on the 10th of January, 1856. The "day work done up to the 1st of June, 1856" by Dudley & Ashley amounts to $1,459 90
"Work done by day, up to close of 1856" 4,555 33

$6,015 23

This, taken from the account of Dudley & Ashley, placed to their credit by order of Mr. Fisher, on the 21st Dec. 1858, is all the chairman knows, and all he could find out. *An exact copy of these accounts as settled being set forth* such inferences to be drawn from them as the facts might warrant, with our commentary only as to—

First. The statement of the Treasurer and book-keeper, "that the writen contracts under which this work was done, if any exist, are not on file with them."

Secondly. Most of them are without date, and one of them contains items for work done by the day, in the year 1856, amounting to more than $6000.

Thirdly. The credit for all these bills are entered on the books, 21st Dec. 1858, by order of the president, who appears to have passed on them without any estimate by any disinterested party competent to make it."

Mr Fisher's tirade impeaches none of these facts. I suppose the President of the road is not the custodian of its records. We inquire for the contracts of the officers, who should have had them if any exist. Mr. Fisher would not appear before us when asked to do so, or he would have been asked whether any such contracts existed, and many other questions which he would probably have refused to answer.

It is not true as stated by Mr. Fisher, that the chairman "wholy forgets that the chief engineer was in office till Jan. 10th, 1856"—and it is equally untrue that Moore's estimates are "set fourth as enormously extravagant." The *account* is set forth and no remark is made as to its extravagance. The facts being truly set forth, we left the General Assembly and the public to judge.

In relation to the hotel, the report set forth a copy of the resolution of the directors, ordering the erection of a hotel, to cost not exceeding $8000. We state that it was a brick building; and we set forth a copy of the carpenter's bills for work on it, not including lumber, amounting to $6,711.08. We saw by this resolution of the Directors that a committee, consisting of Mr. Fries and others, were, by the resolution, associated with the president to carry out this resolution Mr. Fries being a member of the Legislature, was asked by us, not what the president represents us as asking, but why a building was erected *costing so much more than the amount limited by the Directors.* We did not undertake to decide whether the hotel was too large or too small. We found the Directors had decided *how much should be expended* in its erection; and from what we could learn, one had been built costing, as we believed, full twice as much. If they had prescribed a plan the execution of which required twice the amount of their limit, we should blame them for the absurdity. We said nothing as to its being too large or too small, and Mr. Fisher therefore had no reasonable pretext for lugging before the General Assembly the opinion of the excellent hostess, as to its not being large enough. His remarks warrent the inference, that the country from Columbia to Goldsboro' is a desolated desert, with nothing on the way to "refresh the physical exhaustion of the tired traveler." The rest of his observations are mere assertions—the same strain of vituperation which abounds every where.

As to station agents, he says—"The chairman states three cases where station agents are in default and *mis-states* all of them.—The one at Goldsboro' *will* be only a little more than two thousand—not over five thousand as he represents. *Will be!* Will be when? We gave the figures furnished us by the proper officer. If he made any mistake—which is improbable—why impute it to me? We were stating then existing facts—not what the balance *will be* at some future period.

He says "The one at Smithfield was an appointment of a former term and the loss was owing to uncollected freights at his death." In what is this at variance with the report? We did not state when he was appointed.—It may be that this agent was appointed during a *former term.* I have not the means here of determining. I should not be surprised if it turns out like the wood, bought *before* his "term of office."

As to the third case, he, of course, says "the chairman made an untrue and incorrect statement." He had introduced the subject by saying the chairman had *mis-stated all of them.* This must be impressed, and is reiterated when he reached the third one. Any one who will take the trouble, will see that he mis-states the report, and shows nothing wherein the report was incorrect, excepting as to his own misrecital—and winds up, "I neither expect nor propose that the road shall lose this."

In the conclusion of Mr. Fisher's communication he says: "I have been arraigned before this General Assembly on the charge of incompetent management of the work entrusted to my hands, and a proposal was made by my enemies to proceed upon an investigation." Who made the proposal? I offered the resolution of inquiry. Does he mean to magnify me into "enemies?" If he means that *I* was his enemy, he is greatly mistaken. I had never had any transaction or correspondence or intercourse with him. I entertained not an unkind thought against him, and he would find it difficult to imagine any motive I could have to injure him. He adds, "let it be carefully noted, 1st. The charter of this corporation gives no authority to the Legislature to make any such inquisition," &c. "I might have said to the proposal to examine, made by those whom I might have suspected did not intend to examine fully and fairly. You are exceeding your jurisdiction, the charter gives you no such authority, look to the reports of the State's men, if you wish to see its condition."

In his letter to Mr. Drake he says the chairman "moved in the Senate an investigation without warrant of law, in his opinion," &c. Now this is an untre assertion. *I* entertained no doubt but that the people, through their representatives, had a right to investigate the management of a corporation, three fourths of the stock of which was theirs. The Legislature which adopted my resolution unanimously must have thought so—I did not think, and no member of the Legislature could have thought, this examination was asked as a *favor* of the President, or they would not have unanimously authorized the committee to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses on oath. In Mr. Eisher's letter of the 22nd December, he distinctly admits it, without restriction or limitation, in these words: "although, as you remark, our charter does not authorise such an investigation in terms, yet as a State work, this right must belong to the sovereign power and most clearly may be and ought to be excised at its pleasure?" So *I* thought—and hence I did not feel that he was at liberty to withdraw his book-keeper and books at pleasure and to answer or refuse to answer at pleasure. I felt that this right belonging to the sovereign power, was for the time vested in the committee of which I was a member. Hence the committee, or as Mr. Fisher prefers to express it, the chairman, when speaking about "steps necessary to coerce the attendance of the President, did not know, as Mr. F. says he did, that what he said was "nonsense," nor did he or the committee feel that this expression "might do to impress some with his consequence."

The review of the President's official reports made by the committee, proves, that if his statements, in his report of July, 1856, and his memorial to the Legislature in the winter of 1856–57 had been true, there ought not to be a surplus in the Treasury exceeding $300,000, instead of $41,205 36—as stated in his report of Jan. 20th, 1859. This review he does not deem of sufficient importance to warrant a reply.

His allegation that the investigation was conducted by me only to arraign and censure his conduct, is without color of truth.—The investigation as to the wood, if his statement had been true, would have brought censure on somebody *before*, his term of office. The remark is an insult to every member of the committee, including Mr. Green, who frankly and honorably admitted, on the coming in of his minority report, everything necessary to the vindication of his associates.

Speaking of the chairman, he says; "He commences by proposing in his place a proceeding not warranted by the act of incorporation, as he states in his first letter to me." Now, that letter was signed by each member of the committee. It did not state that the proceeding was not warranted by the act of incorporation, but alluded to the fact that it contained no specific provision to this effect—that Mr. F. might raise the issue, if he thought proper, as to the jurisdiction of the Legislature. I never doubted the power of the Legislature. The remark, pointed at me only, points also to the whole General Assembly which unanimously adopted my resolution and authorized the committee to send for persons and papers and examine them on oath.

He says, I proposed, in the midst of my duties as a legislator, for a few weeks to undertake the Herculean labor of investigating the affairs of a large corporation through nine years of its existence—"an absurd impossibility," &c.

If my proposition had contemplated taking up each item—each voucher—each transaction, and investigating it—which it did not—then it would have been absurd; but in pronouncing my proposition absurd, after its unanimous adoption by both branches of the Assembly, this epithet applies to *every member* of the Assembly. Nobody but Mr. F. ever thought of the course of investigation which he wished to dictate to the committee, the adoption of which he knew would accomplish the purpose which, with *professions* to the contrary, he steadily pursued throughout—to wit: rendering the investigation futile. Actions speak louder than words.

Hear him: "Being allowed by courtesy of its authorities to proceed as he pleases in this adventure, he rapidly grows arrogant; takes the papers and books into possession, and the men into custody; grants leave of absence and orders attendance at his pleasure. But, not satisfied with this, in which he is indulged as harmless flourishing in the way of "brief authority," he applies to the Senate for still further authority—this already potential chairman—to send for persons and papers and to examine under oath, although he had, Sir, I pray you to mark, all he required of both, which we could give, freely subject to his commands."

Now, Mr F. admits he kept away his book-keeper and books, not designing to make any "explanation" to the committee. He admits he did not attend the committee on the two last accasions when asked to do so, and on the last occasion he *refused* to appear. It seems to me that he is of non-sane memory.

He asks, "Is a single inaccuracy or misstatement shown in my reports? Not one." Another evidence of a sad defect of memory. He stated that the vast excess of wood was purchased *before his term of office.* This was untrue. It was a mis-statement by which he excused his own administration, and slandered that of his predecessor. His report of 1856 represented that $350,000 would pay the debts of the Company, finish all constructions, &c.—so that the future earnings would be dividends. The $350,000 was supplied by loans. His subsequent reports show net earnings to the amount of $460,681.67, and yet there has been no dividend. He sets out in his report extraordinary, that the not surplus, 1st January, 1859, was $41,205.36—as to which we *know* that $27,665.25 consisted of unpaid stock, worth very little; and as to the resources and liabilities set forth, he refuses to exhibit the details—from which refusal, and his habitual inaccury, credulity itself must draw the inference that *this* report would not bear scrutiny.

JONATHAN WORTH.

EXCESSIVELY CRUEL.

A few days ago the Standard, in reply to a suggestion by the Wilmington Journal of the name of Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, among others, as suitable persons for the nomination of the Democratic party for the Presidency, objected to Senator H. saying that on account of a speech delivered by him in the Senate some year or so ago, in which he spoke of the Northern working men as "white slaves," he would not be able to command the support of a single Northern State. In the same article, the Standard took occasion to suggest the names of several others, among them Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, lauding him to the skies on account of his having once been a "poor tailor," &c. The Journal, in reply, spoke of Johnston as a "demagogue," and very plainly told the Standard that it would not support such a man as him. The Standard rejoined in a long and elaborate article, in which it affected great sympathy for the working man.—The Journal comes back at the Standard in an article full of cruel satire. We quote:

"There is no reason on earth why Andrew Johnson should be any the worse or any the better for having been a tailor, or being a tailor now. *It has always appeared to us, that there is no greater pride than in that mock humility that is constantly referring to its humble origin, and contrasting it with its present position.* If it were not pround of that position—if it did not set a high value upon it—did not regard it as something very superior indeed to that in which it started, it would not be always exhibiting such a fidgety self consciousness. It would not always be, in effect, saying "See how I have risen. I was once *only* a working-man; now look at me; I am a big man now; *I am a Senator,*" or something of the kind. This sort of thing we depise."

Now, when it is remembered that Citizen Holden occasionally refers to *his* "humble origin," and that he was but a short while since an unsuccessful aspirant for the post of U. S. Senator, it will strike the reader that the parts of the extract from the Journal, which we have *italicized*, are intended as homethrusts at our neighbor, and we insist that it is excessively cruel in the Journal to be so satirical on Citizen Holden.

Further on in the same article, the Journal says:

"The Standard asks us how we like Mr. Buchanan's specifics and his Pacific Railroad. The slightest reference to our columns will show that we don't like them at all, and have been prompt and decided in the expression of our dislike, accompanying our publication of Mr. Buchanan's message with the expression of our dissent from some of its recommendations. *We wish that all our Democratic cotemporaries had been equally prompt and decided.*"

The last sentence is evidently intended for Citizen Holden, and he deserves it, for he is always particularly dumb on any subject of public interest while he thinks there is the least danger of jeopardizing his private interest; but when there is no danger, he is as bold as a lion. So we say to the Journal, hit him again, and make him speak out on "Mr. Buchanan's speccifies, and his Pacific Railroad."—*Raleigh Register.*

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

Twenty two members of the Senate go out; ten of them have been re-eleted; the places of nine will be filled with new members, and three vacancies are yet unfilled.

35th Congress.		36th Congress.	
Democrats,	16	Democrats,	13
Republicans	3	Republicans,	6
Americans,	3	Vacancies,	2

The old Senate, which has closed its labors, stood;

Democrats,	40
Opposition,	26

The new Senate stands as follows, when the vacancies are filled, giving an Opposition Senator to New Jersey, and Democrats to Minnesota and Oregon:

Democrats,	29
Opposition,	27

The New House of Repersentatives, when full, will comprise 237 members, including two from Minnesota and one from Oregon.—As yet only 150 have been elected, leaving 80 yet to be chosen. In this body parties will be close, and it is not probable that either of them will have a decided majority.—According to present appearances, half a dozen "South Americans, if there should be so many, will hold the balance of power. On some topics they will go with the Democrats,—on others with the Republicans.

SUPREME COURT.

Opinions in the following cases have been delivered since our last report:

By PEARSON, C. J. In Hines v Latham, from Chowan, reversing the judgment. Also, in Aycock v Wilmington & Raleigh Railroad Company, affirming the judgment. Also, in doe ex dem Seawell, from Wake, affirming the judgment. Also, in Whitney v Murphy, in equity from New Hanover, motion refused. Also, in Gray v Winkler, in equity from Wilkes, declaring that the defendant can make a good title in fee simple. Also, in Pinkston v Young, in equity, from Davidson.

By BATTLE, J. In Deans v Jones, from Chowan judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Craige v Amanda Neely, from Rowan, order reversed. Also, in Lamb v Pigford, in equity from New Hanover, confirming the report. Also, in Williams v Smith, in equity, from Martin. Also, in Jones v McRay, from Alamance, judgement reversed and venire de novo. Also, in doe ex dem Pierce v Wannett, from New Hanover, judgment reversed and venire de novo.

By RUFFIN, J. In doe ex dem Ward v Willis, from Cateret, affirming the judgment. Also, in Parker v Davis, in equity, from Stanly, affirmed in part, with directions, &c. Also, in Parker v Swain, in equity, from Guilford, declaring that the demurrer ought to be sustained. Also, in McRary v Fries, in equity, from Davidson, declaring the plaintiff entitled to an account.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 22.—The Administration has decided against calling an extra session of Congress.

The mail Contractors' accounts will, as usual, pass through all the forms, the Treasury Department issuing warrants for the same; and upon these money can be raised by loans. Holt, the Postmaster General, thinks Government should pay interest upon these warrants, all deficiencies up to the end of December will be paid before the last of May.

A NEW PLANK IN THE DEMOCRTIC PLATFORM.—At a Democratic Convention held in Summer county, Tennessee, a short time since the following new plank was inserted in the Democratic Platform:

Whereas, we have in this community a secret order known as Odd Fellows, who have monopolized to themselves an undue proportion of office, and done other acts and things inconsistent with the principle of the democratic party, and supposing the same to be the case elsewhere, therefore, be it

Resolved, That as democrats we cannot consistently vote for a candidate for office who belongs to a secret order, be he Know Nothing, Plug Ugly, Odd Fellow, or what not.

ARKANSAS FREE NEGRO BILL.—The Little Rock Gazette referring to the bill passed by the Legislature of Arkansas to expel free negroes from the State says:

They have until January 1860 to dispose of their property and make other arrangements for leaving. If they do not go then it is made the duty of sheriffs, to seize them and hire them out to the highest bider for one year, giving them the net proceeds of their labor to enable them to leave the State. The bill provides that such free negroes as desire to remain, may choose masters—the county, court having them appraised and the master or mistress they have chosen paying half their value into the common school fund of the county.

DEATH OF HON. MIKE WALSH.—New York, March 17th.—The body of Hon. Mike Walsh, formerly a representative in Congress from this city, and an active politician, was found, this morning, in the area of a building on 8th Avenue. At first, it was supposed that he had been robbed and murdered, but evidence which subsequently came to light, led to the conclusion that he met his death by falling and breaking his neck. He was an active and prominent member of the Arizona Emigration Society.

IMPORTANT ROAD.—Congress having appropriated $170,000 to enable Lieutanant Muller to continue the establishment of a military road from Fort Walla Walla, on the Columbia river, to Fort Benton, on the Missouri river, he has left for the scene of his labours. The road will pass through a wild and hitherto unexplored region, and when completed will prove great advantage to the immigration to Oregon and Washington.

FOR PIKE'S PEAK.—A German recently arrived at St. Louis, on the way to Pike's Peak, having travelled thus far from his house in Pennsylvania on foot. In reply to some inquiries about his undertaking a pederstrain journey of such length, he said he had not much money and "didn't think it was so far."

THE DELAWARE LOTTERIES.—The Methodists Delaware have refused the aid which the Legislature had granted them of $4000 towards the building of a church, because the money is to be raised by lottery. They refuse to be parties in any such gambling operation.

LOCUSTS.—Mr. G. B. Smith of Baltimore, predicts the appearance of locusts the coming spring, in Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia, and Mississippi.—They belong to the tribe of thirteen and seventeen years' locusts.

The Patriot.

GREENSBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, : : : : : : : : MARCH 25, 1859.

INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBBING.

As an inducement to our friends to interest themselves in extending the circulation of our paper, for every six new subscribers, we will send the seventh gratis; that is, for $12 00 in advance, we will furnish seven copies of the paper for one year. Who will send us the largest club at these rates?

THE END.

We this week close our say and take our leave of the North Carolina Rail Road and its officials. We also publish some communications, and shall continue to do so, should any be handed in on either side. What we have said has been dictated by a sincere desire to benefit the State and the Stockholders of the road; if however, either the President or any member of the Directory or Finance Committee will "insist upon being insulted," we hereby give notice that we will attend at the Greensboro' Station, early on Monday morning next, and will "stop long enough" to give any satisfaction that may be required; or, if the President and Directors will give us a free ticket on the road for the next 12 months, we will attend at any time and place designated on the road during that time, asking only the privilege of a common road hand—three days notice, and to be informed what tools to bring.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE WHOLE MATTER.

Having fairly and fully laid before our readers all the facts on the interesting question of the management and financial condition of the North Carolina Rail Road, we this week publish the rejoinder of Mr. Worth to Mr. Fisher's reply to the report of the investigating committee. As soon as we can find room, we will publish Mr. Turner's card. And now with a few comments of our own, we shall close this question for the present, and will again treat our readers with our usual variety.

In the first place then, we think the facts as disclosed, have clearly shown that the present directory have been very inefficient, and that so far from having faithfully discharged their duties to the State and the Stockholders, they have been guilty of the grossest neglect, and that there is not one of them who, at this time, either knows anything of the condition of the road, or has ever taken the trouble to inform himself; and that the large amount paid out for the mileage of the directory, so far from having been any advantage to the road has been an unnecessary and useless expenditure.

In the second place, we think it has been clearly demonstrated that lawyers, judges, and politicians, so long as they continue to follow their professions, are entirely unfit to be directors of the road, however great their ability, or whatever may be their qualifications in other respects.

In the third place, we think no one, from a calm and impartial review of the facts, can fail to come to the conclusion that through the culpable and wilful neglect of the directory, and the stubborness, arrogancy, and incompetency of the President, the road has been most shamefully managed and that the financial affairs of the company are now in a most deplorable condition.

In the fourth place, from a careful perusal of the three annual reports of Mr. Fisher to the Stockholders, his report of January 20th to the Govornor, and comparing said reports with each other, and also with the report of the investigating committee, it must be evident to every candid mind that no reliance can be placed upon any showing, heretofore made by Mr. Fisher, of the condition of the road; that there has been a studied effort to mislead and decieve, and that through the carelessness and neglect of the directory and the finance committee, Mr. Fisher has been enabled to palm off upon the Stockholders and the public, false and deceptive reports. And, indeed, so clearly is this apparent that we know not which most to condemn, the duplicity of the President, or the culpable and unwarrantable neglect of the Directory and finance Committee.

In the fifth place, the Directory having so long, either through neglect, carelessness, fear, or survile truculency, to the arrogant and overbearing disposition of the President, permitted him to exercise his authority uncontrolled, he, Mr. Fisher, has become puffed up with a vain conceit of his imaginary greatness, and is not now willing to submit to any check or restraint to his unaccountable arrogance, and takes upon himself to insult gentlemen in the discharge of their public duties, and upon his own *ipse dixit* to brand with falsehood a number of honorable gentlemen, and whose characters heretofore stood above reproach.

In the sixth place, it is apparent that the zeal with which Mr. Fisher at first pretended to enter upon this examination was all feigned, and that his report of the 20th, was intended to mislead and to pre-judge the case; but finding that his efforts were abortive, and that he had to deal with men of principle, and who were determined to do their duty, he has now resorted to the dispicable shift of endeavoring to slander and blacken their characters.

In the seventh place, no one can fail to percieve that Mr. Fisher, well knowing that his own unsupported assertions could not stand against the verdict of so many honorable men as those composing the committee, has resorted to the never failing remedy of the demagogue, the cry of persecution and appeals to party.

Having now as we said above, laid all the facts before the public, and having thus drawn our conclusions, we now shall take our leave of this subjeet, so far as the fight between Mr. Fisher and his adversairies is concerned, unless something which we cannot now foresee, should make it necessary for us to recur to it again. If in anything we have said, we have done either Mr. Fisher, or the Directory injustice, it will afford us pleasure when satisfied of the fact, to make amends. And we will here say, that in speaking of the Directors and Finance Committee, we have spoken of them as a body. It may be that some individuals of these bodies may have honestly tried to do their duty. If such is the fact however, it has not come to our knowledge. And if such is the case and such individuals will furnish us the proof of having discharged their duties, we will so say through the columns of our paper or publish for them anything they may see proper to write.

A CHANGE OF ADMINISTRATION.

Mr. Fisher and his friends, with the view of exciting party prejudice and arousing party spirit, are laboring hard to make the impression that the investigation of the financial condition and management of the North Carolina Railroad, was set on foot with the view of taking the management of the road out of the hands of the Democracy and placing it in the charge of a Whig President; and that they may the better succeed in this, they have endeavored to heap all the odium possible, on the town of Greensboro' and the county of Guilford. It is a noticeable fact, that whenever the democracy wish to render any measure odious to their party, every effort is made to make the impression that it has had its origin in, and is intended for the benefit of Guilford. That such is the case we are not surprised, as there is no county in the State which has stood as firm, and which has, under all circumstances, however hopeless, maintained the integrity of Whig principles, and rolled back the waves of the ruinous and destructive policy of Locofocoism. We must confess, however, that we have often been surprised and indeed mortified, that many professing to be good Whigs, have for sectional purposes, availed themselves of this known prejudice of the democracy towards Guilford, and for the purpose of defeating or carrying certain measures, joined in with the Locos, in their insane and ridiculous cry against one of the firmest and strongest Whig Counties of the State. And it is no less surprising that these same sectional Whigs who are ready to coalesce with the democracy on certain occasions, in their denunciations of Guilford and Guilford men, are always in all popular elections, the foremost in calling upon Guilford county and Guilford men, to come to the rescue. And, although it might be a matter of surprise to others, that under such circumstances, the Whigs of Guilford should always so readily answer when the trumpet sounds the charge to battle, yet to us, who know the firmness and patriotism of the Guilford Whigs, it is no matter of astonishment, although it is a source of deep regret, that the self-sacrificing spirit and the devotion of such Whigs, have only heretofore met with the reproaches of their friends as well as called down the bitterest malediction of their enemies. However much Guilford may have been disposed to stand for her own rights, it can never be brought against her as a reproach, that she has thrown her interests in the way of the Whig party, or that she has suffered any selfish petty policy, to interfere with what she considered the best interests of the State. That this is so, we need only to refer to our Legislative records, where the votes of our Morehead's, our Gilmer's, Gorrell's, Caldwell's, and others are recorded.

We have been lead to the above reflections from the fact, that the Standard and other lesser lights of the democracy, for the purpose of sustaining Mr. Fisher in his appeals to party, have endeavored to create an odium against Guilford, by falsely charging that the investigation was brought about and "engineered" by a clique in Greensboro'. That such a charge is unjust and false, none know better than those who make it. That the Stockholders of the road in Guilford, desire to see Mr. Fisher removed from the Presidsncy is true. But that they desire to see him removed because he is a democrat, or that they desire to have his place filled by a Whig is not true. The Whigs of Guilford have no disposition in the world, to relieve the democracy, and to assume the responsibility of the road in its present condition. As Stockholders to a large amount, and deeply interested in the road, the Whigs of Guilford, together with many of their democratic friends, desire to see Mr. Fisher removed, because they honestly and sincerely believe that he is incompetent, and that under his management, the stock has depreciated and has become almost worthless. We know, and we speak advisedly, when we say that there is no hostility in Guilford county to Mr. Fisher as a man, nor is there any desire to remove him on political grounds, but that there is an almost universal impression that he is incompetent and unfit for the place. And in this connection, we would say, that all that we have ever said concerning Mr. Fisher, has been dictated by a sincere desire to benefit the State and the stockholders, and not through any partizan feeling.

That the road was originally built by Whigs, with the aid of a few patriotic democrats, is true; and it is also true that the management of the road was taken from the Whigs, who had invested their money, and who felt a deep interest in it. It is also true, that the Whigs were deprived of the management of the road against their will; but that they desire to take it again, in its deplorable condition, is a great mistake.—When we say this, we know what we say, and speak advisedly, so far as Guilford county is concerned. The stockholders of Guilford do not desire a Whig President, nor would we desire any friend of ours, either Whig or Democrat, to take the Presidency at this time, and thus be placed in a position to incur all the odium which will necessarily arise from the mismanagement of the present administration. That we are sincere in what we say, we wsih it to be distinctly understood, and we speak advisedly, that at the next annual meeting of the stockholders, Guilford county will be "out of the ring" so far as having a candidate for the directory. The citizens of Guilford are tired of hearing the everlasting cry of the Greensboro' and Guilford county influence and interest; and while they shall, as heretofore, take a deep interest in the road, yet, as to the directory, they wash their hands of it, so far as having a member of the board from Guilford. And we again speak advisedly, when we say that the large body of stockholders from Guilford would take it as a favor of Governor Ellis, that in appointing the Directors for the State, that he would not select one from Guilford; and if the Governor will grant this small and reasonable request, he will not soon be troubled again for any farther favors, to this section.

Let the stockholders of the other counties then bring forward the names of some good and true men, we care not whether they are Whigs or Democrats, all that the stockholders of Guilford will ask, is that in surrendering up any claim they may have for a director, that a due regard may be paid to their wishes in proportion to their interests. Guilford county has almost ever since the company was organized, had a director from the stockholders as well as a State director, and if there is any advantage in having these directors, she is willing to share it with her sister counties. There is a large amount of stock in Davidson county, and as far as we are informed, there has never as yet, been a director from that county, chosen from the stockholders since the State came in. It is, we think, due to Davidson, to have a hearing at the next annual meeting. Let then, Davidson bring forward her man, either Whig or Democrat, and if she can, with the aid of Guilford elect him, she shall not be disappointed.

TRINITY COLLEGE.

We sometimes listen to the complaints of those, who, in great kindness to us, are at the trouble of giving without any charge therefor, advice as to what we ought to admit, and what exclude from our columns; and then again we pay no attention to such gratuitous and disinterested meddling.—Having learned, however, that a certain communication in our last issue, in regard to the change of the name of Normal to Trinity College, has caused some of the friends of that institution to conclude that we are hostile to it, and disposed to throw obstacles in the way of its prosperity, we think it due to ourselves to say that this is altogether an erroneous idea. When it is considered that Trinity is a methodist institution, and that the Senior editor of the *Patriot* is a member of the Methodist Church, we presume that it is unnecessary to say anything more in answer to this charge. The truth is, the Patriot has obtained such an extensive circulation, and the editors deal so fairly with those who engage in a war of words, by giving both sides, that it is becoming the medium of conducting exciting and interesting controversies on a great variety of subjects.—And we now state once for all, that while nothing of a low, bitter, or personal character shall offend our readers, our columns are open for short and well written communications on all subjects whatever; and, as our schools and colleges are continually puffed through the papers, we hold that they are also the proper subjects of criticism.

We are free to say that so far from regarding Trinity College with dislike, it has our best wishes. It is fast taking a high stand among the literary institutions of the day, and we hope will continue to flourish and prosper until it fulfills the most sanguine hopes and expectations of those who have its interests so much at heart.

There is such a thing as being too sensitive. All such should remember, that there is no better sign of merit, in any person or thing, than that the invidious are provoked to vent their spleen in taunts and sneers.—If Trinity College is founded upon right principles, and is worthy of patronage, such sneers, so far from injuring will only redound to its benefit. And in conclusion we would say, that he who desires to know the sentiments of an editor must not seek to find them in the communications which appear in his paper.

A SURE SIGN.

That the Standard and other democratic papers, both great and small, the professed friends of Mr. Fisher, are conscious that Mr. Fisher has been fully exposed, and that his acts will not bear inspection, is evident, from the fact, that not one of them will publish the report of the committee, or Mr. Mendenhall's card to the public. While many of the Whig papers, with the view of letting the people have light, have published both sides, these same democratic papers have refused to publish anything except Mr. Fisher's abusive articles. There is no surer sign than such a course, that they feel that a full exposure would prevent Mr. Fisher from getting up party in his defence.

The Salisbury Banner publishes an offensive article from Mr. Fisher, reflecting on Mr. Mendenhall. Mr. Mendenhall replies and asks as a matter of justice, that the Banner would publish his article. The Banner says that it did not come to hand in time—and yet, the same number of the Banner contains a reply to it from Fisher. The Newberne Daily Progress, although professing to be neutral, publishes Mr. Fisher's reply, with some very unjust comments on Mr. Mendenhall, and has not the magnanimity to to publish Mr. Mendenhall's card. As Mr. Fisher said, the "world is wise enough in good sense," to come to a proper and correct conclusion, from such a little and unfair course.

THE PROGRESS.

Our correspondent as will be seen from his communication, is anxious to know whether or not the editor of the *Progress* is the same as Professor Pennington, the renowned Psychologist. We can't answer the question. The Senior editor is absent, and we the Junior, did not reside in Greensboro' in 1853, when the Professor was in these parts. And although the Professor seems to have great renown, we are compelled to expose our ignorance by saying that we never heard of him until we read the aforesaid communication. Our correspondent, we presume, had never seen the enlarged Weekly Progress, which has made its appearance, and is a very neatly printed paper and of respectable dimensions.

MR. GILMER.

Some two weeks ago the Winston Sentinel contained a very uncalled for and unjust article upon Mr. Gilmer, the object of which was to make the impression that he, Mr. Gilmer had heretofore co-operated with the Black Republicans of the North. We considered any attempt, however insidious, to make the people of North Carolina believe that Mr. Gilmer, a large slaveholder, not tinctured with abolitionism, so puerile and malicious that we did not deem said article worthy of notice. We observe in the last Sentinel a very polite note from Mr. Gilmer to the editors, repelling the charge brought against him. The Sentinel's comments on said note is just in keeping with what might be expected from those who for party purposes make charges which they themselves do not believe. Instead of having the magnanimity to do Mr. Gilmer justice, the Sentinel while professing to have great personal regard for him, insidiously attempts to make the impression that Mr. Gilmer had deserted the South and joined in with the enemies of our Southern institutions. Satisfied that no one, not even the editors themselves, beleive such a charge, we shall not now, nor hereafter, trouble ourselves with showing its falsity. The election next August will show in what light Mr. Gilmer's course is regarded at home, for from the signs of the times, and from what we see and hear every day, we are satisfied that no one has ever endeared himself to his constituents more than has Mr. Gilmer, and that he will be again triumphantly elected, there cannot be the least doubt.

THE SATANIC PARTY IN POLITICS.

As litter respect or regard as we have for the New York Herald, yet we cannot deny that it sometimes contains some good things and such as are worthy of much consideration. The Herald of the 12th inst. under the above head has a long and able article in which it says—that "the Kansan agitation has done its worst—it is exhausted;" that we hear no more of "bleeding Kansas;" that the Kansas experiment has placed Kansas in the occupation of the "most intensely anti-slavery population in the Union." The Herald further says:

"On the other hand, the Southern ultra proslavery leaders of the democratic party have brought themselves to that pass of a counter fanaticism which has rendered them rather desirous of precipitating than of averting a dissolution of the Union. Thus Seward and Toombs play into each other's hands; and thus between the nigger-worshippers of the North and the nigger-drivers of the South, we many seriously come upon a political struggle in 1860 which will strand us upon the rocks of disunion, unless saved through the timely intervention of a new constitutional and national party.

Again the Herald continues and in denouncing the present movements of the Black Republicans, makes the following just remarks:

"We denounce this new black republican movement in the slavery agitation as treasonable, diabolical and revolutionary. Right or wrong, the Southern institution of slavery is there, and any violent or incendiary efforts to uproot it can only result in the most fearful disasters to both races. Slavery is a local institution, and a social and domestic institution, which we of the North are under the most solemn treaty stipulations to respect at all times, and even to protect when necessary. How desperate and infamous, then, must be these Northern Seward politicians, who, regardless of constitutional obligations, good fellowship and the decencies of neighborly and social intercourse would throw a gang of spies and informers among our Southern brethren, to subserve the ends of party, indifferent whether the consequences may be a servile insurrection, dissolution, or civil war.

All this, however, does not excuse the sectional, secession politicians of the South, who, for some twenty years past, have sought every occasion to foment and exasperate, between the two sections, this old, unprofitable and mischievous quarrel over slavery. And thus it is, that while a great and fanatical anti-slavery party overshadows the North, an equally fanatical pro slavery party overshadows the South, and each supplies the other the munitions of war. Between these two extremes, in Virginia and in Kentucky there has lately arisen a new conservative party, upon constitutional issues and on a broad national footing, which may prove competent to save the country in 1860. Accordingly, we look upon the approaching Virginia election as involving contingencies of the highest moment to the peace of the Union; and we believe that victory to the new opposition party there in May will be the inauguration of a national union party movement capable of controlling the next Presidential election in behalf of the great conservative body of the American people, North and South.

☞ The two silly lines, which appeared at the end of a column, on the first page of our paper last week were placed there without the knowledge or consent of either of the editors. They are silly and without meaning.—*Winston Sentinel.*

We should like very much to know which "end of the column" the editor means; for describing it as the "silly" end, throws no light on the subject. This is an important matter, and ought to be perfectly understood.

[For the Greensborough Patriot.]

FISHER AGAINST FISHER.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Mr. Fisher having denounced every body else as having made false statements, seems determined to be at war in conflict with himself. And "when Greek meets Greek, then comes the tug of war."

In his last reply, Mr. Fisher says:

Mr C. P. Mendenhall falsely alleges that he gave the offense first. His own publications show the fact otherwise. The case stands thus: He takes issue with my reply to Mr. Chairman Worth.

From this I presume Mr. Fisher would have it understood that he gave Mr. Mendenhall the first insult in his reply to Mr. Worth. But then in Mr. Fisher's reply to Mr. Mendenhall's first card, I find the following:

Mr. M. was offended at my slight reference to him in my reply to Mr. Chairman Worth. He had on that particular occasion, for really it was no design on my part to mention him at all, and I did no more than, very briefly, to his supervision in his department and to subordinates.

And again in the same reply he says:

I had no desire in the world to assail him. [Mendenhall.] It could be of no possible benefit. Could he believe me of responsibility?

And again, in the conclusion of the article he says:

I consider myself, therefore, entirely justified in saying that Mr. Mendenhall has treated me, on the whole, very shabbily, first and last, and has shown himself to be both a very uncivil and ungenteel person.

Again, from the following extract from Mr. Fisher's letter of the 21st, it is certainly evident that at that time he did not consider himself as having insulted Mr. Mendenhall.

Nobody knows better than yourself that my letter contains nothing reflecting on you, beyond what I have directly said to you as to station agents' bonds.

I shall enquire more fully as to what you may have said concerning me, for you are not like Mr. Worth, whose abuse for the present I think proper to pass.

I should judge from the above, that Mr. Fisher felt insulted, and intended to resent it. I see in the democratic papers various communications reflecting on Mr. Worth and others, from outsiders, and hope therefore, you will give this an insertion.

A LOOKER ON.