and which were secured by a second mortgage. The amount thus paid, is \$34,730 97-100 and the amount secured by second mortgage to the State, is \$300,000, upon which \$35,385 of interest was due at the time of the sale.

Soon after the sale, the entire works and property of the Company were transferred to the State, and have been since managed by a commission, as directed by the Act. Many useful repairs have been made under the direction of this commission and the river been opened for navigation, with a minimum depth of five feet water, from Fayetteville to the Gulf, in the midst of the Coal fields, a distance of 81 miles. The navigation is temporarily suspended in consequence of an accident occasioned by a recent freshet, to which, these works will be more or less liable, until substantially rebuilt. A report from the Commission, giving a detailed account of their

pany \$100,000 in the bonds of the State, upon the opening of their work for navigation. In April 1859, I made a personal examination of that improvement throughout its entire length, and found that it afforded fair navigation for the class of vessels engaged in our inland commerce, which fact being duly certified to the Treasurer, by the Board of Internal Improvements, the bonds of the State, to the amount named, were delivered to the Company. This Canal, when fully 1,086,600 | completed, will give a depth of 8 feet water throughout; and a uniform width of 65 feet, and is destined to exert an important influence upon the commerce of a very produc-40,000 tive section of the State. Further reference 72,000 will be made to it before your session termi-

> The Favetteville and Western Railroad is is much to be desired, and I respectfully re-

tern division of the road has been completed marked beneficial consequences. from a point near Wilmington to the distance ter part of the remaing portion of the work is herewith transmitted. under contract and well advanced.

I am informed that the Company will probthings considered, such a request will present | red in its construction. high claims upon your favorable considera-

It will be recollected that the terms upon tended to this enterprise, are not so favora- present years: ble as these upon which others of our leading works of improvement have been aided. In of the capital stock has been taken by the State, and a liberal loan made afterwards, for the completion of their works; while in the By Wil. & W.11. R. R. Co. 8 see line, a distance of 560 miles, will, when case of this Company, the aid of the State Ral. & Gast. R. R. Co. 4 and completed, cost \$12,610,000. Of this line of consists of a loan of \$8000 per mile of finished road, 348 miles have been actually completed; road, secured by a mortgage on all the propof this road to the public is considered, it is apful estimates made of the cost, so that the en- prehended, that it will be difficult to discover Company paying but four per cent. dividend tire cost of the road when finished, may be a satisfactory reason for making so wide a in 1860, is to be accounted for by a change stated with almost exact certainty. On the difference between it and other words of simi- of their financial year, which embraces but other hand, we find that the Erie road, in the lar character, in dispensing the public pa- eight months of that period. State of New York, some 400 miles in length, tropage. In view of which, and the further In support of the policy here recommended cost \$32,000,000. Or differently stated, the fact that the mortgage now held by the as the proper one to be pursued towards our cost of our road will be \$22,000, while that of State will prove an ample security for the works of internal improvement, no more parisons between roads similarly situated will it will be driven to effect a loan upon second of the enterprise itself.

The first division of the Western North tant fact for us. It gives the assurance that Carolina rail road, extending from Salisbury our railroad investments will prove dividend- to Morganton, a distance of 80 miles, has been and it a balance of the appropriation paying stocks, and that the public debt, contracted for the construction of these works, mination, and the second division, from Morwill be finally liquidated thereby. I have an ganton to the western portal of the Blue Ridge only an increase of \$2,100,00 from 1815 to abiding conviction that many of the present tunnel, a distance of 40 miles, let to contract, 1850, a period of thirty-five years. From generation will live to see our public debt paid upon which the grading is now being execu- 1850 to 1860, ten years, the increase has been off by receipts from railroads, and the roads ted. From this point to the present terminus \$70,400,000. Now, it will be recollected, \$4,619,900 richer revenue to the State than has hereto-

The exception of \$1,000,000, of the amount served, will avoic all possible conflict of inter-

guarantied to the Western North Carolina esis, and enure to the advantage of all. This pose. I therefore, recommend that, they be

completed to the French Broad River, its ercise of the mental faculties are required; more fully appear, when it is borne in mind present terminus, for a sum less, by that and the assignment of that field of labor, detailed that, the second division of the road extends amount, than was originally contemplated .- manding the employment of skill and educa- to the Western portal of the Blue Ridge tun-The State is also liable, by endorsement, for ted reasoning faculties, in its profitable pur- nel and, consequently, embraces what is the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Com- suit, to the white race, where these qualities known as the mountain section, which is by pany, in the sum of \$150,000. A loss on ac- are, mainly, and almost exclusively to be far the most costly part of the work. Now, if it be required to fully complete this divishended, as the Company has ample means to The marshalling of labor upon this princi- ion, before letting the work beyond the moundischarge their debt at maturity. The pre- ple, is dictated, it is believed, by a sound pub- tains to contract, that part of the road lying cise time at which the moneys becoming due lie policy, as tending to the development of within the limits of the mountain section, the foregoing Railroad Companies, will be ap- that variety of the industrial employment, and costing some million and a half of dollars, plied for, is by no means certain; it is not at and the perfection of that mechanical and will be rendered totally useless, while the

It was originally designed to extend this road so as to form a connection with the chain of roads passing through the State of Tennessee to the Mississippi River, and the work has now progressed to that point, when sound policy indicates the propriety of locating the Western connection and allowing the company to progress with the work as rapidly as the circumstances of the Country will admit.

From the present terminus of the road. near Ashville, two routes have been surveyed to the Tennessee line and both found to be entirely practicable at comparatively a moderate cost. The one lies in almost a due west course, through the counties of Haywood, Macon, Jackson and Cherokee, terminating at Cowana (Duck Town,) and the other in a northerly direction, along the French Broad River and terminating at the Paint Rock, 46 miles below Ashville. At both of these points of termination, connections can behad with the Tennessee roads.

The selection of either one of these routes, to the exclusion of the other, would fail to accommodate a large number of our fellow-citizens residing beyond the Blue Ridge, who have heretofore cheerfully contributed their rateable part towards appropriations for the construction of roads east of the mountains, with no other advantage to themselves than the mere hope held out of their extension among them at a future day. To disappoint this reasonable expectation, now that millions have been expended to overcome the great mountain barrier, would prove a sore disappointment to them, and would, in my opinion, be a departure from a true economi-

I would, therefore, earnestly recommend, that the Western North Carolina Railro d Company, be allowed to construct their road over both the routes above designated, and that the State contribute in the same proportion as heretofore.

As every delay in forming these connections will result in injury to investsments already made, I would suggest no other restriction upon the progress of the work than a simple limitation as to the amount of money to be paid, annually, by the State; such a limitation being, in my opinion, necessary to

The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad is an unusually well constructed work and in with others of our roads, for the first few years after completion, it has, as yet yielded no dividends to the Stockholders; but the now completed, as I am informed, to the present earnings of the road, as reported to coal fields in Chatham county. A connexion me, give satisfactory assurances that it will at between that and the North Carolina Rail- an early day be classed among our dividend

This Company will, as I am informed, ask that the S ate loan of \$400,000 with the back interest, amounting to \$72,000, be converted ford Railroad is progressing satisfactorily to- into preferred stock and the road released wards completion, and promises advantages from the mortgage upon it in favor of the to the public, fully commensurate with the State. The acceding to such a proposal would gigantic character of the undertaking. The tend to facilitate the operations of the Compamany difficulties already overcome by the ny and could not result in any injury to the Company having it in charge, afford the high- State, as no reasonable doubt can exist that est evidences of the energy and enterprise of the Company would be able to pay 6 per cent. the people residing in the section of the coun- annually on such preferred stock, after the try through which it passes, and of the capa- present year. A similar policy was pursued bilities of that portion of our State. The eas- towards the North Carolina Company with

The report of the Commissioner to examof 75 miles, and the western division, from ine into the affairs of this company has been Charlotte, a distance of 25 miles. The grea- handed in within the past few days, and is

The Wilmington and Manchester road, which the State has a small interest, has as ably ask a further loan from the State, to en- yet yielded no dividends, in consequence, as able them to complete their work, and all is believed of pecuniary embarassment incur-

The condition of the other Companies, in which the State is a stockholder, will more satisfactorily appear from the following exwhich the patronage of the State has been ex hibit of dividends paid by them in the last and

> By N. C R. R. Co. 6 p. ct. on \$270,000

The fact of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad

the Erie is \$80,000 per mile. A clear profit loan hereto, ore made, and the one that will weighty argument could be offered than than on the former of \$1,550 per mile, would give probably be asked for I would respectfully, the general benefits resulting from such as a dividend of 6 per cen ., while on the latter but earnestly recommend, that such further have already been completed. These are it would require a nett profit of \$4,800 per loan as may be necessary to complete their everywhere to be witnessed, and especially mile to give the same dividend. Like com- works be made to the Company. Otherwise, in the ncreased value of real estate. The assessed value of real estate in North Carolina, never fail, it is believed, to develop the fact of mortgage, at a great sacrifice of the interests at the several periods named below, is as fol-In 1815, \$53,521,513—In 1836, \$51,021,317—In

It thus appears that from 1815 to 1836,

period of twenty years, the value of our real estate actually decreased, while there was

The fact is an important one too, in a social discharge of his duties. The retirement of the whole of the above sum will be call-the whole of the call-the call-t

rate of taxation, of \$140,400. Results like here will remove all doubt that the State los pursued a wise policy, since 1850, towards works of this character.

An increase in the value of real estate naturally accompanied by improvements in agricultural labors Among the most interesting evidences of the advance made in this branch of our industry, and of the spirit manifested in the cultivation of the soil, are the agricultural fait a w annually held in many parts of the State. These assemblies of the of the latter. eople greatly to the dissemination of

intelligence and practical information upon the subject of f ring, and it is well worthy of your consideration whether they be not deserving the pattering of the State.
Further to graph direction to individual en-

terprise, I would respectfully recommend the for the giving struction in this branch of ture of the public noney.

Since the last Session of the Legislature, our system of put to education, under the supervision of the ple and zealous Superintendent of company Schools, has been still further improved in its practical operation, and attended, page, with greater usefulness than at any former period. Under this system the means of education, in the primary branches, ar praced within the reach of every child of the sate.

There was distributed to the several counties, for school poses, by the Commissioners of the Literal Fund, in 1859, \$180,850,08, and a like amount the present year.

By virtue of a provision contained in the charter of the Resk of North Carolina, the Public Treasure, stock of that Bank, an aoperations, will be laid before you at an early day, for which occasion, I will reserve such suggestions relative to this improvement as I may deem necessary to its maintenance.

By the provisions of an Act of 1856-7, the Public Treasurer was required to deliver to the Alberton Reserve as valuable contributors to the Maintenance and the Maintenance and the Maintenance and the Maintenance and the Railroad engineer, who in conduction and the Railroad engineer, who in conduction and the Railroad engineer, whose labor is performed within doors of the Railroad engineer, whose labor is performed within doors of the Railroad engineer, who in conduction and the Railroad engineer, who in the Rail of New York and negotiated a temporary loan, in specie, soon highly favorable terms, and such as coult not have been procured otherwise than his presence there. This loan has been a hee paid off by payments made upon the lick in the Bank of the State of North Carol

A report from the Commissioners of the Literary Fund be laid before you. Our Commons thoul System was establish-

ed in the year 130), before which time there was no instruction imparted in the State at the puplic expess. After an experience of to observe the examt of the influence of this system upon the eneral interests of educathe progress many within that period is wholly attributable pour Common Schools; vet. t must be confessed that they have been mainly instrumeral in awakening among our people a lively strit on the subject of educa-

comparative Statement exhibits, with read able accuracy, the extent of that progress

Number of ma e Calleges Academies Ad select Schools, 141 Primary spools, Primary spools, of Schools and Colleges, 747 whole number of Sa

Number of School at College do at Female do at Accademie do at Primary S Most of our Caldres and High Schools have

been established, and are now under the control of the seal denominations of christians, which is a st not to be regretted, be found amond hose who are engaged in the advancement religion and morals.

Before closing with this subject, I would

of the two Millitary Inmake brief men't stitutions recent established at Charlotte and Hillsboro. Jough not so classed, they maintain a standard of education, in the branches taugh willy as high as that which obtains in our bear. Colleges. I respectfully commend these sistitutions to your favorable consideration, as worthy of the patronage of

An act of the aggislature, at its last session procure the sergies of a competant person to cent. discharge the du assigned. The importance and delicacy of soffice, cannot well be over between property employed in different ways, estimated, and he best talent should be employed in its execution.

was advised that there was then, a proposi- yields a larger profit than the other, and conition before the Legislature of that State for sequently, is capable of bearing a heavier tax. provisions of our constitution referred to is, running the line throughout its entire length. not I have not been informed. This was the ty, with reference to their relatives advantafirst intimation I had heard that the line ges to the public at large. For instance by social question, that this proposition of a need parts than those designed in our Act. It is important that the location of the

pectfully suggest the adoption of such legislaplish toat object. Since the last adjournment of the Legisla-

will alone yield a revenue, at the present the inestimable value of his services to the factures, and indeed all the occupations of

The vacancy thus caused, was temporally filled by the Governor and Council of State, by the appointment of the Hcn. Mathias E. Manley, to that office; upon the acceptance of which, he resigned his office of Judge of the Superior Courts, and the Hon. George

Howard was appointed to fill the vacancy.

The Hon. David F. Caldwell and the Hon. Jesse G. Shepperd, also, resigned their offices as Judges of the Superior Courts. The Hon. James W. Osborne was appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of the tormer, and the Hon. Robert S. French, that

It will devolve upon you, at your present session, to fill these vacancies by permanen.

TAXATION AND REVENUE.

During the present year, the question of establishmen: a Board of Agriculture, with the power to de the State into agriculture considerable extent, the attention of the peoral districts, and to make suitable provisions ple. Propositions have been presented, in the public discussions of the day, favoring the has been considerd with reference to its appliscience. The existion of such a Board wou'd mode of taxing property according to value; cation to the various objects of property and be attended with a trifling expense, and the in some instances, with a limited power in the different modes of the emp'oyment. It is appropriation a small amount towards the salary of a teach district, in aid of ers, without the power of discriminating eithindividual and that ty contributions, it is confidently believed. Fould be a wise expendion of persons or any particular species of proper-All of these propositions involve, as an incident, such an alteration of the Constitution of the State, as to require of the Legislature to tax slaves according to value, instead

of by enumeration, as at present. The principle of taxing property according to value, may certainly, be introduced with advantage, to a limited extent, in every revenue system : and could we imagine a condition of society where the circumstances of and the property owned by them of a like nature and kind, it might be introduced generhended that such a state of society will not be

The kind of property owned by our people, and the uses to which app'ied, are widely variant in their character. So, too, with their | ician and the overseer, the State or county mode of life, their occupations and pursuits. too often, to the vicious propensities of our

indulgencies, whether in the encouragement | chanical and like employments, for the reaof that honest industry that strengthons both sons that, the former are capable of bearing a false philosophy.

it involves a principle of equality. It certainly does, and therin lies the argument against | ceeds of individual occupations, especial reit. It would treat as equa' those things gard should be had, 1st to the lucrative charwhich, in themselves, are not equal, and acter of the employments; 21 the comparawhich the public welfare requires should not tive ease and freedom from risk with which be treated with equal favor by the govern- the labor pertaining to them is performed; #4 ment. It would impose an equal tax on a their relative advantages to the public at large given amount invested by the merchant in and consequent claim upon the government sugar and coffee which are among the necessa | for protection; and discriminations should be ries of life, and the same amount invested by made, for, or against the particular classes of the retailer of ardent spirits, in the merchan- persons engaged in them, accordingly as these dise partaining to his vocation, an equal tax upon books of useful instruction, and others of like value, that tend to the cultivation of a general rule of taxation suitable to every convitiated taste; in fine it would obliterate the dition of society and adapted to the ever ordinary distinctions between virtue and vice changing circumstances of a people. Howwhich a moral people should keep constantly in view, in every branch of legislation.

It is said, however, by some of the advocates of this plan, that property, when em- ified system of ad valorem taxation, is not ployed in a way to lead to vice and idleness, adapted to the condition of our people. In should be taxed at a higher rate than when which event, there would be no necessity for otherwise used, and that this may be done by an amendment of the constitution to produce requiring persons thus employing it to pay a conformity to such a system. tax for the license, or the privilege f so using

their property. mode of escaping from some of the evil con- taxes upon slave property, whenever the one sequences of a practical application of this or the other may become necessary to proprinciple, and carries with it the admission, duce a just relation between the amount of that it is not a principle that will admit of a taxes collected from that and other kinds of general, but only a limited and qualified em- property. The limitation consists in requir-

A further examination of the subject will discover still other considerations that will require a departure from this principle.

he running and re-marking most of the banking capital bears a tax of 75 between North Carolina cents on the share of \$100 between North Carolina cents on the share of \$100, in addition to an can in no way be more satisfactorily detervirtue of the powers in-give Act, I made several inef-to the profits of money loaned at interest— cal operation. The slaves of the State, accorfectual efforts to procure a Commissioner to The business of banking, as is well known, his State with such Com- usually yields, with as, a clear profit of from may be rated at 315,000 in number. White missioner as mig be appointed by the Gov- eight to twelve per cent annually while perernor of Virginia. It is believed, that the com- sons having money at interest are prohibited, pensation allows by the law is inadequate to by law, from receiving more than six per

which it is believed, will generally be conceded to be just. It is a distinction founded in the In the course of my correspondence, with fact that, though both modes of employment Virginia, on the subject, I may be equally useful to the public, the one government, by the various classes of our cut-

Whether the proposition was adopted, or mitted, between the different kinds of proper was not already distinctly marked in other our revenue law a tax of one dollar on the hun- ment assumes its chief importance. dred dollars value, is imposed upon pleasure line carriages, gold and silver plate, jowlery and of North Carolina amount, in value, as for a should be clearly understood by the people of luxuries of the like kind; while a tax of But a careful enquiry enables me to determine, the two Stat s, for which reason, I would res- twenty cents, is imposed on a hundred dollars \$12,000,000, annually, of which \$11,000,000 worth of land. And this because of the fact, at least, may be stated as resulting directly tion as may be thought necessary to accom- that the one is a mere luxury, while the other and immediately from slave labor. is a necessary; the one diminishes the pub ing taken as correct, it appears then that our lie wealth, the other increases it. Yet, the whole social fabric is based upon, and site. In that year we had but 250 miles of rail- quence of his health's failing to such an ex- an equal amount of taxes upon equal values cal, manufacturing, mercantile, or professional profess of this able and faithful officer furnishes a suita- is made for the sustenance of life and from the built, and of those already constructed there

men derive vitality and support, shall be pla ced upon a footing of equality, as regards taxation with pleasure carriages, gold and silver plate and the like articles of property that minister merely to our luxurious, tastes, and withdraw from useful employments, the

mount of capital invested in them? There are still other considerations that should be kept in view, in the shaping of a proper system of revenue, wholly inconsistent with the idea of making no discrimination between different kinds of property.

A very considerable number of our citizens, make no surplus from the employments of heir property, beyond the bare support of their families, and that law would impose a tax npon every article of property without distinction, would have the effect to deprive them of some of the prime necessaries of life. The interests of the people of this State require, in my opinion, that many articles of taxation, and the principles upon which taxes property should be entirely exempt from taxa-

Thus far, the principle upon which it is proposed to collect the revenue of the State, quiring the employment of the mental and physical powers alone.

The proposition that in the collection of revenue, it is unjust and inexpedient "to discriminate in favor of or against any particular class of persons," it is submitted, will be found equally as fallacious, as that which would forbid a discrimination between the different kinds of property.

The injustic and inexpediency of such a rule cannot be more clearly illustrated, than by eiting an instance of its application in our men, and their mode of life were the same, present revenue law. One of the provisions of that law, imposes a tax of one per cent. on the income from the various learned profesally with equity and justice. But it is appressions, the salaries of State and County officers, of the officers of corporations and indifound anywhere to exist, and certainly not in vidual employments, when the amount recei-

ved by any one person exceeds \$500. Here, there is no discrimination made between the lawyer and the mechanic, the physofficer, whose labor is performed within do irs

application to persons: that it is eminently ust and proper, in the imposition of taxes to discriminate in favor of particular classes of taxing all property a uniform percentage upon persons engaged in certain pursuits. While the value, without regard to its character or I regard it as altogether proper, to impose a kind, and the uses to which it may be applied tax upon the income of persons engaged in whether it be employed in creating and mul- many of the learned professions; upon salartiplying the means of human existence, or in | ied officers of the State and counties, and of the wasting of life and the enervation of the some corporations, I consider it as inexpevital powers of man, by cherishing luxurious dient to impose any tax at all, upon the mebedy and mind, or the growth of vice and tax white the latter are not, in consequence idleness, that weaken both, is, to my mind to of the fact, that such employments are as violate the plainest principles of political yet, in their infancy with us, and usually yield economy, to disregard the intelligent exper- but little more than a bare support for the ience of mankind, and to sacrifice the best in- persons engaged in them. They are rather terest of society to the delusive teaching of a the proper objects of the fostering care and protection of the government than fit subjects

It is claimed for this plan of taxation that of taxation. In the collection of revenue from the pro-

> considerations may indicate. It were difficult, indeed, to lay down any ever this may be, it is confidently believed. that upon a full consideration of the subject i will clearly appear that, a general and unqual-

It will be borne in mind, that there is, in the constitution, no limitation upon the pow-This, certainly, would be an ingenious, er of the Legislature to increase or reduce the ng a uniformity of the poll tax upon white persons and slaves, white males only between the ages of 21 and 45 years, and all slaves, between the ages of 12 and 50 years, being subject to such a tax.

> Whether this provision be a just one or not. ding to an estimate made from the late census, the white population numbers some 800 0 10 The amount of taxes collected from the fire mer, as appears from the comptroller's books, the present year. These sums, when apportioned among our entire population of enth.

A discrimination should be made, it is sub- in its practical operation, as above illustrated.

substantially just towards all. It is not, however, as a financial, but as

amount of indebtedness to \$10,629,505; the annual interest on which, together with the average annual expenditures of the government, \$93,000 will give the sum of \$728,424 76, as an annual charge upon the Public Treasthe maximum amount of debt for that period

lars should be made, from the sum stated as dinary sources of revenue were, for the past

two years, as follows:

which judgments have been obtained against the sureties on their official bond.

Estimated receipts for 1860-'61...

This statement, however, is predicated on may deem necessary to its maintenance.

By the provisions of an Act of 1856-7, the provisions of

To meet the principal of the present liabili-

payment of the public debt, as it falls due, by the creation of a Sinking Fund. The receipts of this Fund consist of the dividends of all the railroad stocks owned by the State, and such balances as may remain in the Public Treasury, from time to time, after paying all current demands upon it. The whole amount

bly, not fall short of a balf million of dollars, An obvious reason why our railroads may

companies have so far complied with fore been collected by taxation, and supersed-

In view of these facts, it is clearly the part of a prudent legislator, to avoid, carefully, ev- in all the fifteen southern States, and neither fare of North Carolina and our common counery measure that would tend to the expul- could have uttered, in many of them, the po- try is my fervent desire. sion of this species of labor from the State .- litical sentiments upon which they are eleva-Already there exists a heavy drain upon it, in | ted to power, without subjecting himself to consequence of the greater profits resulting the penaltics of the local criminal laws. A from its employment in the more Southern clearer case of a foreign domination as to us

That the repeal of the clause of the Consti- be a hostile domination, past occurrences and tution in question, and the consequences that the circumstances under which they have would inevitably flow from that act, would add another and a powerful influence to those people, having a due appreciation of the prinalready existing to expel slaves from the ciples of liberty, could long submit to such State, does not, to my mind, admit of a doubt.

Furthermore, the constitution as it exists, is consistent with itself. All free men have the conducted according to the forms of the Conright of voting for Members of both branches stitution, and, that therefore, the people of the of the Legislature, and all are required to pay | South should take no exception to the fact a poll tax towards the support of the Govern- They, who themselves have utterly refused to ment. Were this tax repealed, there would be bound by that Constitution, now hold it up exist that anomaly in free government of the to us, as a bond to secure us from defending power of imposing taxes resting with one por- our property and lives against their opprestion of our people, while the duty of paying them would remain to the other. Considered from this point of view, this feature of our confords a highly useful protection to all kinds of property of whatever nature.

Before concluding this subject, I would respectfully suggest a revision of our revenue law with a view to its amendment in such particulars as the public interests may require. I would especially recommend an amendment of the clause imposing a tax upon in the name of the throne attempted to deincomes and salaries, upon the principle here- prive them of their libererties is the one with

It is believed that the condition of the public finances will admit of a reduction of the tax upon land, from twenty to fifteen cents on the hundred dollars value. Such a reduction | trolling influence in his Administration. And I deem necessary to the establishing of a just | can it reasonably be expected, that men who relation between the land tax and that imposed upon other property of a like kind.

I would that I could consistently with a due administration of their State Governments regard to the public interests, conclude this communication with a reference simply to our | tion of their lust of power and dominion? domestic affairs. It is impossible, however. to close the eyes to the perilous condition of the confederacy, growing out of the agitation | the minds of the Northern people, -that for that has for many years been kept up against | twenty-five years it has formed a part of their the institution of African Slavery as existing education,—been inculcated in the family

The Republic has at last fallen upon those evils, against which, the Father of his Country so solemny warned us in his parting advice; -it is distinctly and widely divided by "parties founded upon geographical discrimi-

The great body of the people of the Northern and Southern States entertain diametrically opposite opinions upon the subject of African Slavery: the former, that it is a social and political evil and a sin; the latter, that it is a system of labor eminently well adapted that several of the southern states in the exerto our climate and soil, right and proper withestablishment among us is one of the Provi- nation of your present Session. dences of God for civilizing and Christianizing that benighted race.

Were the sentiments entertained as abstract opinions merely, they would occasion but little diturbanc to the government. It is far otherwise, however. This sentiment, with the people of the North, has assumed the form of a bold and aggressive fanaticism, that seeks the annihilation of slavery in the South all hazards, and regardless of consequences. That such is its aim, the object and the end of its daily and hourly labors, can no longer

be the subject of a doubt.

Impelled by this spirit, the Northern States have violated our rights to an extent that would scarcely have been borne by any other people on earth. They have deprived us of our property, through lawless mobs, acting under the sanction of a high public opinion, and often, too, with the connivance of their constituted authorities. Organized societies, with them, have sent emmissaries among us to incite slaves to insurrection and to blood shed. Inflammatory publications counselling slaves to rise against their masters have been systematically circulated throughout the South by the dominent party of the North, sanctioned and endorsed by its most influential leaders. The Legislatures of a large maoritity of the non-slaveholding States have, by solemn enactments, openly and shameless ly annulled a provision of the Constitution of the United States, for the rendition of fugi- them in it, then we of North Carolina, would tive slaves and have legislated directly and pointedly, with the view to prevent the owner from recovering such property.

Courts of justice among them have, upon more than one occasion, totally disregarded a law of Congress, enacted to secure our rights of property, and delivered over fugitive slaves to attendant mobs, with a knowledge of their purpose to prevent their reclamation by force.

But little more than a year since, an armed organization was deliberately planned and set on foot by political societies, and men high in public confidence at the North, for great objects which North Carolina should and gravely consult about the Constitution of slaves against their masters. The invaders came, and in the night time, fell upon a weak and unsuspecting community and murdered country, it is in my opinion, becoming and

When captured and executed for their trea- with those States identified with us in interson and murder, they were lamented by the est and in the wrongs we have suffered; and great body of the people of the North, as especially those lying immediately adjacent though they had fallen in the performance of to us. As any action of ours would of necessome meritorious public service. It may be sity materially affect them, it would be but instance among a civilized people where trea- have ever existed between us, to invite them son and murder have been so sympathized with and applauded. Since which time, men most prominent in these demonstrations have been elevated to the highest offices of State. thus evidencing the deep and pervading sentiment of hostility in the North towards the institutions and the people of the South.

Such of the invaders as escaped were harbored in the non-slaveholding States and upthe constitution, the executives of two of if necessary, hose States, Ohio and Iowa, pointedly refused to perform their sworn constitutional obligations by surrendering them to the jus- of the people of the non-slaveholding States,

Enormities like these could not have been perpetrated towards the people of sny for- many occasion, gallantly struggled to secure ign nation without involving the country in our Constitutional rights. that the people of the Southern States have you invite the Southern States to a conference not in this confederacy that protection for or such of them as may be inclined to enter heir property which the subjects of Great into consultation with you upon the present Britain, France or any other foreign country | condition of the country. can claim and enforce against us. Should he subjects of any foreign government be would recommend the sending of one or more espoiled of their property by the people of delegates to our neighboring States with the assachasetts or any other non-slaveholding view of securing concert of action. tate, restitution and indemnity would be I also think, that the public safety requires

nade by our government, upon demand, or a recurrence to our own people for an expres- from their hands, they seem determined to for a dissolution, and that we can better maineprisals and war against the United States sion of their opinion. The will of the people destroy our common country, which hereto- main our rights in than out of the Union. cople of Massachusetts forcibly deprive a all, and secure that unanimity so necessary in tizen of North Carolina of his property, he an emergency like the present ould have no such remedy; and indeed no I therefore recommend that a Convention medy at all, since the constitution which pro- of the people of the State be called, to assemdes for such cases has been wholly annulled ble immediately after the proposed consultathe State of Massachusetts. tation with other Southern States shall have

"he forbearance with which the South has terminated.

going to decay. Upon this labor rests the terly failed to secure a corresponding forbear- require your early attention. I would recompublic credit, and without it this State could ance upon the part of our aggressors. The mend a thorough reorganization of the militia not procure a dollar in the market, though spirit of fanaticism by which they are influ- and the enrollment of all persons between the for the most useful purpose, because she would enced, growing bolder by its lawless riot and ages of 18 and 45 years. With such a regulabe wholly unable to pay the interest on the unobstructed indulgence, has at last, so far tion our muster roll would contain near a hun-

ple, and their means of living, greatly de- with all its power of purse and sword. Two corps, of ten thousand volunteers with an organization seperate from the main body of persons have peen elected, respectively to the

> That your proceedings may be conducted tutions and domestic policy of the other .- in a spirit of harmoney and conciliation, and Neither of them received an electoral vote that they will redound to the honor and wel-

> > EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, Nov. 20th, 1860.

THE PATRIOT.

M. S. SHERWOOD.::: JAMES A. LONG

could not well be pretented; and that it will

been elected, forbid us to doubt. That any

They now tell us, that this election has been

a domination, it is impossible to suppose.

circle, and taught to them from the Pulpit,

be confessed there exists but little ground

plorable consequences to the Confederacy .-

Already, it is rendered more than probable,

commanding your most serious and solemn

It cannot for a moment be supposed that

olition party, upon which their candidate for

the Presidency has been elected, carried out

destruction of our property and the placing

attempted, yet, an effort to employ the mili-

tary power of the General Government

against one of the Southern States, would

Southern States would involve the whole

country in a civil war, the destructive con-

sequences of which to us, could only be con-

troiled by our ability to resist those engaged

so great a calamity as intestine war, even

though amid political changes of the magni-

the sword against any Southern State, whose

people may choose to seek that protection

out of the Federal Union which is denied to

inherited from onr fathers,-to the peace of

our homes and families, dearer to us than all

governments, to resist it to the last extremi-

force to control the popular will, would,

successful, result in a galling and inexorable

resolve upon securing, whatever changes the

In view of the perilous condition of the

preservation of peace amongst us are the their own Constitution, to meet in Convention,

the United States.

administered at their hands.

deliberations.

n waging it.

despotism.

no evil could.

Government may undergo.

I therefore, respectfully

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1860

The Convention-Altering the Constitution We see that several bills have been intro-It is true, Abraham Lincoln is elected President according to the forms of the Constitu- duced into the Legislature with the view of stitution, which is sought to be abrogated, af; tion; it is equally true, that George the altering the Constitution so as to tax negroes Third was the rightful occupant of the Brion the ad valorem principle. Some of these ish Throne, yet our fathers submitted not to bills look to such alteration by Legislative enhis authority. They rebelled not against the man, because of any defect of his title to the actment, while others propose a Convention. We have always advocated the Convention crown, but against the more substantial fact, mode, because we think that it would be more the tyranny of his Ministers and Parliament. That power "behind the throne," and which satisfactory, and more in accordance with the republican principles upon which our Government is founded, and also, because the makwhich they grappled. So it is with us. It is not the man, Abraham Lincoln, that we ing, or the amending a Constitution, should regard, but the power that elevated him to ofnever be entrusted to the hands of mere polifice, and which will naturally maintain a conticians. The Convention mode has been ob jected to by many, on the ground that it would cost too much. We have always thought have totally disregarded their constitutional obligations and proved so dangerous in the this objection quite frivolous, as the cost would not, in any event, exceed fifteen or will learn moderation by this new gratificatwenty thousand dollars, a much less sum than was expended in getting Free Suffrage by When it is considered that the sentiment of hostility to African Slavery is deeply fixed in Legislative enactment. But be that as i may, we presume that we are to have a Con vention in any event; and such being the case, when the Convention is assembled, the quesas a leading principle of their religion, togethtion of altering or amending the Constitution er with the duty of its practical enforcement can be submitted to them, with very little ad-"everywhere and on every occasion," it must ditional cost. And as the Convention which is to assemble, is to take into consideration the upon which to rest a hope that our rights will be secured to us by the General Government grave and important question of remaining in, or going out of the Union, we presume i This condition of public affairs, as was to will be composed of our wisest, best and most have been expected, threatens the most de- prudent men, and consequently, just such men as would be best calculated to remoddle our Constitution. If we are to go out of the cise of the mutual rights of nations, will sepa- Union, it is well known and conceded by all, in itself, and that so far from being a sin, its rate from the Federal Union, before the termi- that our taxes will be greatly increased, and Such an oc- that unless negroes are made to bear their currence, would present a grave state of facts equitable proportion, that all other kinds of property, even to the plough horse, will have to be taxed beyond all reason. In view of such we could submit to have the policy of the Aban event, therefore, it becomes necessary that negroes should be made liable to this tax as soon as possible, and as the Convention mode in his Administration, as it would result in the is much more speedy than the Legislature. the lives of our people in daily peril; and we cannot conceive how any one can object even though this should not be immediately to the alteration by this mode, the more especially, as we will in any event, be at the expense of a Convention. And if the delepresent an emergency demanding prompt and gates of which this Convention will be composed, have sense enough to manage our Feddecided action on our part. It can but be manifest that a blow thus aimed at one of the eral matters with discretion, they surely will have sufficient wisdom to effect whatever amendments are required in our State Constitution. And again, if North Carolina is to secede, and we are to have a civil war, we will The civilization of the age, surely, ought to have no time during such scenes, to be tamto a sufficient guaranty for the prevention of tude of those going on around us. But, of the Union, so that when we get out, we and purity to their children, than they do of should the incoming Administration be guilty will have every thing ready to our hands .- acquiring a little mushroom reputation for of the folly and the wickedness of drawing By a Convention we can have our Constitu- chivalry, by pining themselves on to the tail Guifford Circuit. owe it to ourselves, -to the liberties we have three years. And as we are to have a Conventhe ground that the election of Lincoln was Green River Mission Ours is a government of public opinion and they can fix matters to suit themselves. When Legislature, and of eight-tenths of the people not of force, and the employment of military

THE BANKS.

men who have no power to say a word about ly less.

proper that we should have some consultation to a consultation upon a question that so deep ly affects us all. From a calm and deliberate Democracy say we must take off the restric- and Colleges: consideration of the best mode of avoiding tions from the Banks, relieve them from the common danger much good might result and penalties consequent upon suspension, so that In thus proceeding we would show to the they can discount, and thereby furnish monvorld a disposition to exhaust every peaceaey to the people. And is it possible, that the ble remedy for the solution of our difficulties, hard-money-specie currency Democracy-the and a firm determination to maintain our on demand made, according to the forms of rights, "in the Union if possible and out of it anti-bank country-savers, can afford no other remedy for the distresses of the people than Such a step, too, would be but a becoming shin-plasters! Poor Democracy! how fallen!! our college. mark of respect to that considerable portion And is this to be the first fruits of secession, that . Il the wholesome restrictions which we who have ever been disposed to acknowledge have thrown around our Banks are to be reus as equals in the Union, and who have, on moved, so bat they can expand and over issue ken off-but we desire the people to reflect this State, and we hope that in a short time, Should such a and ask themselves what has caused this Le- the people in every county will assemble themconference be found impracticable, then I cessity? How long, oh! how long shall our selves together, and speak in a voice that cancountry be cursed with the misrule of Demo- not be misunderstood, that this Union must their motto-and now that power is passing tutional act is, or ought to be a sufficient cause fore, they alone, have professed to have the

Bank Stock.

The Fayette ille Observer says that eight

A GRAVE CHARGE.

(The Standard says that Mr. Ellis succeeded in getting the nomination for Governor at consider unfair. What these tricks were, the ments until our next issue; we however ap- of all that is important: Standard don't say, but they must have been pend the following from the Standard very scurvy tricks indeed, for it is well known that a New York politician considers cheating, lying, swindling, perjury, and subornation of perjury, as all fair and right in the scramble for office and the spoils-and yet, according to the Standard, Mr. Ellis has been guilty of tricks, which even these corrupt the message. We regretthat it is our duty to say We have a great curiosity to know what from what we know of Mr. Holden, we are satisfied that he would not make it unless he could prove it. Mr Holden has had a long acquaintanceship with Mr. Ellis, and has had every opportunity of finding him and his tricks out, so if Mr. Holden has made a false charge against Mr. Eilis, he has done it wilfully and knowingly. We don't believe that Mr. Holden in late years, would do such a thing-for sometime past, we have looked upon Mr. Holden as quite a reformed man, and as quite a different man from what he was, when in 1844, he charged Mr. Clay with bargain and corruption. Mr. Holden never believed this on Mr. Clay. He wouldn't do such a thing now-nor would he now charge Gov. Ellis with these scurvy tricks if he did not believe them.

Why Should the Union be Dissolved? If we understand our secessionists right, they do not pretend that the Constitutional election of Lincoln is the real cause why the Union should be dissolved, but that his election has simply afforded the occasion to disrupt the Government, for causes which have heretofore existed; in other words, that the real cause is to be found in the fact, that several of the Northern States have nullified the laws of Congress, in that, they have by their Legislatures, in effect, repealed the fugitive slave law, and that the General Government has not caused this law to be enforced. Now, it strikes us that this plea comes with a very bad grace from the North Carolina Democracy-for it will be recollected, that the Executive Chair has been filled by Buchanan for the last four years, and that he Democracy, in all their primary meetings during the present year, have endorsed Buchanan as a true Southern man in principle, and complimented him for his faithful administration of the Government, and the manner in which he had ple be deceived by such hypocricy. No, the disturbances and to subdue the insurgents. real cause why this Union is sought to be dissolved, is to be found in two facts. The one hat certain disappointed and ambitious politicians are determined to be promoted, or to destroy the Government; the other, because the people of the Cotton States desire to open the African Slave Trade. The people of North Carolina do not and will not consider either of these causes sufficient to break up this Government. Nor do a large majority of the people of North Carolina, consider that there is any honor in following in the wrake of South Carolina.

DISUNIONISM. Although there are some fiery spirits at Raleigh, or at least, some who seem anxious

to acquire a notoriety as such, yet we are glad | Hamilton Mission to learn, and that from good authority, that the large majority of the members of the Gen- Roanoke Circuit. eral Assembly are conservative men, men who think much more of preserving the liberpering with our organic law-better get our ties and blessings which we now enjoy, and Oroange Mission Constitution all in good trim before we go out of handing them down in all their freshness Randolph Circuit. tion amended and ratified by the people by of South Carolina. The Hon. Bedford Brown, Yadkin Circuit. the 1st Thursday of August, 1861. Whereas, we understand, made on last Friday, a very by the Legislative mode it will take about able speech in behalf of the Union, taking tion, it is an insult to the people to be tam- not in itself, a sufficient cause to disrupt this pering with their Constitution by the Legis- Union. Mr. Brown but speaks the sentiments lature, for when they meet in this capacity, of at least three-fourths of the members of the

North Carolina University.

It would be a ridiculous absurdity for a set of dict, grow smaller by degrees, and beautiful-

A portion of the students of the University having recently passed a series of resolutions pledging themselves to the support of secession, we are glad to see that another portion Every where North, South, East and West, of them held a meeting on the 19th, in the the Banks are suspending. There is a panic | College Chapel, and passed resolutions with a throughout the land. Creditors are calling view of counteracting the impression designupon their debtors to pay up-the Banks are | cd to be produced by the previous manifesto. doubted whether history furnishes another consistent with the amicable relations that not discounting; money cannot be had, and This is a good sign. The following is the 5th every species of property is greatly reduced resolution, which we commend to the attenin value. What is to be done? Why the tion of all young gentlemen at our Schools

5th. That, indeed, we believe that the momentous question which is now agitating the Southern mind ught to be left to wiser and more experienced heads han ours: furthermore, that hot political excitement does not accord with the character of an institution o learning, which by right, ought to be the abode of quiet, thoughtful study, of unimpassioned feeling, and of reason; but that we feel justified in bringing forward these resolutions in order to counteract the opinion that secessionism is the prevailing sentiment of

UNION MEETINGS.

The people of Kentucky are holding large meetings in various parts of the State, giving without any restraint? In our present diffi- expression of opinion against secession and culties, it may be necessary for the relief of disunionism. We are glad to see that similar the people, that the Bank restrictions be ta- meetings have been held in some counties in cracy? Rule or ruin, has for years, been and shall be preserved; that no mere Consti-

A Preacher in Difficulty.—A celebrated at Tabernacle in Guilford county, November reacher, well known as an eccentric characpreacher, well known as an eccentric character, stopped short in the pulpit; it was in vain that he scratched his head; nothing would come out. "My friends," said he, as he walk-current funds of all the banks South of Wash-resolutions so much for del shares of Cape Fear Bark Stock were sold in ed down the pulpit stairs, "my friends, I pity ington of ten per cent. discount. Man

THE MESSAGE.

We give the Governor's Message, entire, Governor's Message .- We publish to-day in extra

form the message of Gov. Ellis to the Legislature of his State. There are portious of this document to which earnestly and respectfully object. We regard portions of it as tending to disunion without good cause, and we fear that the purpose of the Governor is to "preciptate" the State into the same position occupied South-Carolina. We say this after a careful reading New York politicians would consider unfair for we were anxious, if poisible, to approve the tone of

these tricks were. This a grave charge; and sultation with the slaveholding States, and he then recommends that 'a Convention of the people of the State be called, to assemble immediately after the proposed consultation with other Southern States shall have terrainated." This consultation is to be held through com-missioners or delegates, to be appointed by the Legisla-ture, and afterwards the people of the State to be consulted, or rather to be called upon to carry out the programme of disunion which this consultation will ose. In other words, ste ps are to be taken to dissolve the Union on account of the election of a Presilent according to the Constitut ion, and the people are then to be called on, not to direct or control the consultation, but merely to register and carry out the disumon schems of the disunion leaders. There it is, fellow-citi-zens, in plain English. That is the plan of your Governor. He desires to dissolve the Union, but he fears to trust the people with the question. He would agitate and arouse passions in advance, and conmit the honor and the pride of the State to disunion schemes; and then, and only then would be consult the people of the State in their sovereign capacity, to know what their views are on the most important subjects that have ever engaged their attention. Such is the Democracy of Gov. Ellis-such is the respect which he entertains for his masters, the people of the North-Caroli-

> We understand Gov. Ellis, as emphatically a livising the people of this State to resist the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. He says "it to true Abraham Lincoln is ected President according to the forms of the Constitution; it is equally true that George the Third was the rightful occupant of the British throne yet our fathers submitted not to his authority." That is, our fathers resisted George the Third, and we should resist Abraham Lincoln. We should resist him without tryirg him; we should leap violently into the untried scenes of anarcy and revolution simply because a bad man has been choosen President according to the forms of the Constitution. But we deny that George the Third was the "rightful occupant of the British throne." Our fathere fought not only against George the Third but against the doctrine of the Divine rights of Kings. Every schoolboy knows, this to be so, ye Gov. Ellis tells us that George the Third "was the rightful occupant of the British throne !"

> > KANSAS TROUBLES.

There is great excitement in Missouri an Kansas, on account of the movements of the abolitionists, Capt. Montgomery and his company, numbering some five hundred. Montgomery threatens to invade Missouri and Arkansas, and free the negroes. Several men have already been murdered, and others captured and probably killed. A dispatch from Warsaw, Mo. states that a meeting has been held to call on the President for aid. It is caused the laws to be executed. There is no understood that the President has ordered consistency in such conduct, nor will the peor Gen. Harney, to proceed to the scene of the

Suspension.

The Banks in Fayetteville suspended specie payment on Friday, the 23d.

N. C. Annual Conference—Methodis Protestant Church.

The Thirty-fifth session of this body was

held at Yadkin Institute, Davidson county. North Carolina, from 14th to 20th of Novem C. F. Harris was elected President: J. L.

Michaux Secretary, and John P. Coe, Assistent Secretary The following are the appointments for the

C. F. Harris, Albemarle Circuit R. H. Wills, Supt. Wm. H. Wills, Supt. Tar River Circuit. Assistant to be supplied. A. M. Lowe, Supt, Halifax Circuit. J. C Forbis, Supt. R. R. Michaux, Supt. Jas. R. Ball, Assistant F. S. Gladson, Supt. R. R. Prather, Supt. Jas. Causey, Supt. Isaac Coe, Supt. Davidson Circuit J. W. Heath, Supt. Z. C. Lineberry, Assistan G. A. T. Whitaker, Supt. A. W. Lineberry, Supt. Alson Gray, Supt. Mocksville Circuit J. M. Kennett, Supt J. Holton, Supt. John W. Naylor, Supt. E. D. Elliott, Supt. James Deans, Supt.

J. Ketchum, Supt. T. H. Pegram Agent for Jamestown Fe maie College. Jesse H. Page, Principal of Ella Female Seminary. Wm. F. Gray, John the people meet in Convention on the state of of the State. The Disunion spirit of the Leg- Hinshaw, A. C. Larris, and R. W. Pegram, the Union, it can't be a limited Convention .- islature, small in the beginning, will, we pre- left in the hands of the President.

Alex. Robbins, and J. G. Stockard without appointment at their own request. The following persons were received into

the Itenerancy, viz : Isaac Coe, E. D. Elliott. Jesse H. Page, Jas. R. Ball, and A. M. Lowe. The following were ordained Deacons, viz : Rich'd H. W.lls, Jesse H. Page, J. C. Deanes, A. J. Laughlin, John A. Huggins, Solomon Long, A. M. Lowe, and C. A. Pickens. Ordained Elder. J. G. Stockard.

Very liberal contributions were made to th following objects, viz: The Missionary Society of the North Carolina Conference, Jamestown Female College, Yadkin Institute, and Lynchburg College. The aggregate would be several thousand doliars.

The reported increase of members in State is seven hundred and twenty-eight .-Number of members in the district, six thousand seven hundred and thirty-two. One thousand copies of the minutes will be published in pamphlet form without delay.

The visitors were Rev. Wm. A. Crocher fraternal messenger from the Virginia Annual Conference; Rev. John W. Lewis of the North Carolina Annual Conference, M. E. Church. South, and Rev. Mr. Julian of the Lutheran Church. These brethren were introducen to the Conference, and received a most cordial welcome. The various interests of the denomination were never in so prosperous a condition as ac the present; the spirit of liberality is manifesting itself in a truly gratifying manner, and gives promise of a rich har-

Wm. H. Wills was appointed fraternal messenger to the North Carolina Conference, South, to be held in Salisbury, and T. H. Pegrain was appointed alternate messenger. J. L. Michaux was appointed fraternal mes-

senger to the Virginia Annual Conference, Methodist Protestant Church, and T. H. Pegram alternate. Conference appointed Friday the 21st day

of December as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer, "for the prosperity of the Church, the advancement of religion, and the welfare of the nation." The next Conference was appointed to meet

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The great length of the Governor's mes. our sister Southern States, that this week. Owing to its great length, and sage prevents us, this week, from giving a full Charlotte in 1858, by resorting to tricks, the space occupied by the Legislative proceedings of the proceedings of the Legislative proceedings of the proceedings of the Legislative proceedings of the proceedings of the Legislative proceedings of th which even a New York politician would dings, e are compelled to defer any com- ture. The following, however, is a summary olina were misrepresented by

SENATE, Tuesday Nov. 20th, 1860. On motion of Mr. Simpson, a message was Without intending to be offensive sent to the House, proposing to raise a joint who differed with him, he thought committee of two from each House to report trine seemed cowardly. Where a regulations to govern the intercourse between | ple were oppressed, their property both Houses. Messrs. Ramsay and Walker ed, and their honor assailed. were appointed on the part of the Senate, as time to retire; no time to seconds joint slect committee to wait on the Gover- manly resistance was the remod nor, and express the readiness of the Legisla- the electors for the State (Hou

proposing to elect a printer for the State, Black Republican is to be inac and announcing that John Spelman and President of the United States. Messrs. Syme and Hall were in nomination. continued silence on our part, and a The Senate agreed to the proposition. The entaining such sentiments, publicly Senate proceeded to ballot. Mr. Spelman re- we may mislead others, and enuse ceived 27 votes, and Messrs. Syme and Hall 18. calculate upon our co-operation in the

A message came from the House, to go into union and revolutionary movements an election for Attorney General, announcing we little designed doing so that W. A. Jenkins and Kemp. P. Esqrs , had been put in nomination. The Senate agreed to the proposition, and proceeded to vote .-Mr Jenkins received 29 votes, and Mr. Bat- and ordered to be printed. tle 17.

Mr. Bledsoe from the committee to super ntend the election of public printer, announced that the whole number of votes cast, were 61: necessary to a choice 81. Mr. Spelman and every specis of property in the St having received 88, was declared duly elected. tice demands that every species of Mr. Burton from the committee to superintend the election of Attorney General, reported as follows: Whole number of votes cast der the present Constitution, as 161: necessary to a choice 80. Of these, Mr. Jenkins receved 89 votes, Mr. Battle 72. A Bill was introduced by Mr. Turner, of

Orange, to amend the Constitution. Read and ordered to be printed.

Convention on the Federal Basis, to abolish alter the same in the manner thereis capitation tax on slaves, and to provide for bed; Therefore, their taxation according to value, as other property. Ordered to be printed.

House of Commons, Nov. 20 .- Mr. Hoke moved a message be sent to the Senate proposing to go forthwith into an election of Public Printer, and nominated Mr. John Spelman for the same.

Mr. Ferebee asked leave to inquire, as a Union man, uninfluenced by any partisan feel- white person shall be subject to such to ing, if the putting aside the gentleman that had recently discharged this duty was brought | colored inhabitants of this State, shall about by his being a decided Union man, and ject to such capitation or other tax as] whether the present nominee was brought for- eral Assembly may impose. ward on account of his entertaining different views upon this subject.

Mr. Fleming raised a point of order. The Speaker stated that he did not conside shall be taxed as high, but not higher r the remarks of the gentleman from Cam- land according to value.

len strictly in order, but hoped he would be llowed to proceed. Mr. Fleming waived his point of order.

Mr. Ferebee continued by reassuring the Mr. Person moved that a message Touse that he was entirely uninfluenced in to the Senate proposing to raise a Jan this matter by party feeling. That the sec- mittee of eight-three on the part of tion of the State from which he came was derotedly attached to the union of these States, lations, and that the portion of the Go and that, under the circumstances, he thought Message relating to Federal matters it in order, and the enquiry a pertinent one. ferred to said Committee-which meta-Mr. Hoke said he could not answer the concurred in.

question, and if he could, he did not recognize | The following Standing Committee the right of the gentleman from Camden to appounced inquire into their family affairs. He did not know that this matter had entered into the Bridgers, Ransom Poindexter. consideration of members in influencing their | Fleming Davis of Rutherford, Hill, Rose choice. He did not think it the proper time to go into this watter. When that time arrived, he would be ready to meet the gentle- Nash, Small, Albritton, Stanford, Bloc. man on that issue.

Mr Hokes, motion was concurred in. Mr. Ferebec added the names of Messrs. yme and Hall to the n omination for Public

Mr. Ferebee from the joint committee to wait on the Governor, reported that his Excellency would send in his mes age at 12 srs. Waters, Folk, Peobles, Farrow, Mc o'clock

The House proceeded to vote for Frinter. cai. Mitchener.

Mr. Spelman received 63 votes, and Me ssrs. Syme and Hall 54. Mr. Fullock proposed that a message b

sent to the Senate proposing to go immediately into an election for Attorney General, and that W. A. Jenkins was in nomination. Concurred in. Mr. Davis nominated K. P. Battle of Wake. The House proceeded to vote .-Mr. Jenkins received 62 votes, Mr. Battle 53.

Mr. Henry introduced a Bill for the purpose of amending the Constitution. Read first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Love, of Jackson, moved that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to go into an election for Engrossing Clerk. Nego-

The hour of 12 having arrived, a message from his Excellency, the Governor, was received, and was read by the Clerk-after which, on motion of Mr. Love of Jackson, it was ordered that the message be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print 20 copies to Committee on Judiciary for the use of each member, and 100 for the

Senate, Wednesday 21st .- A message was received from the House, bearing the Governor's Message, with a proposition to print; the Senate concuring. After the reading of the message, the proposition of the h'ouse to

be sent to the House proposing to print copies of the Gov. Message for each memb 100, for the Executive. Messrs. Burton and Thomas, advocated the motion, and Messrs. Turner, Walker and Dockery opposed it. It was opposed on the ground that it was a useless expenditure of the public money at this time. The motion was carried by 24 to 21.

A message was received from the House proposing to raise a joint select committee o consist of five on the part of the House an three on the part of the Senate to be called if Committee on Federal Relations." Mr. . 4. very objected to the number, he thought t Senate ought to have an equal representation with the House. He therefore moved to amend by striking out three and inserting f .ve. The amendment was carried. Mr. Turner, of Orange, introduced the fol-

owing resolutions opposed to secession .. Resolved, That this General Assembly is not indifferent to the difficulties which s arr ound and the dangers which now threater, to overturn the best government ever vouch safed by God to man.

Resolved, That the submission of a States and all the people of the States : .o the late Presidential election is no more t han a the amendment, Mr. Avery compliance with laws which they have genac- ayes and nays. ted under a Constitution to which all be sincerely attached.

Resolved, That we are now ready manly, independent and constitutio nal de- elect at once a Solicitor for the fence of our rights, interests and he or or.

Resolved, That we are not read to yield Rockingham was in nomination, our footbold on the Constitution at id the Union for a stand upon the untried pt and to fee unanimous, and the Committee cession and districts cession and disunion.

dependence is good enough for no new declaration. We will ws; we need of these are introduced a more of funder Mr. Avery introduced a People no new banner not known to t' ican people, and to their Co

know, and know early, where what we intended. He believed who spoke of the people as great and ready for secession. He was of the doctrine of even peacenble ture to receive any communication from him. W. Venable) is openly and public A message was received from the House to resistance, revolution and war

It was due to the people of this Ste

These reasons constituted his an offering the resolutions. The resolutions were laid upon of

ter the Constitution.

Mr. Bledsoe offered the following had

Whereas, the government of North na affords equal protection to all the should be subject to equal taxation port of the government; And when construed, the General Assembly power to tax slave property equality and other property, in proportion tection it enjoys; And whereas, e section 1, article 4th of the amended (Mr. Slaughter introduced a Bill to call a tion, provides that the General Assem

> Be it enacted by the General Assembly State of North-Carolina, and it is her ted by authority of the same, That the tion of the 4th article of the amended

tution be altered to read as follows: 1. Be it further enacted, That all free males over the age of twenty-me year under the age of forty-five years, all jest to an equal capitation tax, and

2. Be it further enacted, That all

3. Be it further enacted, That property slaves shall be equally subject to with every other species of proper Ordered to be printed.

House of Commons Wednesday, Nor.

ate and five from the House-on Fed

Committee on Judicarry.—Messrs rimon, Yeats.

Committee on Claims, Mesars, Williams rie, Foust, Mendenhall, Borrow, Cline,

Committee on Internal Laurana

srs. Fleming, Love of Jackson, Fam. Messrs, Clark of Craven, Green of Waters, Waugh, Mebane, Baxter. Committee on Privileges an Elect

Cheek, Simonton, Burgin, Cannaday, Committee on Propositions and Gr Messrs. Baxter. Speight Davis of

Rogers, Kelly, Lallum Lils, Martin V Potts, Ciark of Davidson. Committee on Education, -Messes Ferebee, Ward, Faison, Russ, Crom rison, Siler, Wnite, Hall,

Committee on Private Bills -Fugrson, Gaither, Marsh, Foy Water by, Will'tinson, Pope, Gorrell, Barr vis of Meckienburg, Jordan, Palge Committee on Agriculture,-Messes Booth, Williamson, Bullock, Tapso

ard, Lemmond, Dixon, Williams land, Ewell, Davis of Halitag. Mr. Stantord introduced a b 114th chapter Revised Code in reg Mr. Wooten introduced a bill and

per 78, Rev. sed Code, in regard to

venue charge s. Read first time an Senate, Nov. 33 .- Mr. Morehend Bill to repeal the 18th section of the 31 ter of the Revised Code. The Bo

for "the election of Judges by large." Read and laid on the tal Mr. Street introduced a bilito tain free pegroes. Read and laid

Mr. Eure offered the following to the 13th Rule, concerning the Amend the 12th Rule by ad

it be abusive of any Senstor, or Co the Senate for the performance of a p ty enjoined by the Senate. Mr. Avery would have liked tion of the vote adopting Mr Karry

ment, but having voted in the man make co motion to that effect. Mr. Biedsoe moved to reconsider On this motion Mr. Turner dama

Mr. Brown thought the amount Messrs. Worth, Eure, Turner and I

In the debate which ensued the sued by the Senate in investigating

of the N. C. Railroad was freely Mr. Turuer withdraw his call and navs, and the Senate voted t t be amendment.

Adopted.

should aves 19, nays 24.

the election reported as follows Resolved, That the old Decla ratio vof In- ber of votes 157-necessary to

ae whole Amer- of the Banks and People onstitutio n and reading. Mr. Avery moved a the rates that the Bill might be ! aot offered these cond reading. Mesers. Rames

eves and navs.

Mr. Outlaw moved to amount ment by striking out the words ceived," and inserting "shall be t The question recurring on the

The Rules were then adapted A message from the House and aunouncing that Mr. Thomas

print the message was re-considered and the message laid upon the table by a vote of 21 to 19. Mr. Burton then move that a mes sage of petitions and memorials. word "place," the following: And instead of 20, as proposed by the House, an d rial, or paper, or petition shall be

ings and demoralizing. Suspensions hes of contracts and antagonistic interests of the community. Mr d his bill did not contemplate legalsuspensions, but merely the reminities thereto appended. After between Messrs. Brown, Av. thers, Mr. Avery proposed as an at that the Banks should not curregate amounts of their discounts; and, in which Messrs. Morehead, Tumer, and Thomas, participated .ment was adopted. The Bill passreading. Mr. Worth voted against cause of the haste with which its restrictions on the Banks. Mr. and an amendment prohibiting

mused its 3rd reading. The report of the Treasto Spale was presented, was sent to with a proposition to print. ms in regard to our Federal Relaand while copied from the Register.) sempt one negro from execution .-Ill to abolish the office of State Geol-

from suing while in a state of sus-

The amendment was rejected. The

was rec'ved from the Senate to take into consideration the apof a committee on Federal Relapowed of five from each House. Mr. moved that the Message be con-The ayes and nays being called, was adopted. The following me announced as constituting the much of the Committee: Messrs. Hoke, Newby, Green of Franklin, and

Register, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1860. majure-Proceedings of Thurs-

toyomor's Message, and the great resterday's proceedings, precludes ation of the latter to-day; but as y's proceedings are of peculiar interhoun a brief summary of the most Senate, Mr. Avery introduced a reso-

veing the Banks of this State from wimposed in case of their suspendpayments, which, after a good deal on, passed its third reading. House of Commons, a similar bill meed, which, however, upon it bethat a bill to relieve the Banks bad

luced into the Senate, was laid on Mr. Ferebee introduced the follow-/ That the Constitution of the Uantesis not a league, confederacy or between the people of the several in the resovereign capacities, but a Gova proper, founded on the adoption of

and creating direct relations beof and individuals. I hat no State authority has powalve these relations; that nothing the them but revolution, and that,

7. That a is the duty of the State of Candina, under all circumstances and leet, maintain and deall the rights guarantied to e Constitution of the Uni-

Hannibal Hamlin to the Presidency Presidency of the United States, by ute.however much to be deplored, ment cause for dissolution of the

links moved to amend by substitu-

I. Tight the Constitution of the Uniles is a compact between sovereign modent States, and all powers not pated are reserved to the States

rationed by the several States is lment of the obligations imposed sutution upon the General Gov-

That the people of North Caroorganized political community, the to withdraw from the Union crity of the people in Con-I shall decide a withdrawal protect their property or persons of the rights, privileges, and projed to them by the Constituanjurity of the people of North through the organized au-State, would be entitled to and underidual allegiance of all her

o the amendment of Mr. Hoke : the General Assembly of the ection in the election of a al salety of the rights of the peoer the Federal Countituat this body c ondemns the fanaciuted, and dans terous policy of the party, which tends didissolution of the bly, that the rights of the

of that the State should be placed addition as to enable her to resist upon the constitutional

nevertheless, the election of a ording to the Federal Constitu-

to send a delegate or delegates, to Buther Southern States in referone of policy that looks to a dis-Unit Luion, or the continuance of Hittons and amendments were

a joint select committee en Fed-

NASHVILLE, NOV. 26.

anters', Union and State banks, of

have brought \$1000 a few months ago, Is she prepared for this—to become the ag-

From the Home of Mr. Lincoln HIS VIEWS AND POLICY.

A great Republican demonstration too place on Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. Lincoln, in Springfield, Illinois. It was intended primarily as a congratulatory county meeting, but it unexpectedly assumed vast proportions. An immense crowd was in attendance and the town brilliantly illuminated. The streets were enlivened by the parade of a political procession, which, halting at the residence of Mr. Lincoln, ealled him out amidst a storm of cheers and congratulations. The words he spoke were few, but their imhad urged its passage; and because it | port, so far as they have a bearing upon the present agitation, are very conciliatory. The following verbatim report of what he said has been transmitted by telegraph to the Northern press:

SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN.

Friends and Fellow-Citizens: Please excuse me on this occasion from making a speech. I of this call. I thank you, in common with citizen who, by his vote, has differed with us. the disunionists at home. [Loud cheering.] Let us at all times rememfurther speaking at this time.

assemblage.

SPEECH OF SENATOR TRUMBELL.

The "wigwam" was crowded all the evening, amongst the speeches made after the return of the procession to that place was one by Mr. Senator TRUMBULL, which, the telegraphist says, "in view of high position and well known relations to the President elect, is taken as a reflex of the views of Mr. Lincoln.' A partial report of this speech is also teleilluding to national topics, as discountenancing the idea of triumphing over political opponents, but accepting all, by whatever name called, as brethren of a common country. We be gained by the election of Lincoln, and recopy so much of it as indicates the domestic tired amidst enthusiastic applause. policy of the incoming Administration. On this subject Mr. TRUMBULL spoke as follows:

Mr. Lincoln, although the candidate of the Republican party, as Chief Magistrate will neither belong to that nor any other party when inaugurated; he will be the President I doubt not will be as ready to defend and protect the State in which he has not received a solitary vote against any encroachment upon its constitutional rights as the one in which he has received the largest majority. While they by whose votes he has been designated as Chief Magistrate of the people will expect him to maintain and carry forward the principles on which he was elected, they be made on the reserved rights of any of the States; they know that the Federal Government is one of delegated powers: that it can do nothing except authority for the act can be found in the instrument which creaserved to the States or the people of the both Houses to-day by a large majority. A States. Hence when their political opponents veto is expected, but the bill will probably have charged them with abolitionism, or at- pass over the veto. tributed to them a desire to interfere with slavery in the States, or some fanatic has in sisted that they ought to do so, the reply has invariable been that the People, who made the Federal Government did not think proper to conter on it such authority, and it has therefore no more right to meddle with slavery in a State than it has to interfere with serfdom in Russia. Nor are the people of the sible for slavery in the States which tolerate copy.] it, because as to that question they are as foreign from each other as independent Govern-

> I have labored in and for the Republican or-States would be left in as complete control of their own affairs respectively, and at as perfect liberty to choose and employ their own means of protecting property and preserving peace and order within their respective limits, as they have ever been under any Administration. Those who have voted for Mr. Lincoln have expected and still expect this. They would not have voted for him had they expected otherwise. I regard it as exremely fortunate for the peace of the whole chuntry that this point, upon which the Rey of doubt. It should be a matter of rejoicing to all true Republicans that they will now have an opportunity of demonstrating to their polit caliadversaries and to the world that they are not for interferring with the domestic institutions of any of the States, nor the advocates of negro equality, or of amalgamation, with which political demagogues the following as an have so often charged them. When this is shown a reaction will assuredly to place in preaching "to every man's conscience in the sight of favor of Republicanism. The Southern mind, even, will be satisfied; the rights of Northern men will be respected, and the fraternal feeling existing in olden times, when men world was to him a source of constant solicitude. But from all parts of the country went forth to- that heart which was wont to swell with the emotions gether to battle for a common cause against a ommon enemy, will be restored. Disunionbeen a few in the country for some years, un- sympathise with his sufferings any more, for he is derstand this, and are now in hot haste to get now free from them all through the blood and righteous out of the Union, precisely because they perceive they cannot much longer maintain an apprehension among the Southern people meet where partings are unknown. that their homes, and firesides, and lives are to be endangered by the action of the Federal Government With such "now or never" is the maxim; Lence they seek to inflame the public mind by misrepresenting the objects and purposes of the Republican party, with the hope of precipitating some of the Southern States into positions from which they cannot without dishonor recede, well knowing if they delay till after the new Administration is inaugurated and tested it will fur-

> > an impossibility. The Constitution provides profitted thereby. no way by which a State may withdraw from a brother, the public a useful citzen ; yet there are pathe Union, no way for the dissolution of the rents and relatives who will feel more keenly this Government. It creates the general good, reavement, and to them we would tender our heart-felt aterferes but little with the individual rights the citizen, except for protection. It is chicfly in its benefits and its blessings, not its exactions. If every Federal officer in the last tribute of respect to our deceased brother, South Carolina were to resign, the offices re- have imposed a debt of gratitude which time will fail to main vacant, and its Legislature declare the State ou of the Union, it would all amount to hitle except to inconvenience the citizens to hitle except to inconvenience the citizens all badge of mourning for thirty days.
> >
> > Resilved. That a copy of the preamble with the resilved. teriere with the collection of the revenue on olutions be sent to the parents of our deceased brother, the seaboard, the people in other portions of and also to the town papers, with the request that the the Union would not be in the least incommoded. What is the South Carolina army to do

nish no cause for their complaints.

when raised? Whom is it to fight! Manifestly, if it commences a war on the United States officers engaged in collecting the revenues, it becomes the aggressor. This would be revolution, and making war with-The ligger woman, aged 40, sold in Ral- out a cause, for South Carolina makes no Monday, at \$250. A girl, who complaint against the present revenue laws.

minute men is, that they will enable the people the more readily to suppress any uprisings n their midst which their misrepresentations of our purposes may have encouraged. She complains that the fugitiue slave law is not executed in some of the States. This, if true the whole country knows to be a sham. So far as South Carolina is concerned, she is so wood, Jed. H. Lindsay, Greensborough; W. A. Wright situated that no slave can escape from her Wilmington; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Alexander limits into free States. However much causes the border slave States mey have to complain borough; Rev. R. C. Maynard, Franklinton: Dr. E. of the escape of their negroes into the free F. Watson, Watsonville. States, it is clear South Carolina can have no such complaint. In her resolves she pro- N. H. D. WILSON, - - - President. fesses to be preparing to defend herself JED. H. LINDSAY, against enroachments on her rights. Let her adhere to this policy, and not attempt to dictate to other States what they shall do and no collision will occur, for no encroachments J. A.

The disunion feeeling in the South is doubtless greatly exaggerated. A sort of terrorism seems to prevail in some places, which thank you for the kindness and compliment for the time appears to have crushed out any manifestation of Union sentiment; but, as the STOVES, FURNACES, AND HOUSE FURNISHING and introduced by Mr. Turner and all others who have thought fit by their votes causes for this excitement are all imaginary, GOODS. We would call particular attention to our to endorse the Republican cause. (Applause.) the election of a Republican President in the AND COPPER WARE. Having much the largest mode certainly affording no AND COPPER WARE. Having much the largest mode certainly affording no stock to be found in the South we can offer such inso far attended that cause. [Applause.] Yet, excuse for it, it is reasonable to suppose that a mirroduced a Bill, making it fel- in all our rejoicings, let us neither express reaction wil soon take place among the Southest to examine our assortment before purchashing elsemate incendiary documents. Mr. por cherish any harsh feelings towards any ern people themselves, which will overthrow where.

It is a great mistake to class the supporters ber that all American citizens are brothers of of Mr. Breckinridge as disunionists. Some few a common country, and should dwell togeth- of them may be, but Mr. Breckinridge himer in the bonds of fraternal feeling. [Im- self, and his supporters as a class, are, I doubt mense applause.] Let me again beg you to not, as sincerely attached to the Union as of the county. accept my thanks, and to excuse me from many of those who, for political purposes, during the recent excited contesi, sought to Mr. Lincoln withdrew at the close of this fasten upon them the stigma of disunion .- Burnning Stove, for heating from two to four Rooms. address amid the enthusiastic cheers of the Should the conservative and Union men in any particular locality be unable to cope with perior to the marble as to beauty and durability, and their adversaries, and South Carolina or any much cheaper. other State, under the lead of nullifiers or disunionists, who have for years been seek-ing a protect for breaking up the Government CHARLES D. YALE & Co. ing a pretext for breaking up the Government plunge into rebellion, and without cause assail by force of arms the constituted authorities of the Union, there will be but one sentiment among the great mass of the people of all parties and in all parts of the country, and that will be that "the Union must and shall graphed to the North. It is described, when be preserved;" and woe to the traitors who are marshalled against it ?

Mr. Trumball concluded his speech with a rehearsal of the points which he conceived to

Legislative Proceedings.

The length of the Message crowds out a large portion of the Legislative proceedings. of the country, and of the whole country, and Next week we will catch up. On the 26th the NEW STORE. and 27th several bills were introduced in regard to calling a Convention to consider of our Federal relation.

Lincoln's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26. Hon. Thomas Corwin arrived here to-day. know that in doing so no encroachments will His conversation indicates that Lincoln's Cabinet will be highly conservative.

Georgia Legislature and the Banks.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Nov. 26. The bill for the relief of the Banks passed

MARRIAGES.

Married .- October 30th , by David W. Porter, Esq. Mr. Nathan Hammon and Miss Pattie Ann, daughter of Capt William Aldred all of Randolph.

Married .- November 1st, by the Rev. Jacob H. Smith, Mr. John N. Irvin of Rockingham, and Miss Emily C. Daughter of James Miner of Guilford. [North non-slaveholding States in any way respon- Carolina Presbyterian, and Raleigh Standard, please

DEATHS.

Died .- In Nashville, Tenn, on the 31st ult, Mrs. ganization with cutire confidence that when- Saliie Walton, wife of Col. Wm. B. Walton of that city, ever it should be in power each and all of the and daughter of the late Henry Humphrey, of this place. Aged 30 years.

DEATH OF REV. WM. J. OGBURN.

Departed this life, at his residence near Flat Rock, in this county, on Friday the 23 inst, at 10 o'clock, P. M., of pulmonary consumption, Rev. Jones Ogburn, a Minister of the Methodist Protestant

The limented subject of this notice was known far and near as an accomplished and highly acceptable Minister of the Gospel, in whose person were combined some of the rarest and most valuable endowments, publicans have been so long and so persistent- which he employed, for the most part, in a circumy misrepresented, is now to be brought to a scribed sphere of his own choice, without at any time practical test and placed beyond the possibili- seeking to elevate himself which he could easily have done-and without subjecting himself even for a moment to a suspicion of that vanity, to which some others.

for beneath him in talents, have become a prev. His mind was trained in the seclusion of a country home, under the influence of devout and eminent chris tian authors, with whom, in connection with the Book of Divine Inspiration, he held hourly concourse, drinkthe calm self-passion, the convincing logic, the genuine rhetoric, the doctrinal purity, which commended his

For some time his bealth had been declining; but as the outward man perished, the inner man was renewed day by day. The condition of the unconverted of Christs constraining love is now free from its throbbing forever. A ministerial friend who waited at the dying couch, tells of the glorious triumph over death sts, per se, of whom unfortunately there have which his eyes were permitted to see. We cannot ted wife and two little children, whose eyes shall behold is face no more. In the land of life may they

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT

BUENA VISTA LODGE, Nov. 21, I. O. O. F.,)

Greensboro, N. C. Nov. 15 1860. dence, we, as a Lodge, have been called together to mourn the loss of our beloved brethren: therefore, Resolved, That in the death of Dr. JOHN WESLEY WOOLLEN we feel that we have sustained a loss which time will fail to repair, yet we submissively bow to the Secession is an impracticability, or rather stroke and humbly trust that each member may be Resolved, That while we feel that the Lodge ha

> confidence and sympathy. who so kindly watched by his bedside, smoothed his dying pillow and afforded us the privilege of paying

obliterate from our memory. Resolved, That a page in our record of proceedings be dedicated to his memory, and that we wear the us

Washington papers copy the same. In F. L. & T., JAMES W. ALBRIGHT, JOHN G. EFLAND, GEORGE W. HARRELL,

APPLICATION NOTICES

Application will be made to the resent Legislature for an act to incorporate Yadkin Institute into a College, and with further corporat

Pays all losses promptly !

D. P. Weir, James M. Garrett, John L. Cole, N. H. D. Wilson, Wm. Barringer, David McKnight, M. S. Sher

Vice-President C. P. MENDENHALL, PETER ADAMS, - - - Secretary and Treasurer WM. II. CUMMING, - - General Agent. W. J. McCONNEL, - - -

MEBANE. - - -J. M. GARRETT, - - -All communications on breiness of the office, should PETER ADAMS, Secretary. be sent to

HARLES D. YALE & Co.-MANUFAC-TURERS AND DEALERS IN TIN WARE large and carefully made stock of TIN, SHEET IRON stock to be found in the South, we can offer such inqueements to the Trade as will make it for their inter-

We have also a very large stock of COOKING RAN-GERS, COOKING, HALL, AND PARLOR STOVES, BRICK AND PORTABLE HOT AIR FURNACES, Cast Iron and Terra Cotta Drain Pipes, Wrought Iron, Galvanized Iron, and Lead Pipe, all siz s.

Plumbing and Steam Fitting work done in any par Plumbers and Gas Fitters' Materials. A large and magnificent assortment of Gas Fixtures.

We are sole Agents for the celebrated Sexton's Gas Marbleized Slate, Parlor and Chamber Mantles, su We are also prepared to put on, in any part of the country, Metalic, Gravel, and Felt Roofing. Also,

Iron Block, Governor Street, Richmond, Va. Hydraulic Rams, Pumps, Garden Engines, Grates and Fenders, Copper Lightning Rod, Kerosense Oil

Lamps, &c, &c., NEW STORE GRAND DISPLAY OF FALL AND WIN-TER GOODS .- Drucker, Heilbrun & CO. are now receiving, and will continue to receive during the present season, the most complete assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS, CLOTHING, HATS.

Caps, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Jewelry, Groceries, &c. ever brought to this market.

Possessing unusual facilities for the purchase o goods from the VERY FIRST CLASS commission, importing and manufacturing houses in the North, they are enabled to DEFY COMPLTITION in any Goods in their line. To our stock of DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, HATS and SHOES we call especial attention, and in the GROCERY line we will NOT BE UNDERSOLD. Call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Remembe

DRUCKER, HEILBRUN & WOLFF. East Market Stre et.

TEMPLE OF FASHION! Extensive opening of Fall and Win-

ter Goods!!

8. ARCHER & CO. Would most respectfully announce to their old friends and customers, and the public generally, that they are receiving the largest and most fashionable stock of superior ready-made CLOTHING to be found in Western North Carolina. These Goods were bought of the first-class wholesale houses North, and at such prices as to enable us to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT CHEAPER than the cheapest in this ountry! Our stock is larger than it it ever has been before, and comprises the latest and most elegant styles of OVER-COATS, DRESS, FROCK, AND BUSINESS COATS; and extensive variety in all kinds of patterns of PANTS AND VESTS, SHIRTS, HATS, CAPS, AND SHOES: FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS; a fine assortment of NECK-TIES AND SCARFS, and, in fact every single article to be found in a No. 1 Clothing Store. Our stock of NOTIONS is complete-embracing WATCHES, JEWELRY, POC-KET-KNIVES, PORTMONEYS, PERFUMERIES, WALKING-CANES, and every thing that a person calls for in our line of business. All we ask is a call perore purchashing elsewhere, and no person S. ARCHER & Co. leave dissatisfied.

TVAILORING .- The undersigned continues to carry on the Tailoring business, opposite the Britain House, over the shoe store of B. G. Graham, & Co. The fall and winter fashions just received, which ture very handsome and attractive. Thankful for past favors, he hopes to receive a large custom this season. No effort spared to render entire satisfaction to all. A. DILWORTH. Carl in immediately.

NOR SALE, One of Many and Wood's Respers Sep14 and Mowers, which will be sold for \$85.00; only used one year, in good order. W. J. McCONNEL.

ROCK-ISLAND KERSEYS, JEANS, CASSIMERES.

This is the old stand for these North-Carolina-Manufactured Fabrics-having been the FIRST to introduce them in this market ten years ago. Come and make your purchases where you will find the real Si-We have a large supply, now on hand. mon Pure. R. G. LINDSAY

oung's Smut and Screening Machine .- That Mill-owners may be satisfied that my Smut Machines are as good as can be made in any other factory in North Carolina, I would refer to the following persons, who are using my machine:-Shaver, Salisbury, N. C.; R. C. Pearson, Morganton, N. C .: Tire Glenn, Red Plains, Yadkin Co., N. C.; Joseph Medley, Ansonville, Anson Co., N. C.; Mebane, Mebanesville, N. C.; M. L. Holmes Gold Hill, N. C.; Gen. S. F. Patterson, Lenoir, Caldwell Co., N. C., and many others if required. ALFZ. BICKSON, Manufacturer

Hillsboro', N. C. Treensboro Female College.—THE SPRING SESSION of 1861 will begin on the first Tuesday in January, and close on the third Thursday in May. There will be no Winter vacation The regular exercises of the College will be suspended

only a few days at Christmas. There will be vacan ies next Session for other pupils. Those wishing to send their daughters will please in form the subscriber at an early day. Terms as heretofore. For full particulars apply

W. C.DONNELL'S Photographic Gal-lery is now opened, and Cameotypes, Melaino-types, and AMBROTYPES, which cannot be surpassed DURABILITY and BEAUTY are taken in Lockets Pins and Cases, to suit the tastes and purses of all .-Having permanently located in Greensborough, they

considently expect a liberal patronage. Call and examine Specimens, and learn the Prices. Rooins formerly occupied by A. Starrett, second story of Garrett's brick building, West Market St Greensborough , N. C. Sept., 1859.

The attention of one all is invited Jollee's, consisting of ladies' DRESS GOODS and TRIMMINGS, La dies' Cloaks and Shawls Gentlemen's CLOTHING, HAT S, BOOTS and SHOES. Groceries of every description, and in short, every thing usually found in a general store, which I will sell cheap for ash, or to punctual dealers on a short credit

WARRANTED. -Wyatt's TONIC CORDIAL VV one of the most pleasant and efficient remedies ever got up for Dysintery, Diarrhea, Flux, Cholic, and all bowel complaints, both of Children and adults. Price 25 cents. Prepared by W. H. WYATT, Apothe cary, Nos. 186 and 188 Main Street, Salisbury, N. C.

tidles' Dress Goods .- In all the varietie for fall and winter. A magnificent lot of SHAW LS -single, double and long Shawls, plain and fancy. ook at them before you buy elsewhere.
R. G. DINDSAY. N. G. EINDSAY.

Notice.—The Annual Meeting of the "Greensbo

will be held at the office of the Company, on Thursday D. P WEIR. Treas. the 20th December next.

Large and well-selected assortment of FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS are now open and for sale at the lowest rate of profit, to live and let live, by R G LINDSAYt JAMES A. LONG.—Attorney at Law, will attend, all the Courts both County and Superior, of the Counties of Davidson, and Guilford.

Common Schools.—Guilford County, N. FALL DIVIDEND, 1860.

DIS. AMT. DIS. AMT. DIS. AMT. DIS. \$65 68 22 \$61 44 43 \$76 80 64 \$55 68 23 92 16 44 56 64 24 87 36 45 58 56 87 86 45 58 56 73 92 46 71 04 89 28 70 08 67 56 64 82 56 26 78 92 27 71 04 1 47 89 28 48 93 12 93 12 49 46 08 69 28 04 82 56 38 40 73 92 29 64 32 : 50 144 00 126 72 79 68 30 112 3 51 38 40 87 36 31 95 04 52 96 96 73 54 72 32 92 16 53 67 20 57 60 74 75 84 33 103 68 54 83 52 75 81 60 76 42 24 77 51 84 45 12 34 130 56 55 98 88 56 83 52 63 36 35 66 24 42 24 36 186 24 57 106 56 78 108 48 49 92 37 108 68 79 37 44 58 63 36 52 80 38 169 92 59 86 40 *** *** 66 24 | 39 | 49 92 | 60 | 53 76 35 52 40 78 72 61 48 96 38 40 41 48 96 62 58 56 21 72 90 42 114 24 63 57 60 NATHAN HIATT, Chairman.

Methodist Protestant Female Col-lege.—This College is located on the North Carlina Railroad, 90 miles from Releigh and eighty from Charlotte, in one of the healthiest sections of the State -its proximity to the Mountains giving it uniformly a most salubrious and invigorating atmosphere, and rendering it one of the most desirable places for an Institution of Learning; and the Trustees are happy to ansounce to the friends of education that the patronage of the year just closed has surpassed their most sanguine expectations, and the prospects are very encouraging for the next Session.

ADVANTAGES The building is large and well arranged, the pupils' cooms being 20 ft. by 20, well ventilated, each having a fire-place and furnished neatly and comfortably. The Chapel is 50 ft. by 50, being sufficiently ample for 200 pupils; also Recitation Rooms 50 ft. by 22; besides Music Rooms, &c.

The College is supplied with a good Chemical, Philos phical and Astronomical Apparatus, and new Pianos. We have a good Library, to which the young ladies ave free access. We are forming a Geological and Mineralogical Cabi-

net. Specimens will be thankfully received. BOARDING DEPARTMENT. This department will be conducted by a Matron

nder the supervision of Prof. Ray and lady, and they will endeavor to render it an agreeable and pleasant home for the young ladies who may be placed under their charge. ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT. The Annual Commencement, on the last Wednesday

uly, and will close the 7th December, 1860. Jamestown, N. C., July, 1860. FALL 1860.

May. The Third Session commenced on the 11th of

STEVENSON, WEDDELL & CO., Importers and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy porters and Jobbers of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, Nos 78 and 80 Sycamore Street, Petersburg, Va. PRINTS AND DRESS GOODS-Engli h. French nd American, in large stock and great variety. PLANTATION GOODS-In large assortment. Also, a full line of NOTIONS, Together with every class and description of Goods to be found in whole

ale Houses, NORTH OR SOUTH. The Trade of Virginia, North Carolina and Tennesee is invited to an examination of the Goods now in Weekly additions will be acded curing the season.

Orders promptly attended to. 100,000 FRUIT TREES.—At Luxum-boro, N. C.—consisting of Apples, Pears, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Nectarines, &c. The above number of Trees and Plants are now ready for sale by the subscriber From eighteen years of practical experience, and knowledge in the nursery business he flatters himself that he now has the most select collection in th

Southern States. All orders promptly at ended to, and Catalogues sent free on application Persons ordering Catalogues by mail will please inclose a stamp to prepay.

Troublesome plantation, I will sell at publicauction, on a credit of twelve months, the William Donnell plantamail will please inclose a stamp to prepay. AUTHORIZED AGENTS.

ville ; J. & F. Garrett, Greensboro. THOMAS H. FENTRESS. Fayetteville Observer, and Raleigh Standard will please copy three months, and forward account to me. aug24

and for Sale on Haw-River.-Th ■ Subscriber having determined to change his present location, offers for safe his Plantation on which h now lives, situated in Alamanee Co., on Haw-River adoining the lands of Sidney Anderson, Joseph McCadams, and others, and containing two hundred and twenty four acres. Having on the premises, a good lwelling house, with six rooms and all necessary houses. There is seventy five or eighty acres of the above lands, heavily tembered and which would growfine Tobacco. There is also, twenty-five acres of low ground and a good meadow upon the premises, all of above lands are well adapted to the growth of all the crops raised in this section of country. The land is situated in one mile of the N. C. Rail Road, three miles from Graham, and two miles from Big Falls, N. C. Persons wishing to buy, will visit these lands or address the subscriber at Haw-River N. C. Terms made W. A. ALBRIGHT, easy to the purchaser.

Baker's & Jarvis' ISLAND GUANO.have in store and for sale at Forty per cent less than Perurian Guano; 500 TONS of the above valuable Ferilizer of DIRECT IMPORTATION into this market, always on hand, which they are determined to sell very and being SOLE AGENT for the importer in this section, are prepared to furnish it to Farmers and Dealers

tificates in my possession from these States justify me in offering it to the Agricultural community as a cheap and valuat. Fertalizer. All order will be promptly attended to and pam-

phlets con tining full particulars of Analyses, tests, c., &c., furnished on application to CHARLES REID. (General Commission Merchant,)

A atsonville Female Seminary-The fall session of this school will commence on the First Monday in July, 1860, and continue for five months. We have in our employ a full corps of teachers, and go pains will be spared to promote the advancement oung ladies who may patronize us.

ouse and Lot for sale or rent.-A very desirable House and Lot in the Town ireensborough can be bought on more favorable terms than often can be had. If not sold by Christmas, it

will be for rent. For further particulars, apply to the Senior Editor of the Patriot. J. Armfield's Patent Apple Parer, Cutter and Corer-Patented, December 20, 1859, will pesl cut and core thirty bushels apples per day the best Machine for the durpose of preparing apples to dry that has been invented, is now on exhibition at

Jamestown, by the Proprietors, A. Lamband J. J. Armfield and by their general agent, Wm E. Edwards, at Greensborough, N. C., WM. E. EDWARDS Ceneral Agent.

Bank Stock for Sale.—On Monday the 19th, November (Court week.) I will offer at 1 tf GEORGE RILEY. public sale, 32 shares of Stock in 'The Farmers Bank of North Carolina." JESSE H. LINDSAY, Agent. THE CHEAPEST WINTER CLOTHING-

THE BEST WINTER CLOTHINGan only be Found at H. SACKERMAN, & COS' Tate's Corner. Give them a call, before you purchase elsewhere. The Largest assortment of Coats, Pants, and

Vests, can only be seen at H. SACKERMAN & Co's. Splendid Over Coats, for a few dollars. Elegent Dress Suits, at the lowest rates.
H. SACKERMAN \$ Co's. opposite the Court House.

Beautiful Business Suits, at a trifling cost.— H. SACKERMAN & Co's. opposite the Court House theaper than the Cheapest, Finer than the Finest, Better than the Best are the garments
H. SACKERMAN & Co's.

Save your Money, as a very few dollars will give you a splendid out-fit for winter, if you call give you a splendid out-fit for winter, if you call H. SAUDRMAN & Co's. Tate's Crrner. CARPETS!- CARPETS!!

FOOT MATS &c, for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

GROVER & BARER'S CELEBRATED HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

New Styles—Prices from \$50 to \$126. EXTRA CHARGE OF \$5 FOR HEMMERS.

181 Baltimore St., Carroll Building, Baltimore.

J. R. & J. SLOAN, Agents, Greensborough, N. C. These Machines sew from two spools, as ore. requiring no rewinding of thread; they Hem. Fell, Gather, and Stitch in a su-

needle, as is required by other machines .-They will do better and cheaper sewing than a seamstress can, even if she works for one cent an hour, and are, unquestionably, the best Machines in the market for family sewing, on account of their simplicity, durability, ease of management, and adaptation to all varieties of family sew

ing-executing eitner heavy or fine work with equal facility, and without special adjustment. As evidence of the unquestioned superiority of their Machines, the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Com-

pany beg leave to respectfully refer to the following The undersigned, Clergymen of various denominahaving purchased and used in our families "GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY

SEWING MACHINE," take pleasure in recommending it as an instrument fully combining the essentials of a good machine. Its beautiful simplicity, ease of management, and the strength and the elasticity of its stitch, unite to render it a machine unsurpasse any in the market, and one which we leel confident will give satisfaction to all who may purchase and use it. Rev. W. P. Strickland, Rev. N. Vansent, Rev. R. B. Yard, Rev. C. Larue, New York; Rev. E. P. Rodgers D. D., Bev. W. B Sprague, D. D., Rev. J. N. Campbell D. D., Albany, N. Y.; Rev. Charles Anderson, Rev. Charles Hawley, Rev. Daniel A. Temple, Rev. T. M. Hopkins, Rev. William Hosmer, Auburn, N. Y.; Rev. O. H. Tiffany, D D., Rev. C. J. Bowen, Rev. Jonathan Cross, Rev. John McCron, D. D., Rev. W. T. D. Clem. Rev. W. H. Chapman, Rev. F. S. Evans, Md.; Rev. R C. Galbraith, Gavanstown, Md.; Rev T. Danghery, Waynesboro', Pa; Rev. Thomas E. Locke, Westmoreland Co. Va.; Rev. W. A. Crocker, Rev. Jno. Paris, Norfolk, Va.; Rev. J. F. Lannean, Salem, Va; Rev. Ch. Hankel, D. D., Rev. C. A. Loyal, Charleston, S. C.: Rev. A. A. Forter, Selma, Ala.; Lev. Joseph J. Ewise, Speedwell S C; Rev. B. B. Ross, Mabile, Ala. Rev. J. L. Michaux, Enfield, N. C.; Rev. A. C. Harris Rev. C. F. Harris, Henderson, N. C.; Rev. Henry A. Riley, Rev. A. L. Post, Montrose, Pa.; Prof. W. D. Wilson, D. D., Rev. W. F. Curry, A. M., Geneva, N. Y.; Rev. Elbert Slingerland, Scotia. N. Y.; Prof. John Foster, Rev. Francis G. Gratz, Rev. J. Turnbull Backus, D. D., Pref. Benjamin Stanton Schenactady, N Rev. P. C. Prugh, Xenia, Ohio; Rev. B. W. law, A. M., Rev. W. Perkins, Cincinnati. O; Rev. E. Grand Girard, Ripley, Ohio; Rev. A. Blake, Revr E. C. Benson, A. M., Prof. J. J. McElhany, D. D. Gambier, Ohio; Rev. F. Chester, Ironton, Ohio; Rev. E. F. Hasty, Cambridge City, Ind; Rev. J. C. Armstrong, Saline, Mich., Rev. Arthur Swazy, Rev. A. Hunt, Ga lena, Ill.; Rev. Enstien Morbough, Cambridge City, Ind.; Rev Richard White, Milton, Ind.; Rev. Calvin Vale, Mariinsburgh, N. Y.; Rev. Joseph Eldridge. Norfolk, Conn ; Rev. John Jennings, Rev. H. L. Wayland, Rev. William Phipps, Worcester, Mass.; Rev. Osmond C. Baker, Bishop of M. E. Church, Rev. Tho. Rathay, Reu. Henry E Parker, Concord, N. H.; Rev. G N. Judd, Montgomery, N. Y.; Rev. A. M. S. we. Canandaigna, N. Y.; Rev. William. Long, Cliff Mate,

Michigan. Office of exhibition and sale, J. R. & J. SLOAN'S, Greensborough, N. C. Send for a Circular.

Sale and Renting of Lands.—As executor of Andrew Mateer, deceased, and by virtue of his of Andrew Mateer, deceased, and by virtue of his will, on Friday, the 14th day of September, 1800, at the late dwelling of said Andrew Matier, to-wit: at the tion, willed to John Watson. The tract contains 315 acres or less, on Rocky branch. The land is good and and fair dwelling bouse. This will be an excellent parm in a good and healthy neighborhood to any one wishing buy, and who can see and judge for himself by at plying to Wat Hopkins, who lives on the land, or Robt.

Ray, who lives near. ALSO, At the same place, at the same time, I will ent for twelve months, the other lands owned by Andrew Matier, on Ross creek. The plantation will b auction, or private contract on that day or before

ALSO, At the same time and place, as guadian of James M. Matcer, I will rent for twelve months, the lands owned by John Matier at his death, on Big Troublesome, on the South side. Sales and renting to continue over to the next day if not completed on the first. Terms of selling and renting made known on the day of sale.

JAMES M. DONNELL, Rockingham Co., July 17, '60. Milton Chronicle please copy for four weeks and send bill to Patriot office for payment. Boot and Shoe Store.—Having purchased of J. B. F. Boone his entire stock of Boots and Shoes,

the undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country that they intend keeping a good assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES. and other articles connected with that line of business

B. G. GRAHAM & CO. low, and for cash only, Opposite Brittain's Hotel.

ginia, North and South Carolina and Georgia, and certificates in my possession from these States and Certificates and

Jesse Williams & others, Supplemental Bill. In this case it appearing that the defendants William Williams, Ell.s D. Williams, William Carten and wife Susanah, Thomas Ellis Williams Thomas Hobson and wife Rebecca, Thomas Vestal and wife Obedience James Williams, John Williams, and Aaron Kidd and wife Maggy are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greenshough Patriot for the said defendants to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Equity to be held for the County of Yadkin, at the Court House in Yadkinville, on the first Monday after the 4th Monday in February next,-then and there to plead, answer or

will be entered against them and the cause set for because exparte asto them. MILES M. COWLES, C. M. E.

demor to the said bill, otherwise judgment pro confesso

BOOTS, SHOES, EROGANS. adies Fine Gaiters and Boots, children's and Misses Do. Gents' WATER-PROOF BOOTS and CALF-SKIN SHOES-CHEAP. HEA-VY BOOTS AND SHOES-a first-rate article CHEAL R. G. LINDSAY.

The subscriber has on hand the fine GOLD LE VER WATCHES manufactured by Johnson of Liverpool, and Dixon of London. Also, the Silver Level Lepine and common Virge Watch, with a variety JEWELRY of all descriptions. All of which will be

\$100 REWARD!-Wa will give a reward of ndsay in Greensborough jail between this time no the 1st of January, 1861, and fifty dollars for evidence to convict any person who may be harboring him; as we are satisfied that he is still in our vicinity. Inching about in secret. He is about twenty-one years old five feet ten inches high, dark complection, white teeth, and weighs about one hundred and sixty-five pounds. DONNELL & HIATT.

TALL IMPORTATION. RIBBONS, MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO. ers of RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS AND SATINS. VELVETS, RUCHES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, &C., No. 237 and Lofts of 239 Baltimore Street, Balt

Maryland, offer a stock unsurpassed in the United States in variety and cheapness, Orders solicited and prompt attention given. Terms, onths, six per cent, off for cash, par funds.

J. F. JOLLEE, at Winbourne & Witty's old stand, has just received his stock of Spring and

Summer Goods, consisting of ladies' Dress Goods, gentlemen's Clothing in great variety, Cloths, Cassi ine Tapestry Carpets'-Ingrain do and meres, Cottonades, fine and coarse Boots and Shoes for 12-4 DRAGGET CARPETING, HEARTH RUGS ladies and gentlemen, which I think I can heat the ladies and gentlemen, which I think I can beat the Jews selling cheap: Hardware, Queensware and Glass

Book Bindery in Salisbury - MR W. Jews selling cheap: Hardware, Queensware and Glass Ware, a good collection of school books, and if any of Salisbury, Charlotte, Statesville, Concord, Gold III body wants a cheap hat let them come to me, and they

For the cure of Dyspepsia Indigestion, Nausea, Flats lency, Loss of Appetite, or any Billions Compilaints arising from a morbid inaction of the Stometh or Base els, producing Cramps, Disentry, Colic, Cholera Men

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 in life, which, by the assistance of a little knowledge or exercise or common sense, they may be able so to regulate their habits of diet, and with the assistance of a good tonic secure permanent health. In order to no-complish this desired object, the true course to pursue is certainly that which will produce a natural state of perior style, finishing this end Dr. Hostette; has introduced to this country a cach seam by their own preparation called HOSTETTER'S STOATED things at the least hazard of vital strength and life ; for TERS, which at this day is not a new medicine, but course to the hand- one that has been tried for years, giving satisfaction to all who have used it. The iditters operate powerfully upon the stomach, bowels, and liver, restoring them to a healthy and vigorous action, and thus by the simele process of strengthening nature, enable the system to triumph over disease, Diarrahora, dysentery or flux, so generally contracted by new settlers, and caused prin-cipally by the change of water and diet, will be specifily regulated by a brief use of this preparation. By pepsia, a disease which is probably more prevalent when taken in all its various forms, than other; the cause of which may always be attributed to derange ments of the digestive organs, can be cured without fall by using HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS as per rections on the bottle. For this disease every play sician will recommend Bitters of some kind, then country have their Bitters as a preventative of disease and strengthening of the system in general, and among them is not to be found a more healthy people than by the Germans, from whom this preparation emenated, based upon scientific experiments which have tended to advance the destiny of this great preparation in the medical scale of science.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This trying and provoking disease, which fixes its elentless grasp on the body of man, reducing him to a here shadow in a short space of time, and rendering im physically and mental useless, can be defeated and driv.n from the body by the use of HOSTETTER'S RENOWNED BITTERS. Further, any of the above stated diseases cannot be contracted when exposed to any ordinary condition producing them, if the Bitters are used as per directions. And as it is neither creates nausea noroffends the palate, and rendering unecessary any change of diet or interruption to usually pursuits, but promotes sound sleep and healthy digestion the complaint is thus removed as speedily as is consis-tent with production of a thorough and permanent

Who are suffering from an enfectled constitution and infirm body, these B tters are invaluable as a restorative of strenth and vegor, and needs only to be tried to be appreciated. And to a mother while nursing, these Bitters are indispensible, especially where the mother's nourishment is inadequate to the demands of the rhild, consequently her strength must yield, and here it is where a good tonic, such as Hostetter's Stomach Risters is needed to impart temporary strength and vigor to the syst m. Ladies should by all means try this remedy for all cases of debility, and before su doing, ask your physician, who, if he is acquainted with the vir-

CAUTION .- We cantion the public against using ny of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see hat each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter" omach Bitters" blown on the side of the buttle, and tamped on the metallic cap covering the cark, and alerve that our autograph signature is on the label. Prepared and sold by Hostteter & Smith. ttsburg, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and

dealers generally throughout the United States, Canada, South America and Germany. SCOVIL & MEAD, New Orleans, La. Wholesale Agents.
For sale by PORTER & GORRELL, Greensborough

DGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY, Greensborough, N. C. Greensborough, N. C.
This Institution has been in successful operation for twenty years, and for the last nine under it present

principal,

ored every advantage afforded by the very beat Ferna Seminaries in the country. The liberal patennage we have received, whilst it has enabled us to offer superi-

Ladies, selected with strict reference to experience ability and aptness to teach. The Institution is as departments of Science embraced in the course is

The next session will commence August 1st 1860, For Catalougues containing full particulars of terms RICHARD STERLING.

North Carolina, Yadkin County. Term 1860.

Nancy Patterson and Thomas Rutledge. Petition for partition of Land. this case, it appearing to the court, that the defendant Thomas Rutle I ge is not an inhabitant of this State ; it is therefore ordered that 6 weeks publication be made in t he Greenshoro' Patriot, a newspaper pubished in the town of Greensboro' N. C. for said desendant to appear before the justices of said court, at the court house in Yadkiaville, on the first Monday in Jan-

to say why the prayer of the petition shall not be gran Witness, T. S. Martin, clerk of said court, at office, in Yadkinville, the first Monday in October, A. D. 1860. T. S. MARTIN, Clerk. By W. A. Joves, D. D.

FALL TRADE. ELLETT & WEISIGER, Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in

fering to the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina and Tennessee, at prices which content be insure a sale, the largest and most complete stack of F and Winter Goods ever gotten up in this market, which

for quality, variety and elegance, cannot be excelled.

All they ask is a look before purchasing elsewhere.

Orders strictly and promptly attended to

ELLETT & WEISIGED Mest-Green Nurseries, Near Green above establishment will find Hacks, Carriages, &c at Greenshorough on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Satur days, and other days, if necessary. For TICKETS

uperior Coogne Water,-Treble distillat Druggist and Apothecary, Nos 186 and 188 Main St. alishuev. N. C. Price 15, 25 and 50 cents.

Mice of the Greensborough Mutual Insurance Company, March 1st, 1860 - At meeting of the Directors of this Company, held the day in their office, an assessment of 5 per cent,

PETER ADAMS, Secretary. urday next, for the inspection of her customers, splendid stock of BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOW-ERS. RUCHES, &c., which for CHEAPNESS and BEAUTY, cannot be surpassed in this or any other

Bonnets from fifty cents to Iwenty dollars. Gire Tatuable Plante Con for Sale,-1 and

ville Station on the N C. R. R.; and 9 miles south a of Greensborough. The trust contains about \$50 vation. The improvements consist of a comfortal two-story dwelling, and all necessary out bui'sling-The soil is suitable for wheat, corn, tabacco, &c., und is situated in a desirable, healthy neighborhood. And one wishing to purchase a good Farm, on reasonal terms, would do well to call and examine this Little, and see for himself. Any farther information can be had by addressing me at McLeansville, N. C.

Mocksville, Greenshoro, Lexington, Morganton, No

shall have it. I keep constantly on hand the best ar- ton, and the surrounding country generally, that Rock Island Jeans.—A large lot, embracing various qualities for sale by Peeswax:—Wanted 20,000 pounds Beeswax, for which we will pay 25 cents per pound.

PRUCKER, HEILBRUN & CO.

A Large Stock of White Lead and Zink Paints, just received.

A Large Stock of White Lead and Zink Paints, just received.

Drucker, Heilbrun & Co.

A Large Stock of White Lead and Zink Paints, just received.

Peeswax:—Wanted 20,000 pounds Beeswax, for which I will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on a short credit. I return thanks to my customers and friends for their very liberal patronage, and will mers on a short credit. I return thanks to my customers and friends for their very liberal patronage, and sasure them that nothing shall be left undone on my assure them t Cictus, Doeskin and Fancy Cassi-

The Remedy-A Good Suggestion.

The Savannah Republican, in a long and able editorial, under the caption "Our Federal Relations-What should be Done," after stating that a new era is spon us, and that we have been brought face to face with a revolation, gives a review of the position of the two sections of the country, and the inferences to be drawn from the election of Lincoln. prefacing its review with the following re-

"And, in the first pl ce, let us look at th facts; it will not do to declare war and proceed to extremities upon a mere random sentiment of opposition without some real, intells gent basis upon which to rest it. The South owes it to hersalf and to the world, to state plainly her grievance-to show, to the comprehension of all, wherein her honor and safe ty are jeoparded. A mere declaration of wrongs received and threatened, will not satisfy the thinking, considerate portion of the public, to which we are to look for justification in whatever steps we may think proper to pursue."

After a full, and fair statement of the case presented by the Black Republicans to the South, it proceeds as follows:

(We have italisized a nalf dozen sentences just before that paragraph of the article which proposes a National Convention, inasmuch awe believe they contain the underided sentiment of the South.

"And now a question arises for the South to answer; Slavery being the great interest of the South on which she depends alike for subsistence and national prosperity and strength. can a government avowedly bustile to that interest, and avowed by seeking its destruction, justly assert a claim to the loyalty of Southern men? We think it cann to

We come now to the second branch of the

subject; what should Georgia and the South do in this new and plarming aspect of affairthat has been forced upon them? There is n difference of opinin on this point-an hones: and patriotic difference, we are constrained to believe, for we all have the same interes at state and the same motives to do what right. One class are for an immediate dis ruption of the government and a separation in to to from the people of the North. Abother is at the opposite extreme, counselling us a do nothing, but to give the administration of Lincoln a trial, and resist it only in its actof aggression. We respect the opinions of both, as we have reason to believe they originate in high and parmetic motives. The for mer are filled with a just indignation for the wrongs and indignities we have received at the hands of our northern brethren, while the latter are animated by an ardent attachment for the work of our fathers, and are bloth to tear it down, even under a provocation that would justify the step. After a mature and dispussionate consideration of the subject in all it bearings, with a sincere desire to net fully up to the duty of a Georgian and a patriot, we feel constrained to deller from both. Neither, in our judgment, contemplate a

remedy for existing grievances, and a perfect security for the future. To destroy the Union forthwith would be an act based upon the abandonment of all hope of justice and vicht It should be the last resort, and adopted after

and bid all her southern sisters follow in What a grand consummation it

Disunionists Per Se.

One fact which our brother Southerners seem to ignore persistently is that all the late elections have given strength to the anti-Republican party. The Representatives in both Houses, as they will be constituted in be Congress of 1861-62, are in a decided marity against the recently elected President, incoln could not possible be elected in the House, and trese very elections have result of lawyers may be with regard to the right of of the two sections may come up. And this will be the case, no matter how widely these

have signified their intention to withdraw and is incurred for municipal and local purfrom their position. If there was ever a time poses. when the presence in Congress of men iden-

son in their faces from the start. na have no cause of complaint. We do not partly for her benefit. ve been wanting.

mount of transient fame will compensate the bonds of the new nation might be had at om for the enormous evil that they may do a very reasonable rate. action now. It is one thing to talk vehearth .- Baltimore American.

but there is no cause for his alarm. Mr. ndeed, think it honorable to hold office under of gollars. Lincoln, i. e , for other people to do so. They aforesaid, Mr. Clingman has too much discre- Carolina who would have to pay it. Under Boggs is not going to resign neither, like that bute, as we have seen, over and above these things better, more judiciously in the Old North State government, making their total taxa-State. Even those who love disunion, do not tion \$1 per head. When they had establishis somewha personal, and all personalities would find themselves taxed not less than hould be avoided. We are a great and pe- \$16.66 per head to carry on their government. ulian folk !- Raleigh Register.

A Disunion Elector .- The Washington Dis-

one various respectable sources, that Mr. Regiman stated here on the day of election in be presence of several persons, "if Lincoln has been ele ted to-day, he believed and hop- claims placed in his hands. Jan. 9, 1857. 915 if d that this Union would be dissolved in less han six months." It is further stated, that States." And again it is said, that he declar-I that "every vote cast for Breckinridge was

ad no such sentiments in his speeches during eanvass, and that "there are at least 3 whom he would not have dared to make such , all the Courts, of the 14th Judicial Circuit. hat if Mr. Rodman had said such things pub-

the North Carolina Conference requests us LOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, erence, to be held in Salisbury, on the 5th of Moore and Montgomery, and promptly attend to all December next, will be passed for one fare to business entrusted to his care. and for on the Atlantic & N. C., the Wilming- LEVI M. SCOTT. Scort & Scort, ATTORNEYS AND COUN-Rastroad, and that they will be furnished with refurn tickets at the depot, where they start,

We find the following item in one of our ex-

ells pendant from the brim will, in the short page of two months, become cross-eyed .- amply qualified to perform all and every operation per-Instances have occurred of malformation of taining in any way to Dental Surgery, unsurppssed for the control of Instances have occurred or manormation the eyes caused by the wearing of these little ability or beauty.

The Senior of the firm has in his possession Diplomas

We shall stand discharg d of every respectively and free to resume the rights we surrendered for the public good, and able an independedt nation, to mantain them ainst the world."

New Jetsey Election.—Official returns elect Cooke, Parker and Benegan, Douglas Demodrate, and Hornblower, Elma, Evans and Scudder, Republicans—the former by a majority of over 3,000, the latter by a majority ranging from 100 to 1,500.

The Senier of the firm has in his possession Divlomas in this possession Divlomas and Surgery, Ameritan Surgery, Ameritan Society of Dental Surgery, Amer

The Nation of South Carolina.

The New York Herald in its money article of Friday shows what would be the probable condition of South Carolina under a separate government. It says:

The announcement that the federal officers in South Carolina have resigned their offices, o far as his views are those of the party that and that the Legislature has unanimously supported him. It was everywhere conce- called a convention to provide for secession, o, before the November elections, that Mr. | will take no one by surprise. The event was generally anticipated, and whatever the views ted in a steady anti-Republican gain. In Bos. a State to secede, public sentiment in this secon, the hot-bed of one phase of sectional fa- tion of the country would be decidedly opnaticism, Mr. Appleton has beaten one of the posed to the detention of any State in the Unnest violent and dangerous of all the fanatics ion by force. We presume that, in the event who have brought about the present troubles. of the 300,000 free white people of South Car-As a matter of course, all the Senators and olina declaring their determination to constiepresentatives from the Southern States tute a separate republic, no serious objection will form one united Opposition whenever would be raised; and it therefore becomes inany question touching the relative interests teresting to inquire into the financial condiion of the State.

South Carolina owes rather over \$8,000,000, gentlemen may differ upon other points of represented by three, five and six per cent State bonds, nearly all of which are held in There can be no reason that will justify the England. The interest on the debt is paid South in throwing her stock overboard at the out of the State Bank, and some railway very moment that the market is rising. If stocks owned by the State. The State revehere had been as marked a gain on the oth- nue averages about \$600,000 annually, about er side in the popular branch, still the United half of which is derived from a tax of seventy-States Senate might be relied upon in any five cents a head on slaves; one-fourth of the mergency that could possible arise to affect balance is derived from a land tax amounting he rights of the South. In this condition of to about six mills in the dollar on the va'ue of affairs there is but one explanation of the agricultural land under cultivation throughcourse pursued by the Georgia Legislature, out the State. The expenditure, which gented by those Senators already elected who erally falls short of the income, is economical,

In the event of the secession of South Carfied with Southern interests was important, olina, a new issue of bonds would be necessary hat time, according to the showing of these to pay for the United States property within ery gentlemen, is the present. If there was the limits of the State-such as Fort Moulver a crisis in which good men and true trie, on Sullivan's Island; Fort Sumter, Fort were needed to stand in the breach and resist Johnson, Fort Pinckney, the Custom House, ggression-according to their own showing Post Office, and other United States buildings that time is now. Only in their places, on at Chacleston, and the other United States he floor of the Schate, or in the more turbu. Post Offices, de, throughout the States all of at Hall of Representatives, can these gen- which the new nation would have to purthen effectually serve their constituents .- | chase. It would be hard to valce the buildn the Union they have a battle ground where ings, as forts have no actual market value, e enemy has no advantage of position, no but they cannot be worth less than several perior alliances, no overwhelming array of million. A further issue of bonds would also ces; but out of it they fight up hill, with be requisite for the purchase or construction of such vessels of war and revenue cutters as There is no outspoken patriot who has the foreign trade of the new nation would reared to refer to this fact among the angry quire. Lastly, in separating from the Union, nen who are now threatening to tear them. South Carolina would be expected-as Lomselves away from the Confederacy. We do bardy did when it separated from the Austrian empire—to assume a portion of the debt cople of Georgia, Alabama and South Caro- of the United States, which has been incurred

What proportion ought to the assumed, in magine that the revolutionary talk of to day sham game. On the contrary, we know this contingency, by South Carolina, we will hat the most prominent disumonists and se- not now undertake to discuss; the United to. eders are in earnest, and the explanation to States would probably be disposed to deal libsich we referred above, the explanation of erally with their departing associate, and no is disregard of their true strength in the one would desire to see the necessary difficulnion, is that they are disunionists per se .- ties of her position needlessly complicated .would have been a disappointment to Still, allowing that her share of the debt was em if Lincoln had been defeated, because set down at the lowest possible figure, the toe most potent argument for secession would tal amount of bonds which the new nation would probably have to issue, in order to pay We are deeply anxious to see this excited for United States property acquired to purnt allayed, and we cherish the hope that a chase the rudiments of a navy, and to settle re conservative feeling will be manifested finally with this country, would hardly be the deliberations of the Conventions that less than ten or eleven millions of dollars. be called by the Gulf States. There is a which, added to the present debt, would bring produce for sale or shipment. artal responsibility resting upon the men the total indebtedness of the new nation up ose course in the present crisis will shape to something like \$14,000,000. Under the cir-No cumstances of the case, it seems probable that

With regard to the expenditure of South nearly of wrongs endured and of vengeance | Carolina as an independent State, it is safe to ne-it is quite another thing to destroy a assume that the revenue service along the inationality that has never had an equal upon land frontier-some 600 or 700 miles longwould be expensive. Judging from the cost of our frontier customs service in the North. this line could not be guarded against smugyear. At least as much would have to be liagman does not intend to resign in imita- spent on an army and navy to begin with, and on of the example of Senators Hammond, if the new nation had any foreign represenhesnutt, and Toombs. He is here, and it is tatives this service would cost something ather thought that so far from retiring, he is more. With great economy, perhaps an inisposed, upon proper provocation to consent dependent government might be established na re-election for the next six years. So our and carried on at first for about \$4,000,000 a axious friend aforesaid may dismiss his fears. year, which, added to the interest on the debt Mr Clingman is somewhat peppery to be sure and losses for discount on bonds, &c., would sometimes-but not just now. He does not, swell the annual budget to, say five millions

This is comparatively a small annual exnight to give no support to the administra penditure for an independent nation-less od of that bad man. It is patriotic to crip- than one-twelfth the expenditure of the Unithe government sondministered, i. e., for ted States or Great Britain. It is possible r reople to do so. But as to resigning, like however, that it would be felt with some seof e pseudo-patriots, the retiring Senators verity by the 300,000 white citizens of South for any such tomfoolery. He has patri- our present government, every citizen contriom, too-he has. He intends to support butes directly and indirectly, about \$2 per Federal Government-he does. He is all head, for the support of the federal governmost a Union man, just now-he is. Judge ment. The citizens of South Carolina contriof headed man M. Grath. We do these | \$2, 82 per head more for the support of their eve resignations-individually considered .- ed themselves as an independent nation, they

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. HEDGECOCK, ATTORNEY AT LAW, DAIN W. PANNE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, having permanently located in Greensborough, N. C., will attend the Courts of Randolph Davidson and Guilford, and promptly attend to the

1) R. W. P. PUGIL IS PERMANENTLY SET-tled in HIGH POINT, N C., where he will give his undivided attention to the duties of his profession. Special attention given to Obstetrics and the Diseases Women and Children, July, 1859.

N. C., have associated themselves together for the purpose of PRACTICING MEDICINE in all its various anches. Special attention given to SURGERY.

A. torney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in

Breckinridge Electors would have received a

Breckinridge Electors would have received a

LOR AT LAW, AND SOLICITOR IN EQUITY, and Silver Wa tenes.

All repairing done in the BEST ranted. All persons purchasing J ewelry, would do well to call on him before nurchasir. Moore, and Montgomery and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.

7-1y

Sellors at Law, - GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., Will attend the Courts of Guilford, Alamance, Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth and Rockingham. All claims on the four first named Roads .- Newbern attention. Office on North Street, fourth door from

W. HOWLETT & SON, DENTISTS, RE-• spectfully offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and all others who may de sire operations performed on their teeth in the most approved, modern and scientific manner. They are

THE TRUE AND GENUINE. BAKER & COO) COO LIVER OIL

154 NORTH 3rd STREET, RHILADELPHIA. Its use, if fairly tried, will soon restore the tone of the dijestive organs, invigorate the blood, give general rofundity to the figure, and add energy to the mind and nervous system. Its value has been remarkably evidenced by its wonderful restorative powers, when ordinary tonics had been vainly exhausted. It affords nourishment to the body when no other can be borne, and turnishes the frame with fat in a truly remarkable

For Consumption and Bronchitis.

For Scrofula in all its developments, For Weakness, Wastings, and every form of debility, its curative properties are unrivalled.

It may be taken without disrelish by the most deli-cate patient, and retained without effort in the most ensitive stomach. Its superiority, in this and other important characteristics of genu.nness, has guaranteed for it the commendations of the most eminent physicians throughout the States;—the written testimony of the faculty of the best medical schools, the Professors of the

University of Pennsylvania, Jefferson College of Philadelphia.

Philadelphia College of Medicine and other Invalids should be careful to purchase. Oil of undoubted repu-

tation if they desire the most active and immediate advantages of the remedy. That which we prepare has decided evidences of superiority over other brands. Manufactured only by JOHN C. BAKER, & Co. Importers and dealers in Drugs Medicines. &c.

BUSINESS CARDS.

For Sale in Greensboro by PORTER & GORRELL.

JOS. UTLEY, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, Fayetjeville, N. C. 100-1y TAMES E. THOM having turned his attention to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING to HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING, respectfully solicits the public patronage. Greensborough, October, 1859.

D. MYERS, Commission Merchant, OLD COUNTY WHARF. Newbern, N. C., Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to

BREELY, Manufacturer of LADIES' FINE demur to said petition, or it will be taken produced as to the m, and judgment entered ac pordingly.

Witness, John Faucett, Clerk of pur said Court, at Witness, John Faucet sells at wholesale and retail, Thomasville, Davidson

Orders for shoes by the quantity promptly attended M. J. MOORE, Formerly of Stokes county, N. C., with M'FARLAND, TATMAN & CO., Importers and wholesale dealers in FOREIGN and DO-MESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 247 Market Street and 234

J. P. Tatman. | jan20-6m | J. R. C. Oldham. TOHN M. CLARK, Commission Merchant. Wilmington, N. C. Keeps constantly on hand for sale, Fresh Stone Lime, Calcined Plaster, Hydraulic Cement and Plas-

tering Hair. Prompt personal attention given to consignments of Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Wheat or other country

rates, pay taxes, and transact a general real estate business, in Minnesota, Iowa and Wisconsin. Address, Minneapolis, Minnesota. Reference:- Hon. J. M. Morchead, George C. Men-

denhall, Col. Walter Gwynn and Hon John A. Gilmer. AMES M. EDNEY, 147 Chambers-st. New York, buys every kind of Merchandize on the best terms, and forwards for 2' per cent. commission. Dealer in Pianos, Parlor Organs, Organ Melodeons, Melodeons, Harps, Guitars, Stools, Covers, Music, etc.,

wholesale and retail. All In struments warranted. Agent for "Lindsay's Pritent Pump," Garden Enine, etc. Circulars of Instruments and Pumps sent. free, on application. Refers to John A. Gilmer, C. P. Mendenhall, D. L. Swain, and others. N. MARTIN, BRO. & CO., GROCF,RS. AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS No. 126

Petersburg, Va. Sycamore Street, N. M. MARTIN, SON & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Richmond, Va. BO. TANNAHILL. H. L. PLUMMER, JR.,

R. A MARTIN, W. K. MARTIN. N. M. MARTIN, IIR. Ber Strict personal attention gi ven to the sale ; of pro duce. Orders for goods promp dy filled. 10 ly N. G. DANIEL.

For past 7 year rs with T. C. & B. G. Worth. Late of Asheboro', N. C. WORTH & DANI'EL. WHOLES SALE AND W RETAIL GROCEES AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 2 Grap ite Row, Front Street, Wilmington, N. C.

Dealers in all kimds of Gr oceries, Provisi ons, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco. Solicit consignments of F lour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees-Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally.

Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales. 5-1y WM, D. REYNOLDS ... J. B ROWLAND ... H. S. BE YNOLDS.

W D. REYNOT DS & CO., Su co ssors to GOMMISSION MULACHANTS, Norfolk, Virginia. Being Agents for REESE'S MANIPULATI D GUANO and also keeping ou hand NO. 1 PERUVIA IN GUANO obtained from the Government Agent, we can furnish farmers upon REASONABLE TERMS, AND OUR STOCK OF GRO CERIUS BEING LARGE A ND COM-PLTE, all orders will be filled at lowest m arket pri-

A. P. Sperry, of North Carolis 12, wit h GRAYDON, McCREERY & CO, importers and wholsale dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dr y Good Fancy Goods, &c., No. 41 Barclay street, and 46 Pa-Place. (will remove in July next to the Applet on bui' ngs, Broadway,) New York.

Our stock will be complete by the 1st Febr wary, a under the supervision of our Mr. McCreery (recen Shepherd & McCreery, Charleston, S. C.) w .llcompr every description of goods in our line, adr spted to t Southern and South-Western trade. Merchants visiting New York are resp actfully in

ted to give us a call. OTTO HUBER, JEWELL ER ANI WATCH-MAKER, West Market, N. C., has on hand and is receiving as plendid and wer selected stock of fine and fashionable . Jewelry of every description, among which may be four ad several magni-

to call on him before purchasir g elsewhere, as h e is confident that he can sell as good bargains as can August 1st, 1858.

C. M. & G. LINES. Manufac urers and deal single-soled BRO' JANS, GENTS' KIP BRO' JANS' KIP BRO GANS, and OXFORD TIES, at wholesale and reta Particular attentic a paid to double-soled Brogans, f

negro wear, which are warranted to do good service The patrous 20 of the Southren people is respectful solicited to this HOME ESTABLISHMENT, with assurance that e very thing sold by us shall be of a quality, and a a MODERATE PRICE.

NOTICE.—The subscriber still continues to up is SMITH SHOP at the William P. C old star al, half a mile from Dr. Glenn's, in the east rart of Guilford, where he is now ready, w gor d SMITHS, to do any kind of SMITHING of Wagons and all kinds of plain work, horse

CAUSEY.

ed his HAR-

rtment.

ELER



NEW IFIRM.—The Firm of FISHER, FOARD & HOOKER, having been dissolved, we the un Firm of 1 OARD & HOOKER, for purpose of con-tinuing the former business at the same place. We are by disorders, which, although not scrofulous in their thankful to our friends and customers for the past favors and ho pe by a CORRECT, ENERGETIC and PROMPT's ystem of doing business to merit and receive an in creased patronage. We shall be able to furnish STAPLE DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, PRO-VISIONS, & HIP CHANDLERY, NEGRO CLOTH-ING, FARM INC TOOLS, Guano, Plaster, Lime, NORTH CAROLINA FLOUR, CORN, HAY, FISH, CYPRESS SHINGLES, &c., &c., at as low prices as any other house in Eas tern North Carolina. Having our o wn Vessels, Wharf, Drays, etc., we will pay

articular att ention to the FORWARDING AND COM-MISSION BUS INESS. We will also make liberal cash advances on Consign JNO. F. FOARD, O. HOOKER-

3m 1

Newbern, N. C., May 29, 1860. North Ca rdlina, Alamanee County. Court of P. leas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1860.

Wm. Put erson, \ Adm's. on the Estate of

C. C. Cur tis, | Geo. Kimbro, decased.

Isaac Sharp, am | wife Elizabeth; Nicholas Anthony and wife Solly: And ew Smith, George Smith, Adam Smith, Peter Smith, So phia Smith, David Keck and wife Sally. Children of N ich olas and Eve Smith George Ingold So omen Ingold : ant. Katy Ingold; Peter Bowman and wife Sally: Plumm er 1 angford and wife Charity: Children of William and ! Eve Ingold, and a sister Molly, married to ____ Frie ldle, , who are dead and left George, Pe ter, John, Lab. in, Eh zabeth. Catherine and Milly, married to Austin 1 Nonh, and Frederick Friddle, J. Right-

man and wife I Dinah. PETITION TO SALL REAL ESTATE. It appearing to the sat isfaction of the Court, that Geo. Friddle, Labran Friddle, John Friddle, Peter Friddle, Nicholas Anthony and wife Sally; J. Rightman and wife Dinab, are non residents of this State. It is or-dered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot, for said defendants to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for he county of Alam ance, at the courthouse in Graham, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in November next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to said petition, or it will be taken pro confeso

office in Graham, the first Monday afte T fourth Monday in Au gust, A. D. 1860. JOHN FAUCE TT, C. C. C.

Chidar HILL FOUNDERY A IND MA-A chine Shop. Conveniently loca ted on the of Gibsonville, and eleven east of Green shorough Church Alley, between Second and Third Streets having been in successful operation for seve. 'al years J. B. M'Farland, PHILADELPHIA. & H. Berghauser, the proprietors, CLAPP, HUFFMAN & CO., . continue to invite the patronage of the public. The y make THF ASHING-MACHINES of various sizes, S. TRAW CUI TERS, SUGAR-MILLS, Tobacco-Presses, Brass-Custings, Mill-Gearing and Fixtures, Machine ry for Castings, Mill-Gearing and Fixtures, machine ry for Circ ilar Saws, and putting them in operation, Gearing Mould-boards, and most other things m facts ared in the best Founderies. We also order for one who may wish to purchase, Wheeler, Millic Co. is celebrated Thrushing Machines. REPAIRS ceire immediate attention. Experience in their bas ness, with the skill of their workmen make them con J. MENDENHALL, LAND AGENT, WILL fident of giving general satisfaction. For success, they rely upon the taithfulness of their work and a liberal Warrants, make investments for capitalists at Western patronage. All orders promptly attended to.

patronage. All orders promptly attended to.
Address, Alamance P. O., Guiltord Cc., N. C. CEO. W. CLAPP, Sup't.



COLINER OF BALTIMORE AND CHARLES STREETS BALTIMORE, MD. THE Largest, Most Elegently Fornished, and Popular Commercial College in the United States. Design ed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a

rough Practical Business Education in the shortest poss ible time and at the least expense. A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of six square feet, with Specimen of Penmanship, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Inte-rior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, Ac . will be sent to Every Young Man on application, Free of Charge. Vrite immediately and you will receive the package

by teturn mail. E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md. m arl-ly REEUSRORO' MUTUAL LIFE IN-

SURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. T bis Company offers inducements to the public which pro upt in the prayment of its losses. The insured for life are its members, and they parti ciprate in its profits, not only upon the premiums paid

but also on a large and increasing deposite capital ker in active operation. A dividend of 67 % cent, at the last sinnual meeting of the Company, was declared, and carried to the credit of the Life Members of the Company.

Those desiring an insurance upon their own lives, o

on he lives of their slaves, will please ad dress D. P. WEIR, Treasurer. \$5.0 REWARD .-- Raanway from the

man George; about 25 years of age, yellow complex ion, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, quick spoken iaus his frequently and loud when in conversation wes irs his hair long, and is a little round shouldered and weighs about 170 or 175 pounds. George is an bel suged to Mr. Saml Bethel of Caswell county, and i sul posed to be in his former neighborhood. The above reward will be given for said neg o if confined in any jail so that I get him again. For further particulars, address A. A. Patillo, at Yance yville, or the subscribers at Pactolus, N. C.

C. & D. PERKINS.

NOTICE.-The firm of PULLIAM & BETTS having this day ceased, William H. Betts will taken into Co partnership with him E. J. Gregory .-They will conduct the business under the firm of Betts & Gregory, at their Sale Room on Franklin Street. four doors below Wall Street, and about one Square below the former office of Pulliam & Betts, and spectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage which was so liberally extended to William H. Betts while in the to 5 of Pulliam & Betts.

They have obtained the services of Mr. Bushrod W. Elmore as Clerk, who has an interest in the business WM. H. BETTS. E. J. GREGORY.

We have now in Store and for Sale, the largest stock of Goods in Western Carolina, can be found. Any person buying twenty dollars h or more of Dry Goods, and paying cash, shall be

al to five per cent, discount. mher, 1856. Nove . DONNELL'S Photographic Galery is now opened, and Cameotypes, Melaino-AMBROTYPES, which cannot be surpassed types, and ILITY and BEAUTY are taken in Lockets. es, to suit the tastes and purses of all .-Pine and Cas anently located in Greensborough, they Having perm. ect a liberal patronage.

Call an formed Specimens, and learn the considently ex ond story of Garre, t's brick building, West Market St Green shore ugh, N. C. Sept., 1859. DA INT ING. -- 1. "HE UNDERSIGNED IS PRE

pared to do House. & ign and Ornamental Painting at sl. ort notice and on the n. ost reasonable terms. Per-Suggics, some who are desirous of en aging his services in the shoeing, above business, will please only and see him den se at Rich Fork, Davidson of unity, or address him at it at place or Lexington, and their orders will be pro uptly attended to. ANDREW CALDCLEUGH J aly 24, 1855.

Scrofula or King's Evil, Is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. eing in the circulation, it pervades the whole body and may burst out in any disease on any part of it.— No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disor dered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and above all, by the ven ereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children, unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of

corrupt or ulcerous matter, which in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed turbercles,; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints but they have far less power to withstand the attacks nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which deciminates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofuarise from, or are agravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterativ medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, The most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescu of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and skin diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter, and Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Ringworm, Rheumatism. Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases. Dropsy, Dyspepsia. Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in "impurity of the blood," is founded in truth, for scrofula is degeneration of the blood .-The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla, is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic. Are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their pen-etrating properties search and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting itdiseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities .-As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility, is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a rem

edy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints o every body, but also many formidable and dangeroudiseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnis gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arisin from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain is and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of it

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE BAPID CURE OF Cough, Colds, Influenza. Hoarsness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Con-sumption, and for the relief of consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of ountry abounds in persons publicly known, who have een restored from alarming and even desperate disperiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote t a uploy for the distressing and dangerous affections the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate Whi,'e many inferior remedies thrust upon the commi nity ha ve failed and been discarded, this has gained friends b v every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted hey can note, forget, and produced cures too numerous and too renurkable to be forgotten.

Fever and Ague,

From which mankind suffer over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a diseased action in the sys-tem, induced by the poisonous miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the action of a so lar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery vapo from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapo lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is take with it through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irrating poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not only this virus, but also the bile from the circulation, and produce violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys, and the stomach symnathize with the liver, and become disordered also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an attempt to expel the noxious infusion, concentrates the whole blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them to east it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to the central organs with congestive violence. FEVER follows, in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating poison through that other great exeretory-the skin. In this also it fails, and the system bandons the attempt exhausted, and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless effort another These are the fits or paroxysms of FEVER AND Ague. Such constitutional disorder will of course undermine the health if it be not removed.

We have labored to find, and have found, an antiodote.

Aver's Ague Cure,

Which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood and stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As t should, so it does care this afflicting disorder with what is of more service to those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health although exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures out protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced by this malignant influence, such as Remit. tent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Blindness, Toothache Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations, Painful Affect tions of the Spleen, Hysterics, Colic, Paralysis, and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of to locate at Carolina City, for the which, when arising from this cause, will be found to assume more or less the intermittent type. This "Ague CURE removes the cause of these derangements, and tures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to expel the virus from the system; and these organs every effort will be made to make by degrees become habited to do this their office of their wn accord. Hence arises what we term acclamitation. Time may accomplish the same end, but often life is not ong enough, or is sacrified in the attempt, while this AGUE CURE" dose it at once, and with safety. We have great reason to believe this is a surer as well as safer remedy for the whole class of diseases which are caused by the miasmatic infection, than any other which has been discovered; and it has still another important advantage to the public, which is, that it is cheap as

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West of Thomasville, and formerly belonging to Dr. R. W. Glenn, I am prepared to fill, on short notice, all orders for LUMBER of every description. All persons who are now indebted to me for Lumber, are hereby notified not to pay the same except to myself or tunity to MAKE MONEY will be my order, and not to J. K. Bond. All orders for Lum- may desire to purchase State rights ber addressed to meat Thomasville, Davidson county, tance desiring further particulars North Carolina, will be promptly attended to. VALENTINE CROTTS

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Calls from his old
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the North Carolina Rail-Road.

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to hand or make to order, Carriages, Rockaways,
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may de left at my shop. I would hereby return my
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charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well xamine for themselves. Orders thankfully received and promptly as 26 Repairing done on shir

July 1, 1859.

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Engineer . Top August 6th, 1858. NEW YORK AND NORTH LE

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