Fiom the Lynchburg Wirginian. reedom of Election from Excoutive Interference.

In the admirable reply of Mr. Donelson to the ficial notification of his selection as the Ameri-an candidate for the Vice Prosidency, he menions among the evils to which the demoralizing undency of modern politics has brought us the terference of the Executive, through its numrous and supple officials, with the freedom of ections. The Norfolk papers furnish an oprtune illustration of this, in the conduct of cerin officers of the Navy Yard, at Portsmouth. t the recent manicipal election vigilance comittees, made up in great part of boss-workmen ad contractors, were appointed to operate among he employers and laborers of the Navy Yard, nd induce them, by the dread of being discharged, to vote the Democratic ticket. A short time ago Portsmouth gave several handred American majority, but under the terror-system introduced at the late election that majority was reversed. As a sequel to the plan, we learn from the Norfolk Herald of the 11th that nineteen mich who had the independence to vote the American ticket were discharged on the 10th. Thus the spirit of proscription descends from the President to the meanest official under him, and every menial of power becomes a petty tyrant, to restrain the independence of the people and course the freedem of the popular will.

The Washington Sentinel avows itself in favor of the one-term principle for the Presidency, assigning as its reason the undue advantage the incumbent has in controlling the action of the people by the distribution of the enermous patronage with which he is endowed. A moststriking example of this, the Sentinel thinks, is furnished in the case of the present Executive, who is a candidate for re-election, and whose pretentions, that journal alleges, are only made formidable by the activity of those who receive their daily bread from his hands.

When such alarming abuses as this have crept into the administration of the government, it is time for good men to band themselves together for reform. It is time that a recurrence should be made to the practices and principles of those who framed and first administered the government .- The Democratic party claim to be the disciples of Jefferson, but their course in this matter demonstrates the hypocrisy of their professions, and their utter diregard of the real prin- information on which he relies, which has inducciples of that great man. What were Mr. Jef- ed him to direct me to send the accompanying ferson's views in relation to the interference with despatch to you-a copy is sent to General Tayelections by office holders? We quote his own lor, and one to Col. E. A. Rhodes, the Vice language, in a letter written previous to his elec- Consul at Galveston, with directions, if you have tion to the Presidency : " One thing I will say, left the country, on your return home, to regard that as to the future, interference with elections, the despatch as addressed to him, and to proceed whether of the state or general government, by the officers of the latter, should be deemed a cause of removal, because the constitutional remedy by sident wishes you to exercise your own discretion the elective principle becomes nothing if it may be smothered by the enormous patronage of the general Government." This was the language of Mr. Jefferson before his elevation to the Presidency. In order to country in the delicate negotiations intrusted to show how important he regarded the matterand what steps he took to carry out his views, we quote the following from a circular which the dent with a confidence which would make him he became President : "The President of the United States has seen ment taking on various occasions, active parts in elections of public functionaries, whether of the general or the State governments. Freedom of elections being essential to the mutual independence of governments, and of different branches of the same government, so, vitally cherished by most of our constitutions, it is deemed improper for officers depending on the Executive of the Union, to attempt to control or influence the free elective right. This, I am instructed, therefore, to notify all officers within my Department, holding their appointment under the authority of the President directly, and to desire them to notify to all subordidate to them. The right of any · officer to give his vote at elections as a qualified citizen is not meant to be restrained, nor, however given, shall it have any effect to his prejudice; but it it is expected that he will not attempt to influence the votes of others, nor take any part in the business of electioncering, that being deemed inconsistent with the spirit of the constitution and his duties to it." This circular had the desired effect and the abuse which it was designed to correct was for a long time afterwards unkown. When Gen. Jackson became President, he charged by implication, in his inaugural address, that Mr. Adams' administration had brought the patronage of the government in conflict with the freedom of elections, and referred to this abuse as one which he had been chosen to reform. This is his language : "The recent demonstration of public sentiment inscribes on the list of Executive duties, in characters too legible to be overlooked, the task of reform ; which require particularly the correction of those abuses that have brought the patronage of the Federal government into conflict with the freedom of elections." Whether Gen. Jackson conformed in practice to his precepts, shall we not stor to enquire. It is enough to know that he recognized, at that early day, as calling for the hand of reform, the first approach to an abuse that has since become appallingly prevalent. But, notwithstanding the high authority of Jefferson and Jackson, those who are wont to swear by those patron saints of Democracy now repudiate and trample on the principles they inculcated. The enlisted soldiers of the administration, the Palace troops of the Executive, are made the bravos of party to terrify and suddue all who would act with the independence of American freemen. Is it wonderful that Mr. Donelson should have found himself under the necessity of severing his connection with a party whose practices are so antagonistic to the teaching of its founders, and so incompatimost cherished idea of our people ?

From the Fayetteville Argus Andrew Jackson Bonelson.

Now that this gentleman is before the people us candidate for Vice President of the U.S. on the American Ticket, it has become quite fashionable for the Democratic journals generally to affect to consider him as a man of very ordinary capacity. The leaders of Democracy in days gone by were not wont thus to rate his abilities, if we may judge from the following letters. The first is from John C. Calhoun, while Secretary of State under President Tyler, to Major Donelson, at the time when the latter was appointed Minister to Texas. It is as follows :--

STATE DEPARTMENT, 16th September, 1844.

My Dear Sir :- The state of things in Texas is such, as to require that the place (Charge'd' Affairs) should be filled without delay; and to select him, who, under all circumstances, may be thought best calculated to bring to a successful decision the great question of annexation, now pending before the two countries. After full deliberation, you have been selected as that individual, and I do trust, my dear sir, that you will not decline the appointment, however great may be the personal sacrifice of accepting. The great question must be deciced in the next three or four months, and whether it shall be favorably cr not, may depend on him who shall all the mission

now tendered to you. I need not tell you how much depends on its decission for weal or woe to our country, and perhaps the whole counti-

nent. It is sufficient to say that, viewed in all its consequences, it is one of the very first magnitude, and that it gives an importance to the mission, at this time, that raises it to the level with the highest in the gift of the Government.

Assuming, therefore, that you will not decline the appointment, unless some insuperable difficulty should interpose ; and in order to avoid delay, a commission is herewith transmitted, without the formality of waiting your acceptance, all with the

necessary papers.

JOHN C. CALHOUN. (Signed,) The second was written by J. Y. Mason, who was Secretary of State unde President Polk, to Major Donelson, who was foced to resign his office as Minister to Texas, on account of ill health, and was on his way home when the letter was penned :--

My Dear Sir :- The President has received

ty of North Carclina could have had their way in forever fastened upon the Country, and the Com- thus briefly adverted, I am proud to be called one promise of 1850 would have never been adopted. low they denounce the Missouri Compromise as lecting its flag bearers, the choice for the Vice a nefarious surrender of the rights of the South," and swear that its restoration would dissolve the Union ; on the other hand, they laud to the skies the Nebraska Bill, because, as they allege, it carries out the principles of 1850 .- Oh, the hypocrisy of Democracy !

This is the party which makes so much fuss bout Resolutions and Platforms-which holds itself up as a model of consistency, and claims never to have changed the first iota, in thought, word, or act. - Fay. Argus.

Mr. Donelson's Acceptance.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 26th, 1856.

To HON. ANDREW J. DONELSON.

Sir :- The National Convention in this City, having unanimously chosen you as their candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States in the approaching election, have appointed the undersigned a committee to make known to you, officially, this proceeding, and to ask your acceptance of the position they have assigned to you.

In the discharge of this duty, the undersigned are happy to avail themselves of the opportunit y it affords them, to express their versonal gratification in the choice made by the Convention, and to congratulate you upon a result no less honorable to yourselt than auspicious to the welfare of the country.

With the highest consideration, we have the honor to be

Very respectfully, your ob't servants, ALEX H. H. STUART, of Virginia. ANDREW STEWART, of Pennsylvania. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New York. E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky. WM. J. EAMES, of Massachusetts. EPHRAIM MARSH, of New Jersey,

TULIP GROVE, near Nashville, March 30th, 1856.

GENTLEMEN :--- I did not receive until vesterday your official note of the 26th of February last, informing me of my nomination to the office of Vice President by the American party, and asking my acceptance of the same.

municated this proceeding, I beg leave to offer you my sincere thanks. I accept the position as- will not tend to chagrin any of our fellow-beings. signed me by the American party, with a just It is our intention that the pages of the sense, I trust, of the responsibility belonging to " Squib" shall be diversified by a general sumit. I attended the Convention with no expectation that such an honor awaited me, and if my own feelings and wishes could have been consulted, it would have fallen upon some other member of the American party in whose ranks are so many distinguished individuals, better known to the country and better prepared by experience for the high duties of the station, should the voice of ter us. the people be in accord with that of which you are the organ on this occasion .- But acting upon the maxim left us by the great men of the heads of departments, issued by his order, after feel much more at ease, if that delicate task could earlier days of our Republic, that public office should be neither sought nor declined, I yield to the judgment of those who have thought that my name might be of service in advancing the impor-tant objects which constitute the American par-

ty of North Catclina could have had their way in Looking gentlemen, upon the American party 1850, the Missouri Compromise would have been as destined to eradicate the evils to which I have of its members, and can only regret that in se-President had not fallen upon one who could bring to the cause higher guarantees for its success than can be drawn from the humble services I have heretofore rendered my country. Thanking you again for the kind manner in

which you have expressed your personal gratification at the nominations.

> I subscribe myeelf, Very respectfully, Your ob't. ser'vt.

A. J. DONELSON.

To MESSES. Alex. H. H. Stuart, of Virginia ; Andrew Stewart, of Pennsylvania; Erastus Brooks, of New York; E. B. Bartlett, of Kentucky ; Wm. J. Eames, of Massachusetts ; Ephriam Marsh, of New Jersey.

PROSPECTUS FOR THE

Re-publication of the

own Squib." A WEEKLY PAPER TO BE PUBLISHED IN GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

manne

TESSRS. STRAPP & RAZOR having re-We ceived through me, as their Agent, such flattering encouragements to resume the publication of the " Squib," and circumstances being of such a nature as to prevent them from complying with the request of their mapy friends, we have concluded, provided we can secure 1000 subscribers, to commence the promulgation of a sheet bearing the above title, and of the same character as that published by the aforesaid gentlemen :-" Independent in everything, and devoted to all things in which an enlightened people are likely to be interested ;" its motto being-" Let justice be done, though a thousand fall !"

It is a fact which none will gaiasay, that as the unremitting stream of Time its onward course pursues. "the spirit of the times" cries louder and still louder for additional channels through which Vice and Error may be exposed, and the claims of Truth and Justice more strongly advocated. Such we design making the " Squib ;" but in so doing, we will endeavor at all times to For the flattering terms in which you have com- keep an eye single to the employment of such town, and you will see small samples of means in the exposition of these great evils, as

NEW SPRING GOODS. R. G. LINDSAY,

Cornet of Elm and Market St., Taving received his Spring upply of seasonable

Dry Goods, is now prepared to offer all kinds of staple and fancy articles at such prices as cannot fail to please. His goods were purchased on the most favorable terms and selected from the largest and handsomest stocks in New York. consisting in part of PRINTS-Printed and Robe Lawns, laconets and Organdie, Flounced and Plain, Plain and Flonnced Beriges, Tissues and Grenadines, Brilliantes and Gir.ghams, Challies, Alpacoas, Mohair, Figured, Fancy and Summer Silks, Llace and Bonnet Silks, Black Silks, 28 inches, 32 and extra wide, Fig. Silk and Marseilles Vesting, Farmer's Satin, Silk Serges, Gents' Summer Cassimeres, Drap d'Ete and Doeskins, Table Camask, Napkins, Linen Shirtings, Towellings and Dimities, Swiss Muslins, Victoria and Bishop Jawns, Fig. Muslins, Swiss and Srotch, Bord. Tape, Cord and Plain Jackonets, Swiss and Naneook, Novelues in Embroideries, Collars, Sleeves, &c.; Lephyr Whalebone Skins and Corded do., Blonse Linens, Farmer's Linen and Drills, Richardson's and Gray's Linens, Brown and Black Domestics, Snirtidgs and Sheetings, Bonnets, Hats Straw Goods, Ribbons, French Flowers, &c.

RALLIGH & CASTON RAILROAD. Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,

RALEIGH, February 8, 1856. S THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS

A NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raieigh (owned jointly by the two Companies and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants an others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point. All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg

cr Portsmouth, except on way treight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods. Every effort will be made by the otticers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.

Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distincily marked, so that their desingtion may be known. R. A. HAMILION, Pres 869-1f. Feb. 1356.

LOOK AT THE SIMPLE WORD CLOVUIDG. ND yet, simple as it is, you hear a great cry

A made over CLOTHING. You sholl over CLOTHING.

> A little here, a little there, And no assortment anywhere ;

A PROCLAMATION. By his excellency Thomas Bragg, Governm

the State of North-Caroline.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifthe of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows :

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State a North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are lisfranchised by the freehold qualification now has quired of voters for members of the Senate. There.

SEC. 4. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the outhority of the same, (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring) That the 2nd cluase of the 1st section of the 1st and ticle of the amended Constatution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hund dred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read of follows: Every free white man of the age at twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been as inhabitant of the State for twelve months immedia ately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote los a member of the Senate for the district in which ha resides.

BEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue him proclamation to the people of North Carolina, least six months before the next election for mem bers of the General Assembly, setting fourth that purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act. authenticated by the certificate of the Secretar of State, and both the proclamation and the conv this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to h published in ten newspapers of this State at least six months before the election of members to General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assen bly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL, Speaker, of the House of Commons. WARREN WINSLOW Speaker of the Senate State of North Carolina,

Office of the Secretary of State. I. William Hill. Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratifi and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of Januar W. HILL, Secretary of State. 1856.

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesa act, 1 do issue this my Proclamation, making know to the people of North Carolina the provision of sa act and the amendment thereby proposed to made to the Constitution of the State, and do can the same to be published in ten newspapers of State six months before the election of members the next General Assembly. In testimony whereof 1, Thomas Brag Governor of the State of North Carolin have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24 [L. S.] day of January. A D., 1856, and in the 80 year of our Independence. THOS. BRAGG.

without delay to execute its instructions. If this shall find you in New Orleans, the Pre-

in pursuing your journey home or in returning to Texas. Your health ought to exercise a controlling influence in forming your conclusion.

The services which you have rendered your you, are justly appreciated. Your prudence, discretion, and ability, having inspired the Presibe in your hands.

But your sacrifices and risks have been already your hands, and you need apprehend no disapprobation on his part, if you determine not to re- ty. turn.

It gives me great pleasure to assure you that the publication of your official correspondence wil give you a most enviable reputation for the highest qualities of a statesman and diplomatist. The President unites in the kindest regards, JOHN Y. MASON. with your friend, Major A. J. DONELSON.

The next is from the present President of the United States, and speaks in the very highest style of the abilities-at least-of that man whom very inferior mental calibre :---

CONCORD, May 30, 1851. My Dear Sir :- I rejoice that the leading organ of our party is now under your control, and regard the change as most auspicious at this juncture. There is a great battle before us-a battle for the Union-a battle for the ascendency of the signalized the administration of General Jackson. The tone, vigor, and statesman-like grasp which you have brought to the columns of the Union

dispensable in this crisis. With respect your FRANK PIERCE. friend and scrvant,

The Hypocrisy of Democracy.

This is a suggestive theme-teeming with conceptions. It is a text, from which we could discourse "from morn till dewey eve," and still the subject would be unexhausted. We do not propose however, on the present occasion, to discuss the subject in all of its many phases, but merely to show it up, upon a point or two. Any person, reading the Locofoco prints in the State, would naturally suppose, from the strains in which they denounce the Missouri Compromise and eulogise the Compromise of 1850-terming the first a nefarious surrender of the rights of the South, and claiming that the principles of the last were merely carried out by the much vaunted Nebraska Bill, any person, we say, so reading, would naturally suppose, that the Locofoco party had always repudiated the first, and had originated, or at least cordially embraced, the last. What are the facts ?

We have before us the Resolutions adopted by

Our leading idea is that the two old parties. Democratic and Whig, have ccased to exert their former heathful influence in the management of the public interest, and that, without the intervention of reforms which they can never effect, the beloved Constitution and Union, bequeathed to us by our Forefathers, will not long be preserv-

For the most of the evils with which we are threated at the present period, the administration of President Pierce is evidently responsible : but the Democratic press is stigmatizing as being of instead of finding his party engaged in the prosecution of measures to avert the dangers he has brought upon the land, we see it more active than ever in scattering the seeds of sectional strife and social anarchy.

When Gen. Jackson came into the Presidency. he acknowledged in his inaugural address the obbe brought into conflict with the freedom of elections. But modern Democracy stands in direct antagonism to this obligation. There is are not merely important, they are absolutely in- scarcely an election precinct in the United States which has not witnessed the most shamefui interference with elections by the agents of the ocracy.

> In former times when parties were created by patriotic and national sentiments, upon measures of general interest to the whole country, we never heard that a measure could be declared Democratic in one place, and not Democratic in another, by leading men professing to belong to this cutive. The necessary result of such corruption. if not successfully opposed, must be to destroy all political morality, and to continue power in unfaithful and incompetent hands by the mere influence of the money derived from the taxes which are paid by the people for far different purposes. It is undeniable that the antagonism now

mary of all the events of the day, especially such as we opine our readers will be likely to feel an interest in : and we trust that our endeavors to speak the truth on all subjects which we may decm prudent to lay before our readers, will exert an influence which will tell upon the happiness and prosperity of the generation which may come af-

TELEDIRE S.

The " Squib" will be published on a sheet, say 18 by 24 inches, at the low price of ONE DOLLAR per annum, payable in advance. Send in your orders accompanied by the cash, and ere ing, one " Squil " will be found, amid all die flustrations of the world, "pursuing the even tenor of its way," scattering "its sweets " around, which will be calculated to excite the risibilities of all; the bald-headed old bachelors and wrinkle-faced old maids not excepted.

L. NAPOLEON BRUCE. April 6, 1856

P. S. Editors inserting this or in any way noticing us, will please send us a copy of the pain returning the compliment.

Direct Line to Richmond Va. Fare through from Greensboro' to Richmond vie Danville, Va., only \$8, being \$3.30 cents cheaper than any other line running from Greensborough North.

THE Proprietors of the Stage lines from Greensboro', N. C., to Danville, Va., would inform the public that they are now running a DAILY ligation of the Executive to restrain the patronage LINE OF FOUR HORSE COACHES, (Sundays principles, the maintenance of which so nobly of the Federal Government, so that it should not excepted,) from the former to the latter place, connecting at both points with the Rail Roads. The travelling public will find this not only the cheapest, but much the most interesting route from Greensboro' to the Northern Cities, and with only about 3 hours of night travel on the entire route to

Richmond. Leave Greensboro' daily, (Sunday excepted) a Federal Government acting in the name of Dem- 11 A. M. aarrive in Richmond nxt day at 3 P. M. -giving time to attend to bussiness the same evening in Ricmond, and leave at 9 P M. same day, for the North. J. HOLDERBY. G. V. NOLLEY. April 10, 1856. 877;;8t

DANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 31st of March, 1856, an indented apprentice by the name of Solomon 1 Lee. Said boy was bound party. Yet we see this enormity exhibited daily to me by the County Court of Guilford. He is beby the party press in the pay of the present Exe- tween 17 and 18 years of age. I hereby caution all persons against harboring, employing, trading with, or trusting said apprentice, under the penalty of the law, I will give a reward of five cents to any person who will return him to me.

> ALEX. GRAY. Guilford County, N.C. April 8. 878 3w.

T ADIES FAIR .- A portion of the Ladies o

Until you get to S. ARCHER, Where every one runs to get GOOD CLOTHING.

And why do they run there ? because they can get CLOTHING better made, more tashionable. and for less money than in any other house in the State of North Carolina, he has made it a Rule not to be OUTDONE.

Opposition is the Life of Trade.

He has selected with great care, and bought for cash, one of the largest and best Stock of Ready -- Made Clothing, and Gentlemen furnishing GOODs, that ever was offered South of Mason & Dixon's line, and will sell this once unusuelly cheap for CASEL.

Rings, Breast Pins, Spectacles, Porte Monnies, Fistols, Revolvers, Trunks, Values, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Fine Boots and Gaiters, Shints, Cravats, Stocks, Suspenders, Collars, Pochet Handkerchiets &c., &c., always on hand and sold at the lowest cash prices. S. AKCHER. April, 1856.

GREENSBOROUGH

Mutual Life Insurance & Trust Company. per containing it, and we will take great pleasure FITHIS Company offers inducements to those wising to effect lusurance for life, rarely presented by similiar institutions.

Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life and those only, are Members of the Company-entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Depositsin the Trust Department of the Company which are kept actively employed.

Policies of lusnrance issued on the applicant. own life, or on the lives of slaves. for a year, orter of years, at a moderate rate of premium.

Deposits of money received in the Trust Deparament-the operation of which is that of a Savings Bank-and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding tour months; 4 per cent. over fectually and perfectly cleaned out, none of four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.

Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address. D. P. WEIR, Sec. & Treas.

Greensboro', N. C., April, 1854. 771:11.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Weatherly is now receiving and opening performance of your plow. A. his newly purchased stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing almost eve. this valuable implement favorably known to ry article of Dry goods, Groceries, &c., &c. He agricultural brethren. would call the particular attention of the ludies to his handsome stock of Crape, Silk, and Lace BONNE'S-newest styles and of the late openings. Also, a handsome assortment of Robes and Dress Goods of all descriptions ; Mantillas, &c. &c., all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Call and examine before purchasing, and I have no tears of not being able to please, both in quality of goods and price.

the liberal patronage that he has received for the same until the first day of May next. The same last three or four years, and hopes by a strict atten- Court House will be 85 or 90 feet long by 56 with prevailing between the North and the South, is mainly attributable to the political artifice which Monday evening of May Court, with a fine supper of the confidence and patronage of the public stone toundation. Proposals are invited for the generally. A. WEATHERLY.

By the Governor: PULASKI COWPER, Private Secretary. Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 867::6m.

GRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE The Subscribers, having removed to Factory on Cary Street, between 9th and 1 Streets, are prepared to receive orders for all kines of Agricultural Machines and Implements of latest and most approved patterns, which will be made of the best materials and of superior work mansaip. They ask attention to "Cardweil double and single geared Horsepowers and Thread ers." which have taken a premium at every FO at which they have been exhibited. Also, or "Croskill's Cled Crusher," Manny's Patent Rear and Mower," the best in use; Fawkes' Pater Lime and Guano Spreader, highly approved; He Presses; Hay Rakes; Corn Shellers, from \$10 \$35; Smith's Patent Straw Cutter, Grain Cradle &c; Rich's Patent Iron-beam Plow; of validation sizes, &c. They subjoin the opinion of the Had William C. Rives, of these Plows.

BALDWIN, CARDWELL, & Cot Richmond, February 27.

IIILL, 15th Dec. 1854 L. WM. B. STOUGHTON-Dear Sit : I take ples ure in recording here my impression of the p formance of your Plow (Rich's Iron-Beam pater at Cobham to-day. The work was har n thorough and complete than that of any plow le er saw in operation before .- The furrow open by it was very generally 13 inches deep and about 20 inches wide in hard, close land and most sod earth falling back into it.

The trial of the plow was witnessed by many my neighbors, among whom I will mention Mes Frank R. Nelson, J. H. Genett, J. H. Lewis, C. Hopkins, Thomas Watson, of Louisa, &c., all pre tical men and most excellent judges of agricultur implements ; and there was but one opinion and them as to the superiority and unexceptional

Wishing you equal success elsewhere in making

I remain, yours truly, WILLIAM C. RIVES.

March, 14th 1856.

TO CONTRACTORS.

873-0m

TTHE undersigned having been appointed Co I missioners by the Court of Pleas and Quart Sessions, for the county of Davidson, to contra for the building of a Court House in the town He would hereby return his sincere thanks for Lexington, will receive proposals for building whole in one contract; also, in separate contract as follows: for the brick and stone delivered-for the brick and stone laid in the wall-for the plan tering-for the carpenter work, and for the pairs ing; each finding their own materials.

For further specifications contractors will ap

At the meeting last evening, Geo. Davis, Esq., paid a glowing tribute to the worth and qualifications of John A. Gilmer, the candidate of the American party for Governor of this State. In returning his sincere thanks for the confidence ers to assist in his election, and invoked the par- | wise : ty to come up warmly to his support.

Mr. Davis was the principal competitor of Mr. Gilmer for the nomination ; and the Baleigh Standard, which artfully seeks to foment among Mr. such attempts are idle and nugatorty. The peril." American party hereabouts will do their duty by Here, then, is a distinct disapproval of the we recieved it from the hands of those sages who next.

the Locofoco Convention of North Carolina, assembled at Raleigh in 1850. The fourth of the series read in this wise :

the South feels that it detracts from her constitutional rights, yet for their love of the Union, prise. this convention is willing to abide by it, and would

cheerfully see all the distracting questions settled on this basis."

This Resolution, be it remembered, was adoptreposed in him by his political friends in this and | Compromise of that year was under consideration | from a frequent recurrence to the earlier advice of other sections, and which looked to a nomination in the Senate. Here, then, is a clear indorseof himself as the standard-bearer of the party in | ment of the Missouri Compromise. Is there any the present canvass, he improved the occassion to thing in the Resolutions approbatory of the Comspeak of Mr. Gilmer in terms of honorable and promise of 1850? On the contrary, just the redeserved praise. He pledged his earnest endeav- verse ! The second of the series reads in this

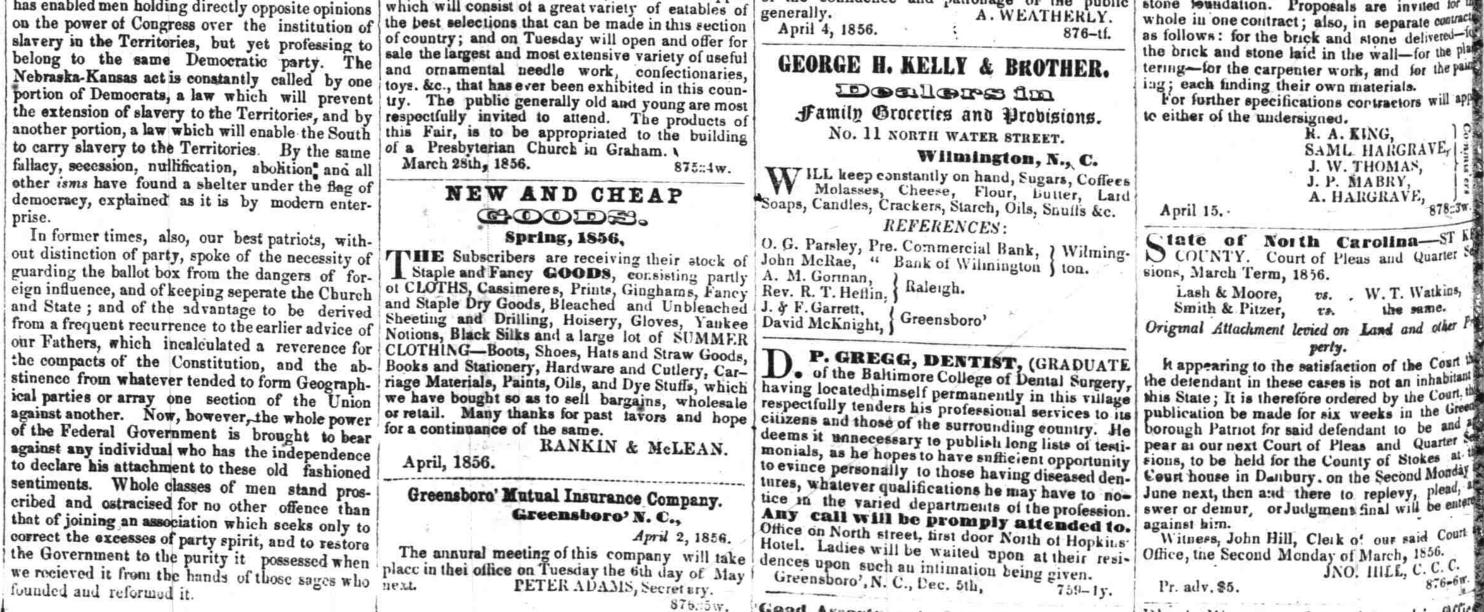
" Resolved, That the " peculiar plan," originated and persisted in by the President and his Cabinet, will not have the effect of promoting harmony and concord, but leaves the Territorial ques-D.'s friends a feeling of dissatisfaction at the ac- tions unsettled, the door of agitation wide open, that of joining an association which sceks only to tion of the Convention, may rest assured that all and the Union still involved in excitement and correct the excesses of party spirit, and to restore

Compromise of 1850. If, then, the Locofoco par- founded and reformed it.

portion of Democrats, a law which will prevent uy. The public generally old and young are most the extension of slavery to the Territories, and by respectfully invited to attend. The products of another portion, a law which will enable the South this Fair, is to be appropriated to the building " Resolved, That the Compromise, known as to carry slavery to the Territories. By the same the Missouri Compromise, was adopted in a spirit fallacy, secession, nullification, abolition, and all ble with that popular sovereignty which is the of mutual concession and conciliation ; and though other isms have found a shelter under the flag of democracy, explained as it is by modern enter-

In former times, also, our best patriots, without distinction of party, spoke of the necessity of guarding the ballot box from the dangers of foreign influence, and of keeping seperate the Church ed in 1850, at the very time when the celebrated and State ; and of the advantage to be derived our Fathers, which incalculated a reverence for the compacts of the Constitution, and the abstinence from whatever tended to form Geographical parties or array one section of the Union against another. Now, however, the whole power

of the Federal Government is brought to bear against any individual who has the independence to declare his attachment to these old fashioned sentiments. Whole classes of men stand proscribed and ostracised for no other offence than



to either of the undersigned. R. A. KING, SAML HARGRAVE J. W. THOMAS, J. P. MABRY, A. HARGRAVE, J.* April 15, · State of North Carolina-ST COUNTY. Court of Pleas and Quarter sions, March Term, 1856. Lash & Moore, vs. , W. T. Watkins, Smith & Pitzer. the same. 28. Original Attachment levied on Land and other D. of the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, the detendant in these cases is not an inhabitant the detendant in these cases is not an inhabitant deems it unnecessary to publish long lists of testi- pear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Se monials, as he hopes to have sufficient opportunity sions, to be held for the County of Stokes al to evince personally to those having diseased den- Court house in Danbury. on the Second Monday tures, whatever qualifications he may have to no- June next, then and there to replevy, plend, tice in the varied departments of the profession. swer or demur, or Judgment final will be enter Office on North street, first door North of Hopkins' Witness, John Hill, Clerk of Our Parts Hotel. Ladies will be waited upon at their resi- Office, the Second Monday of March, 1856. JNO. HILL, C. C. Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Cour JNO. IIILE, C. C. C. 8.6-61 Pr. adv, \$5. Good Assortment of Blanks on Blank Warrauts for sale at this Office