

The Greensborough Patriot.

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THE PATRIOT.

Finances of North Carolina.

Extract from the Report of Mr. Collins, Comptroller of North Carolina, exhibiting the receipts and disbursements of this State for the fiscal year ending 30th October, 1850.

Recapitulation of Receipts.	
Balance on hand 1st November, 1849.	\$39,238 04
Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Bonds sold.	26,000 00
Internal Improvement Fund, (Bank Dividend, Bank of Cape Fear.)	728 00
Internal Improvement Fund, Cherokee Bonds.	582 00
Bank Dividends, Bank Cape Fear unappropriated.	65 00
Interest on Wilmington and Raleigh R. R. Bonds.	3,000 00
Public Tax received from Sheriffs, Wm. B. March, Sheriff of Davie, additional return.	141,610 02
Attorney's Licences.	75
Bank Tax, Bank of the State.	580 00
" " Com'l Bank, Wilmington.	2,343 25
" " Bank of Cape Fear.	455 75
" " " Fayetteville.	2,389 00
" " " Newbern.	950 00
Buncombe Turnpike Company Div'd.	562 30
Commissioners of Wrecks, Carteret co.	475 00
	127 16

Balance due Pub. Treasurer, \$219,007 47
9,166 77

Recapitulation of Disbursements.

Principal on Raleigh & Gaston R. Road Bonds.	33,000 00
Interest on Raleigh & Gaston R. Road Bonds.	37,651 00
Judiciary.	39,748 26
Cape Fear and Deep River Nav. Co.	20,000 00
Principal on State Loan.	21,148 00
Interest on do.	4,369 02
Internal Improvement Fund.	47 50
Weights and Measures.	50 00
State Librarian.	450 00
Post Office.	255 39
Public Printing.	842 23
Pensioners.	330 00
State Capitol.	52 00
Salisbury & Western Turnpike Road.	7,675 00
Interest on State Bonds.	12,077 19
Fayetteville & Western Plank Road (stock).	40,000 00
Interest on Fayetteville & Western Plank Road Bonds.	1,344 78
Executive Department.	2,300 00
Treasury Department.	2,000 00
State Department.	800 00
Comptroller's Department.	1,000 00
Adjutant General's Department.	200 00
Superintendent Public Buildings.	260 00
Governor's House.	175 75
State Library.	148 15
Council of State.	169 20
Lunatic Asylum.	6,567 63
Senatorial Elections.	245 00
Sheriffs for settling Tax.	1,312 40
Governor's Election.	1,212 00
Contingencies.	1,219 81
Stationery.	317 73

The taxes of all sorts for 1849 are as follows:—
Land tax \$23,734 59—town property tax \$3,664 36—
poll tax \$25,061 78—Lunatic Asylum tax \$19,868 33—
interest tax \$25,126 69—dividend and profit tax \$1,613 70—salaries and fees \$1,522 30—horse tax \$1,943 30—gate tax \$181 42—store tax \$11,002 92—poller tax \$9,014 58—tavern tax \$3,511 92—artificial curiosity tax \$1,536 90—billiard table tax \$1,128—linal decent tax \$1,108 10—negro trader's tax \$317 20—foreign carriages \$319 50—drover's tax \$1,052 80—boling alley tax \$94.

Industrial Convention.

RALEIGH, Dec. 18, 1850.

A number of gentlemen interested in the Industrial pursuits of the People of North Carolina, having assembled in the Supreme Court Room of the Capitol, on motion of Col. Henry B. Elliott, the Hon. John M. Morehead, of Guilford, was unanimously appointed President; and on motion of Mr. Wm. D. Cooke, E. J. Hale, of Fayetteville, was appointed Secretary.

On taking the Chair Gov. Morehead briefly addressed the meeting on the objects for which the meeting was called.

He was followed, at more length, by Col. Elliott, who indicated some of the particular objects which it was advisable to take into consideration especially the propriety of following the example of other States by holding State Fairs.

On motion of Col. Elliott, it was Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair, to prepare rules and regulations for the government of this Association, and report to an adjourned meeting of this Convention.

Col. Elliott, Wm. D. Cooke and E. J. Hale were appointed the Committee.

The Convention then adjourned until to-morrow morning, 9 o'clock.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19, 1850.

The Convention met. Gov. Morehead being necessarily absent, on motion of Geo. McNeill, Esq., Col. H. B. Elliott was called to the Chair.

Mr. Cooke, from the Committee on Rules, &c. reported as follows:

At a meeting of Delegates representing various industrial interests, held in the City of Raleigh, on the 18th and 19th Dec. 1850, it was resolved, in order to promote and encourage all those engaged in the various branches of productive industry, and to stimulate and reward enterprise, excellence and skill, to organize a Society under the following:

1. This Society shall be known as "The North Carolina Industrial Association."

2. The Officers of the Association shall consist of a President, five Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary, and Treasurer; with the usual duties and powers pertaining to their offices respectively. They shall be elected annually by ballot, and continue in office one year, or until their successors are chosen. The treasurer shall pay out money only upon the order of the Executive Committee.

3. Any person may become a member of this Association by the payment of one dollar as admission fee, and one dollar annually thereafter.

4. The next meeting of this Association shall be held in the City of Raleigh, on the first Wednesday in October, 1851, and annually thereafter at such time and place as may be designated at the preceding meeting of the Association.

5. At each annual meeting of this Association there shall be held a fair for the exhibition of articles of production, ingenuity and skill in the Agricultural, Manufacturing, Mining and Mechanical Departments of Industry; to which exhibition the members of this Association shall be admitted free of charge.

6. An Executive Committee, consisting of five members, shall be annually chosen, whose duty it shall be to prescribe and publish rules and regulations for the government of the annual fairs; to procure the delivery of an annual address, and to award such premiums as the funds of the Association will warrant, for the best specimens of productions of ingenuity and skill in the departments of industry mentioned in article 5. It shall further be the duty of the Executive Committee, in connection with the Recording and Corresponding Secretaries, to make out and publish as soon as may be, after each annual meeting, a Report of the operations of the Association during the preceding year, including such matter as may convey useful information; and to transmit to each member, one copy. And the said committee are authorized to draw on the Treasurer for such sums of money as are necessary to defray all expenses incurred in the discharge of its official duties.

On motion of Mr. Barrett, it was Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to prepare and publish an address to the people of North Carolina, setting forth the objects of this Association, and asking the co-operation of all citizens in furthering its interests.

The Hon. John M. Morehead, of Guilford, was unanimously elected President of the Association for the ensuing year.

The Hon. David L. Swain, of Chapel Hill, Col. Henry B. Elliott, of Cedar Falls, Randolph Geo. McNeill, of Fayetteville, John B. Barrett, of Milton, and N. W. Woodfin, of Asheville, were elected Vice Presidents.

Edmund R. Freeman, of Raleigh, was elected Recording Secretary.

James F. Taylor, of Raleigh, was elected Corresponding Secretary.

Charles B. Root, of Raleigh, was elected Treasurer.

Dr. Wm. Whiting, W. D. Cook, Seaton Gaies, Dr. Chas. E. Johnson, and E. J. Hale, were elected Executive Committee.

Mr. Jas. F. Taylor offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the Industrial Association of N. C. present a memorial to the Legislature, now in Session setting forth and showing the importance to the welfare of the State, of a Geological, Mineralogical and Agricultural Survey.

No further business arising before the Convention, and after some highly practical and sensible remarks from Mr. Makepeace, of Randolph, a resolution was adopted requesting the Editors of the several Newspapers, in North Carolina, to publish the proceedings of this Convention; whereupon

The Convention adjourned to meet again in this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 1st, 1851.

Inaugural Address of Gov. Reid.

Delivered before the two Houses of the General Assembly of North Carolina, the 1st day of January, 1851.

Senators and Members of the House of Commons:

Impressed with a deep sense of gratitude to my fellow citizens, I enter upon the duties of the station to which their kind partiality has called me, with the earnest invocation to Almighty God so to direct my official conduct as to promote the welfare, the prosperity, and the happiness of the State. The duties of the Executive, at all times delicate and responsible, are magnified by the importance of the crisis; and I should approach the fearful task assigned me with greater reluctance, were it not for the fact that I find myself surrounded by the Legislative authority of the State, confided to gentlemen whose wisdom and patriotism, I doubt not, will be found equal to the emergency.

The misguided fanaticism of Abolitionists at the North threatens the overthrow of the Constitution and a dissolution of the Union. The Slavery question is one of momentous importance to the Southern States of the Confederacy, involving an incalculable amount of property, as well as the domestic peace and security of our people. In the formation of the federal Constitution the last of Slavery was recognized and provided for in a manner just and satisfactory to all the States. Subsequently, this question deeply agitated the country, and the South made concessions to the North and submitted to the Missouri compromise, with the assurance and expectation that this exciting element of political strife was to be forever put to rest. After availing herself of all the advantages derived under that compromise, the North urged exorbitant demands, which led to the enactment of the series of compromise measures passed by the present Congress, by which the South lost important rights by again making concessions to the North. The North, having availed herself of all the advantages under this compromise, does not cease to agitate the subject; and now threatens to repeal the only one of the measures which ensured to the benefit of the South, accompanied, in many instances, by violent threats to disregard the Constitution and the laws, and to forcibly resist their execution.

We have not been indifferent to the encroachments that have been made on our rights, yet we have patiently suffered them with the hope they would not be again renewed. We now have just cause to fear that this hope was illusive. North Carolina, one of the last States to enter the Confederacy, yields to none of her sisters in ardent attachment to the Union. She would regard its dissolution as an awful calamity, which she would avoid at any sacrifice consistent with her rights and her safety. She came into the Union to be governed by the federal Constitution, and to secure herself against tyranny and oppression; and so long as the Constitution is faithfully adhered to and her rights respected, she will be among the last of the States to desert the Union. But she never gave her consent to enter into a Union which would overthrow the Constitution, violate her dearest rights, and manacle her with the fetters of oppression. To such a Union she owes no allegiance. A solemn sense of public duty impels me to declare, that the encroachments of the North on the domestic institutions of the South, have already proceeded to the farthest allowable point. Entertaining this opinion, I regard it as due to candor that we should make that fact known, that our brethren at the North may be fully informed that "we know our rights, and knowing, dare maintain them"; and that if they proceed in their aggressions, they must expect to meet the consequences.

In view of all the circumstances, I respectfully recommend to the General Assembly to provide—in the event of a contingency arising to justify it—for taking the necessary steps to maintain the Constitution of the United States and the rights of this State; that we may co-operate with such other States as may determine to stand by a Union governed by the compromises of the Constitution. Pursuing this course, we shall feel a proud consciousness of the rectitude of our cause and be justified in the estimation of all impartial minds; and then, if the awful calamity must come—which God forbid!—let the consequences fall upon those whose madness and folly have provoked it.

That the rights of the States may be respected the Constitution preserved, and the Union, according to the Constitution, perpetuated, is my ardent wish; and the Legislature and the people of the State may rely upon my hearty co-operation in such measures as may tend to the consummation of these desirable objects.

It is well worthy of consideration whether our police regulations in relation to slaves and free persons of color are sufficient; and also, whether the public interest does not require further legislation to more effectually ensure the apprehension and conviction of persons who endeavor to excite slaves to rebellion or insurrection, or who kidnap or persuade them to leave their owners, and more especially in cases where such offenders flee to other States.

A judicious system of Internal Improvements by the State has ever been regarded as an object of importance worthy of the consideration and action of the General Assembly. Cheap transportation could not fail to add to the wealth and convenience of all classes of our citizens, and to the prosperity of the State. There are various objects which claim the consideration of the Legislature. Feeling a deep interest in the prosperity of every part of the State, and believing that the members of the General Assembly, residing as they do in the various Counties, will be fully prepared to give due consideration to the claims of every portion of the State, I do not feel myself called upon to decide between the peculiar merits of the many objects of public improvement which demand the patronage of the State. In carrying out a system of Internal Improvements a large expenditure of money is necessarily required, and it is not to be expected that a State can at once embark in all the schemes that are desirable. Works of this description should be undertaken with due caution in regard to their practicability and the adequacy of the means of the State to complete them. As a general rule, I think the Legislature which authorizes the construction of works of Internal Improvement ought, at the same time, to provide for raising the means for their completion. Whether public opinion or the condition of the Treasury will justify the State at this time in embarking in other and new objects of improvement, and if so, to what extent, is a question which is submitted to the prudence and wisdom of the General Assembly. While a judicious system of Internal Improvements within the means and resources of the State, is desirable to all, yet a wild and extravagant one, involving the State in a large public debt without the prospect of a return of adequate advantages to the people, is to be deprecated. Such a system would, for a time at least, paralyze the spirit of improvement, and, with it, the prosperity of the State. The laws in force for carrying out works of Internal Improvement already provided for, and such others as the Legislature in its wisdom may hereafter provide for, so far as depends upon my action as Executive, shall be faithfully executed.

In a State like ours, where the popular voice directs and governs public affairs, education is a subject of general and paramount importance. It is therefore the policy of the State to foster and improve our system of Common Schools, so as to answer the laudable and beneficent purpose for which it is intended. In 1825, an act was passed setting apart certain sources of revenue for Common and convenient Schools, and providing for the distribution of its proceeds among the several Counties in proportion to the free white population in each, whenever in the opinion of the Legislature the same had sufficiently accumulated. This fund did not sufficiently accumulate to put into operation a system of Common Schools, until the State received a considerable sum under the deposit act of Congress, the most of which sum, together with stocks belonging to the State, was transferred to, or invested for the use of the Literary Fund. The State received this deposit from the General Government according to federal population, and the Assembly of 1836, which transferred these new acquisitions to the Literary Fund, expressly stipulated that they should be "subject at all times to the direction and control of the General Assembly." These accumulations had, in the opinion of the Legislature, sufficiently increased the fund to justify the commencement of a system of Common Schools; and in 1838, an act was accordingly passed. The act of 1840 provided that the net annual income of the Literary Fund should be divided according to federal population. Since that time our School laws have been frequently revised and re-enacted, but every time retaining the principle of distribution according to federal population. Human ingenuity can devise no plan for the distribution of this fund that will not operate more favorably to some

Counties than to others. Such a result is inseparable from the condition of the State; and it is believed that the present mode of distribution is, upon the whole, perhaps as just as any that could be adopted. The difference in the amount received by the larger number of Counties in the State, whether the distribution be according to federal or white population, would be very inconsiderable. Slaves are owned in every part of the State, and each County shares alike in the distribution in proportion to its federal population. Federal population is not made the basis of education, but of the distribution of the fund for that purpose. This principle of distribution has, in a commendable spirit of compromise, been time after time settled by the Legislature. Is the agitation of this question never to cease? The great inconvenience we have to encounter in relation to our system of Common Schools, I apprehend, is not to be found in the mode of distribution, but in the inadequacy of the fund and in the imperfect manner in which the Schools are regulated. And I submit whether, instead of continuing this agitation, which is calculated to array one portion of the State against the other, our attention may not be more properly directed to the enlargement of the fund and its proper investment, and to the improvement and better regulation of the Schools themselves.

The question of Equal Suffrage has for some time past engaged public attention, and it is believed that a large majority of the people demand this constitutional reform. The subject embraces the plain proposition, whether the right to vote for the Senate shall be extended to such persons as are at present entitled to vote for the House of Commons. It is not doubted but such voters are fully competent to exercise the right of Suffrage in choosing both branches of the General Assembly. To withhold this invaluable privilege from those whom it is proposed to place upon terms of equality at the ballot box, upon the ground that if they enjoyed the right they might abuse it, is an unjust reflection upon their virtue and intelligence, and is denying the fundamental principle upon which all free governments are based. This question embraces no proposition to encroach on the rights of the landholder, but to extend to a numerous and meritorious class of our fellow citizens one of the dearest rights of American freemen. It is gratifying to know that this question of extending the right of Suffrage has not arrayed the landholders against the non-landholders, for such is the love of liberty and of equality among our people, that both classes are found actively co-operating in their efforts to carry out this question of constitutional reform. Efforts have been made to connect with this question a change of the basis of representation. I do not think that either justice or public policy demands such a change. The Convention of 1835, in a spirit of compromise and concession, adopted taxation as the basis for the Senate and federal population as the basis of representation for the House of Commons. The Abolitionists at the North wish to destroy the basis of federal population upon which we are represented in Congress. Their course on this subject is viewed as dangerous and mischievous; and I regard a similar movement in relation to our representation in the State Legislature, however well intended, as fraught with equal mischief and danger. The federal basis consists of three-fifths of the slaves added to the whole number of free persons. The white basis would wholly exclude the computation of slaves in representation. Persons other than voters are properly represented. Although federal population prevails as a basis, yet slaves do not vote, nor do white females and minors; still they are represented. Slaves, although property, are persons, and subject to legislation in that two-fold character.

Every county in the State is interested in the slave question, and the State should have but one voice on this important subject. Experience has but too recently shown us the sad consequences resulting from the agitation of the slavery question between the different States of the Union. Are these exciting scenes to be brought nearer home to us—to array one section of the State against another, and to destroy the good feeling, the peace and friendship which it is so desirable to cultivate between the various portions of the State? Let us forget that we are partisans, and bury this dangerous element of agitation, with the determination to unite our earnest exertions to promote the honor and prosperity of the State. Regrading the white basis on Equal Suffrage would be an indirect, but a most certain and effectual mode of defeating the latter question. This must be obvious to every reflecting mind. Equal Suffrage, connected with a change of the basis, must fail; standing by itself, it must prevail. This amendment to the Constitution may be passed by the present and succeeding Legislatures, and submitted to the people for ratification in the manner provided in the Constitution, without incurring the expense of calling a Convention. In the initiatory step, it requires a larger number of the members of the Assembly to call a Convention than to pass the amendment. The Convention mode of effecting this reform weakens the question, while the Legislative mode does not, and therefore the latter is preferable. It is believed that the success of this measure will be promoted by being submitted and voted upon as an isolated question, without being connected with any other Constitutional amendment.

The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are questions of Constitutional reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. There are other amendments to the Constitution that have attracted public attention, to which, I doubt not, you will give that degree of consideration which their importance demands.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that the General Assembly may rely upon my hearty co-operation in such measures as may tend to the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State.

RAILROAD MEETING IN MILTON.

Agreeably to public notice, a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Milton and its vicinity, convened at Temperance Hall, on Thursday evening, the 19th of December, 1850.

The meeting was organized by calling James R. Callum, Lieutenant of Police, to the Chair, and appointing C. N. B. Evans and Wm. M. Nance as Secretaries.

The objects of the meeting having been stated by the chairman, it was addressed at some length by Nathaniel J. Palmer, Esq., on the importance and advantages of a Railroad from Milton to connect with the Central Railroad, about to be constructed from Goldsborough to Charlotte, N. C.; who offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a delegation be appointed by this meeting to visit the City of Raleigh, and obtain, if practicable, from our Legislature, a Charter for a Railroad, on the most advantageous terms from Milton to connect with the North Carolina Central Railroad, at the most convenient and eligible point.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives, in present General Assembly, be and they are hereby earnestly requested to use their best efforts to obtain this Charter, the same being an object in which the citizens of the whole county are deeply interested.

The Resolutions having been read, were unanimously adopted by the meeting.

The following delegates were then appointed, John Kerr, Esq., Richard J. Smith, Esq., M. McGehee, Esq., Dr. N. M. Roan, N. J. Palmer and J. B. Barrett, Esq.

On motion the name of the Chairman of the meeting was added to the delegation.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, and published in the Milton, Greensborough, Hillsborough and Raleigh papers.

The meeting then adjourned.

JAMES R. CALLUM, Chairman.

C. N. B. EVANS, Secretary.

Wm. M. Nance, Secretary.

SPEECH OF GEN. LEACH,

OF DAVIDSON.

On the resolutions introduced by Mr. Bridges, of Franklin, concerning the North Carolina Rail Road.

MR. SPEAKER.—I must express my surprise at the motion of the gentleman from Orange, (Mr. Jones), to lay these resolutions on the table; to be, I suppose, taken up again hereafter, at a later period of the Session. I hope the gentleman is prepared to vote for the motion of my friend from Surry, (Mr. McLean), that they be indefinitely postponed. When I obtained the floor a few minutes ago, and moved their indefinite postponement, the motion at that time was, properly, ruled out of order. It is now made by my friend from Surry, (Mr. McLean), and I am prepared to vote for it, after submitting to the House some of the reasons that influence me in doing so.

I know, Mr. Speaker, that there are many members on this floor, who desire that the resolutions should be laid on the table, that discussion may not spring up; while, I, as a humble member of this body, entertaining a different opinion, am unwilling, thus to give them the go by; am unwilling either to stifle discussion, or to permit them to be longer postponed.

Sir, I regard the great scheme which it is the object of these resolutions to defeat, as one of the most important and absorbing questions that has ever come before the Legislature of North Carolina; and as such, it ought, in my opinion, to be met and discussed with all the fairness, calmness and consideration, that its importance demands. Sir, when the other day the gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Sheridan), introduced a Bill, to repeal the Charter of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, and when after an interesting discussion, in which I did not participate that Bill was rejected, by so large a majority, I did sincerely hope that no farther hostility would be shown against this great measure, and in the pride and fulness of my heart, as a North Carolinian, and in the bright anticipation of the grand results of its completion, I wrote a number of letters to the anxious friends of the Road, that it had passed its fiery ordeal unscathed, that all was safe, that the Road would be built. But alas! sir, scarcely had the ink dried upon the paper, before the hydra head, that had been cut off the day before, again sprung up into new life, and another attack was made (by the introduction of the resolution now under discussion) more insidious, less fair, less open, less direct and therefore, to me more objectionable than the Bill for the repeal; and equally unfaithful to the past pledges of the State, and equally repulsive in their character.

In my opinion, these resolutions ought to have been rejected, immediately on their first reading. I think it was improper to allow them to lie on the table, with an order to print, and a day set apart for their discussion, thus giving character, and perhaps, some moral force, to resolutions that utter no countenance, no consideration at the hands of the General Assembly. But since they have assumed this imposing form, it seems to me, they should be met and exposed.

Although there would be no legal force in these resolutions, should they pass, nothing obligatory on the Stockholders, nothing to entitle them to the respectful consideration of the people of North Carolina; still, I am for one, for I do not assume to speak for others, prepared as a Stockholder to surrender the Charter; am ready to gratify the very modest request of the introducer of the resolutions and their friends on this floor.

For, Sir, if vested rights are to be thus trifled with and disregarded, if this road is to be thus crippled in the outset, by exciting prejudice against it, and lessening the value of the Stock, if corporate bodies, and chartered rights, in North Carolina, are to be no longer adhered to, and respected; if there be Members on this floor, who for purposes, or sectional feeling, or for political capital, to be retailed out at home, are willing to record their names for these resolutions, I submit, sir, that the sooner the freemen of North Carolina know it the better; however deeply painful may be to them the reflection, that other States have grown great and prosperous by the adoption and successful completion, of just such schemes of Internal Improvement, as it is the object of these resolutions to stifle and destroy.

Sir, I would ask the gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Bridges), if the passage of these resolutions will not be in effect, repudiation? Do not the resolutions ask the State to repudiate her obligations, and her solemn compact? This House has already decided—and correctly decided—that it possesses no legal or constitutional power to repeal the Charter; that even if any fraud had been practised by the Stockholders, which has been more than intimated by members on this floor, but which is wholly unsubstantiated, and grossly

unjust, that this House would not be the proper tribunal for the investigation; and the Legislature should not take away, or repeal the Charter; though from the terms of it, evidence were adduced that it had been forfeited. It is almost superfluous to add, that there is not a respectable Lawyer in North Carolina, who entertains such an opinion. These resolutions, therefore, propose to do indirectly what it is admitted by all, whose opinions are worth having, cannot be done directly. And here I commend to the gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Brogden), who is regarded as being a friend of these resolutions—the doctrine contained in one of his own resolutions on the exciting subject of Negro Slavery.

If the purpose is not to affect the charter by crippling, or by rendering it a nullity, or by lessening the value of the stock, why then the resolutions? And if this mode of attacking corporations receive the sanction of this Assembly, and thereby becomes a legislative precedent; what is likely soon to be the fate of all corporations in the State? By whose votes was the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road first passed, and by whose votes has that Road been, from time to time, sustained? The Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement? The Fayetteville Plank Road, and other improvements in the middle and eastern parts of the State? By the votes of the very men who represent on this floor, the friends of the North Carolina Rail Road? I ask the question—and I desire members to answer it—if the Stockholders in this Company, by a vote of this House, are asked to surrender their charter; why not ask the stockholders in all other improvement companies, may, sir, in all corporations of whatsoever kind, to do the same thing? What superior rights, privileges, or franchises, have other corporate bodies over this? The Legislature at its last session, granted the charter upon certain conditions, and these conditions have been met, and fully and legally complied with by the stockholders; and the State is now one party to the solemn contract, and the stockholders are the other party. And are not these stockholders, like others in similar companies, honest men? Are they deficient in probity, integrity or fidelity to the State? Sir, the man or member, who would make such a charge, would merit all the unenviable notoriety that he might and would acquire by his grossness and falsity.

I ask you, sir, if the principles promulgated in these resolutions were attempted to be carried out in the transactions of private life, between individuals, in their dealings, whether they would be countenanced or tolerated among men possessed of a proper sense of propriety or justice; and if not, are they entitled to the respectful consideration of this body? In my humble judgment, a man should bring the same principles of action and conduct into public, as he would into private life. It seems to me there is no language that could be used, too strong to employ in deprecating, or protesting against such a step, or in raising the country and arousing the people against the precedent, and the injustice of such a proceeding, as the passage of these resolutions. Sir, it is possible that there are members on this floor prepared to vote for the resolutions—to present to the other States and to the world, the attitude of a State begging a portion of its citizens—yes! sir.

"The Monarch is a beggar to the man!"

A sovereign State on the bended knees, with that in hand begging a portion of its own citizens to surrender their chartered rights! Seeking indirectly, (for it has been tried directly and failed), to repeal a sacred law,—a solemn irrevocable compact entered into between the State in her sovereign capacity and her people; and that too in a case where her citizens have already vested their funds, and already expended a large amount; and yet, gentlemen argue there is nothing in all this that squints at repudiation. Against such a course, as an humble Representative, and against such doctrines, I enter my protest; and will never cast my vote to repudiate a contract, to repeal or beg for the repeal of the Charter of the North Carolina Rail Road Company.

Mine shall not be the vote to libel, or cast censure upon the last Legislature; mine shall not be the hand to assist in any way, in destroying this great measure of such wide and generous policy. Sir, I feel myself bound in sound principle, in honest sentiment and judgment, in common consistency and good faith, to exert whatever influence I may have, against so enormous a doctrine. For, sir, if these resolutions pass, I want to know what security the people of North Carolina can hereafter have in the pledged faith of the State, or in any of her professions, promises, or pledges.

Sir, very little examination will satisfy any one, that war on this charter, is fighting against that which affects directly or indirectly, the interests of a sufficient number of freemen in this State to be remembered and felt not only in elections, but in legislative proceedings, when, hereafter, attempts shall be made to advance or destroy the interests of others. I do not say this by way of taunt or threat; but, sir, there are more than two hundred thousand souls deeply, intensely interested in this great work. And if gentlemen here, from the east, or any other section, or any member on this floor—who may hereafter aspire to any office in the gift of the Legislature, or of the people—shall aid by vote, or otherwise, in weakening or putting down this great improvement, of whatsoever party he may be, I tell such, that the votes and influence of this extensive and populous region can and will be felt—can, and will exert a powerful influence, on any question, either touching Party or State policy. Is the gentleman from Franklin, (Mr. Bridges), and the friends of his resolutions, willing to pay back to the stockholders, the monies they have already expended, and in all things save them from loss? There is no such provision or resolution in the series, and no such proposition has come from that quarter. But, as I was going on to enquire, is the gentleman, and are his friends, willing to pay back the money expended, and save the Stockholders harmless in all other things; and let the western people have a Charter to build a Rail Road from Charlotte to Danville, to give us, of the west, a market out of the State, if they are unwilling we shall have one in the State. If, sir, his desire is to rid his constituents of the Rail Road, (now in such bad condition, but which would be reconstituted and become vastly important and valuable

ly unjust, that this House would not be the proper tribunal for the investigation; and the Legislature should not take away, or repeal the Charter; though from the terms of it, evidence were adduced that it had been forfeited. It is almost superfluous to add, that there is not a respectable Lawyer in North Carolina, who entertains such an opinion. These resolutions, therefore, propose to do indirectly what it is admitted by all, whose opinions are worth having, cannot be done directly. And here I commend to the gentleman from Wayne, (Mr. Brogden), who is regarded as being a friend of these resolutions—the doctrine contained in one of his own resolutions on the exciting subject of Negro Slavery.

If the purpose is not to affect the charter by crippling, or by rendering it a nullity, or by lessening the value of the stock, why then the resolutions? And if this mode of attacking corporations receive the sanction of this Assembly, and thereby becomes a legislative precedent; what is likely soon to be the fate of all corporations in the State? By whose votes was the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road first passed, and by whose votes has that Road been, from time to time, sustained? The Cape Fear and Deep River Improvement? The Fayetteville Plank Road, and other improvements in the middle and eastern parts of the State? By the votes of the very men who represent on this floor, the friends of the North Carolina Rail Road? I ask the question—and I desire members to answer it—if the Stockholders in this Company, by a vote of this House, are asked to surrender their charter; why not ask the stockholders in all other improvement companies, may, sir, in all corporations of whatsoever kind, to do the same thing? What superior rights, privileges, or franchises, have other corporate bodies over this? The Legislature at its last session, granted the charter upon certain conditions, and these conditions have been met, and fully and legally complied with by the stockholders; and the State is now one party to the solemn contract, and the stockholders are the other party. And are not these stockholders, like others in similar companies, honest men? Are they deficient in probity, integrity or fidelity to the State? Sir, the man or member, who would make such a charge, would merit all the unenviable notoriety that he might and would acquire by his grossness and falsity.

I ask you, sir, if the principles promulgated in these resolutions were attempted to be carried out in the transactions of private life, between individuals, in their dealings, whether they would be countenanced or tolerated among men possessed of a proper sense of propriety or justice; and if not, are they entitled to the respectful consideration of this body? In my humble judgment, a man should bring the same principles of action and conduct into public, as he would into private life. It seems to me there is no language that could be used, too strong to employ

should the Central Road be completed, that runs through his county, this course would effect it most assuredly. If his wish is to create an extinguisher that will certainly kill off all improvements in the east, I submit, to his better judgment, whether he should not take his course and effectually alienate the West from the East, by creating such a state of things as to make it no longer their interests to have anything further to do with their eastern brethren.

But, sir, does any member of this body, nay, does any man worthy the name of a North Carolinian—does any man whose bosom glows with one spark of patriotic sentiment or State pride, desire to see such a state of things as this brought about? The west and the east severed and alienated in sympathy and interest, in heart and feeling! If there be such an one, I say (and I hope not irreverently) in the language of the Prayer Book, *may the Lord have mercy upon him!* I most sincerely hope, sir, that no such condition of things may ever exist. I want to see the various sectional feelings, and little jealousies, that now exist, to some extent, in the different parts of the old North State, harmonized. I want to see conciliation and compromise. I want to see the whole State brought together, as to speak; made social in its intercourse, united in feeling, compact in interest; carrying, out by its legislation, the true science of government, by taking care of all its citizens, by effecting the greatest amount of good to the greatest number, and by distributing its favors and dispensing its blessings among all. And what, sir, I ask, would be so likely to bring about in its train and consequences, such a delightful state of things, as the construction of the North Carolina Rail Road. What man of enlightened and comprehensive views, looking around at the wealth and prosperity of other States, and the causes, can doubt, but that such would be the tendency of this grand improvement.

Sir, it might not be altogether uninteresting or irrelevant to examine a little into the appropriations and expenditure that have been made by the different Legislatures of the State, in the east and the west, respectively.

Besides the natural advantages that the east has over the west, in commercial facilities—by its rivers, its harbors, and an extended coast. I am prepared to show that there have been actual appropriations made, since the year 1816, east of Raleigh, of nearly *Four Millions of Dollars!* And during the same time, the amount appropriated in the whole west, has not exceeded the trifling sum of *fifty-five thousand dollars!* The larger portion of which is the State's stock in the *Bucombe Turnpike*, the principal of which has been paid back—very cent of it; and the road is now actually yielding a profit of more than 10 per cent. And, sir, those vast appropriations have been made in the east, not in a few instances, but almost every session of the Legislature, and that too, by the influence of western men, say, sir, by *western votes!* Such has been uniformly the tone and temper of the west towards the east. So much so, indeed, that no murmur has been heard—no complaint has been made on the part of the west, except, perhaps, a few, whose minds are swayed by sectional feelings and local prejudices; or those who continue to hold peculiar notions on the subject of Internal Improvement—being in favor only of a "judicious system," which, when defined by themselves, means, simply, *nothing!*—no improvement at all. Yes, sir, the west is attached to the east—their common origin—their common struggles in the days that "tried men's souls"—their common destiny—attach them to their eastern brethren. They have always been liberal towards them, and their recorded votes show it. And now sir, when a great scheme is projected in which Western North Carolina is so deeply and vitally interested, all we ask is that we may be *let alone* in the enjoyment of our rights, and in our efforts to render prosperous our portion of the State, and indirectly the whole State; that we may not be tantalized by an attempt to snatch from us, the first boon that has been held out; just as we are reaching forth eager hands to lay hold on it. All we ask, is, that no impediments or obstacles be thrown in the way by our eastern friends, by whom we have always so firmly stood. But, sir, I feel constrained to say, that the greatest opposition to the Road, comes from Counties through which Rail-roads pass, and where, therefore, the great advantages of such improvements, are every day seen and felt—aye, sir, *acknowledged* on this floor, by the very men, who are most clamorous for the passage of these resolutions, where the lands of their constituents and every other species of property have so much appreciated and risen in value, and where prosperity and wealth, by means of increased facilities and ready markets, have crowned with success those improvements. I will not stop to enquire whether this course of attacking the Central Road as it has been twice, and I fear from indications it will continue to be attacked, exhibits either good taste or correct feeling, whether it is fair or generous or manly, on the part of the gentlemen who are desirous of crippling the company and lessening the value of their stock, and injuring the stockholders in their vested rights; but, sir, I submit, whether a course like this would characterize the patriot or the statesman—the man of enlarged and liberalized sentiments, looking—not to party, not to location—but to the common interests of the State at large, to the general welfare, and the prosperity and happiness of all her citizens.

Oh! sir, it is most painful and humiliating to a true North Carolinian, to witness the continued labors and exertions that are being used, to subdue the struggling energies, that the State is, at last, putting forth, for her redemption, and her physical and moral elevation! Struggling for the triumph of intelligence over ignorance, of wealth over poverty!

But, sir, one of these resolutions asserts that a majority of the free men of North Carolina, are opposed to the Central Road,—(opposed to their own road?) and that it is inexpedient to build it. I deny it, and maintain that it would be a libel on the intelligence of the people of the State, to believe it. Doubtless there are Counties—a few Counties of this opinion, and a few wise politicians, and some respectable gentlemen on this floor; but that this opinion prevails generally, that it even approximates a majority of the people, I cannot, I will not for a moment believe.

The gentleman, who introduced the resolutions, will, I presume, hardly assume to speak the sentiments of all the Counties west of Raleigh, himself being an eastern man. I hold that, so far as the Legislature is enabled to arrive at a correct opinion of the popular voice, on this subject, by the best and surest tests, the conclusion must be, that a large and increasing majority of the people, are in favor of the Road, and ardently desire to see it constructed.

The members of the last Legislature, fresh from their Constituencies, passed the bill, and many of those gentlemen have been returned. The Representatives from a number of counties

opposing the bill, at the last session, were defeated, in the August elections, and those counties are now represented on this floor, by warm advocates of this measure—the people eagerly availed themselves of the boon tendered them in this charter, and promptly complied with its conditions, by subscribing *One Million of Dollars!* great concern and anxiety are felt, not only here, but throughout the counties, so far as the news has gone, on account of the hostility shown to the Road, by the bill introduced for its repeal, and the resolutions under discussion—the immense advantage and importance of this grand improvement, are daily gaining ground in the minds of the farmers of the land; these, sir, are some of the data, upon which I base my opinion, that there is an overwhelming majority of the people in favor of the Road.

But, sir, is there not a great anxiety for this scheme? Does not the east need it, does not the west demand it? And is it not absolutely essential to the well-being and prosperity of the whole State? I solemnly believe it is. It is too late in the day, there is too much good sense abroad in the land, to question the propriety or policy, of any enlightened people, adopting well digested plans of Internal Improvement; because when tried by the severest of all tests—success, there is everywhere, sufficient proof, and abundant cause, to establish their great utility; and because their practicability and advantages are opinions that have been accepted, among the intelligent for years, with a continued and general approbation. And this is particularly the case in North Carolina, owing perhaps to the fact that the people, in contrasting her sad and backward condition, with that of other States, cannot be indifferent, or unobservant of, what is going on all around them on this great subject.

Who is not pained and humiliated, whenever the comparison is instituted, between the past and present condition of North Carolina, and that of her sister States. She came into this Union, one of the largest and most populous and prosperous of the States, with a climate and soil unsurpassed by any of her Sisters. But while they have gone on in a bright career of prosperity, her condition remains but little improved, and her people are annually leaving her borders by thousands, because by remaining here, they can get nothing for their products and earnings, being locked out of markets, and having no facilities to get from home, or for transporting their products. The State of Massachusetts, not larger in territory than half a dozen of our counties, commenced her career, with a smaller population than North Carolina, with a soil by nature sterile and unproductive, a climate cold and ungenial with, therefore, the advantages all in favor of North Carolina, how do the two States compare now? I will not detain the House by entering upon a detail of what is so familiar to all, her immense trade, which she carries on at home and abroad, in every zone of the world, the present highly cultivated condition of her soil, the great value and number of the various products of her loom, and all her other manufacturing establishments—her general prosperity—her *One Million of Dollars expended annually for her Common School* system of education, her general prosperity, her vast wealth and her commercial advantages and facilities; nearly all of which is properly attributable to her grand and extensive system of Internal Improvements, the State being literally checked over, with Rail Roads. To show the extent of her system, and its great utility, let us see what amount those money-loving, sagacious Yankee people have appropriated. Sir, it seems almost incredible, but it is nevertheless true, that Massachusetts has invested a Capital in Rail Roads, within and without the State, in the last fifteen years of more than *Fifty-five Millions of Dollars!* nearly one sixth of which has been expended to build rail roads out of, and beyond her borders, to bring the wealth and products of other States, to be poured into her lap. And yet, sir, we are told and it is gravely argued on this floor, that North Carolina cannot expend three millions of Dollars, to build one Road through her Central and richest portion! The alarm is sounded, the hue and cry raised at this first attempt of the old North State to raise and elevate herself among her sisters. Look, sir, at Georgia and South Carolina. A few years ago Georgia was growing poorer, her lands wearing out and washing away, her citizens leaving her borders, her spirit gliding away. In this condition her spirited citizens began to cast about to ascertain the cause of her retrogressive condition. The examples of other States more prosperous taught them the true secret, they immediately commenced Rail Road Improvements on a pretty extended scale, when, suddenly, emigration ceased, nay, thousands of her citizens that had gone South and West, returned, and a complete revolution and change took place, by imparting new energy and activity to every branch of business, and in every department of life. I recently travelled through Georgia, passing over several of her Rail ways, and what I saw and learned of her present prosperous condition, of her rapidly increasing wealth, her trade, her greatly increased and multiplied products, her towns and cities springing up along her Roads, as if by magic, the yearly return of her citizens who had emigrated, the life, energy and general prosperity that is being diffused among her citizens by means of her six hundred miles of Rail Road, the actual profits of all her Roads; all these facts and others, the result of observation and enquiry, fully satisfied my mind that Georgia has become a great State and is rapidly growing greater in wealth and population, by her system of Internal Improvement, and that North Carolina might even, outstrip Georgia if all her resources were developed as they will be eventually, if this Road shall be built.

Sir, I believe that the region of Country to be traversed by this projected Road, and the Piedmont country lying beyond it, is not surpassed by any other in this Confederacy: whether we consider the fertility and variety of the soil—the salubrity of the climate—the extent and vast amount of its mineral resources—the beauty of its scenery—its surpassing healthfulness, or the moral integrity and political virtue of its inhabitants. Here, Mr. Speaker, nature has lavished her richest gifts, and diffused her choicest blessings. The valley of the Yadkin, the rich Jersey settlement, and the valley of the Catawba, and their adaptation to the various valuable products, are known throughout the land. Ah! sir, I wish you could visit this beautiful land, delightful as Eden! and take your stand upon some mountain top that pierces the blue vault of heaven, whence you might gaze with unutterable feelings of wrapt wonder and admiration, upon the sublime and glorious panorama of nature spread outward and onward in an endless circumference of splendor; with cool and pearly streams rippling and gurgling onward, over ledges of rock and precipices, in sheets of milk white foam, until their meanderings are lost far away in the distance.

Sir, who is this road to benefit? This whole State—especially the great farming interest of

Western Carolina. It is to improve the condition of the farmer—the great middle classes of our State—those who have taken a large portion of stock in the Road—it is to raise their nature, and place them in a condition in which the privileges and advantages of opulence will, in a measure, cease; where they may be equal not only by nature, but in virtue and intelligence with the wealthier classes—and where the means may be afforded of more generally educating the people. In all that upper region of country, the nearest markets—and uncertain and poor ones when reached—vary from one hundred, to one hundred fifty and two hundred miles—so completely is this most fertile country looked upon—and all the profits of the husbandman and labourer consumed, in getting their produce away, by the old miserable plan of waggonage. And it is owing to this condition of things that thousands are annually leaving the State—leaving lands that yield up to the agriculturist, its rich products, much more abundantly than those upon which the emigrants generally settle. But in the Mississippi valley, they have Rail Roads in every direction, and consequently ready and good markets. There are now thousands, not merely of the poorer classes but the enterprising and wealthy, whose stay, in North Carolina, depends on the success of the Central Road. If it is put down by any action of this Legislature, they will leave the State. They will visit the graves of their fathers, and the homes of their childhood the last time, and with reluctant steps, and aching hearts, turn their backs on North Carolina forever! and seek in far distant lands, among strangers, homes and fortunes for themselves and their children; where labour is rewarded, where industry is encouraged, and where prosperity and wealth abound, by reason of Rail Roads and other Internal Improvements.

But, sir, let this Road be built, and the Yadkin, which will be its great feeder, be made navigable, as it will be, for one hundred and twenty miles, North Carolina—redeemed and disenthralled—will arise from her *Rip Van Winkle sleep*—her opium like torpor—arouse herself to her true interests—invite back to her embraces, her sons that have wandered far away into every country; and inspired with a spirit of energy, activity and independence—impelled to her by this great improvement—will proudly take her stand side by side with her most prosperous sisters, and go forth to reach her high destiny—go forth and go on in her new career of prosperity and greatness.

NEW STORE.

John T. O. Wilbur respectfully informs the citizens of Greensboro' and Guilford county, that he has received a General Assortment of all kinds of Goods, and would invite them to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell at very low prices. His stock consists, in part, of the following articles:

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CALICOES, Black Silks, Muslin de Lanes, Alpacaes, Cashmeres, Vestings, Shawls, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cambric Shirts, Hose and Half Hose of every kind, Clothes and Hair Brushes, Combs, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES, Groceries, Molasses, Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugars, Cheese of fine quality, Coffee, Tea, All-India, Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Mustard, Sperm and Tallow Candles, with many other articles in that line; Scotch and salt Herring, and Family mackerel. A variety of Crockery and Glass Ware apart in sets.

CONFECTORY—Lisbon Grapes, Basins in quarter, half and whole boxes, Dates, Prunes, currants, citron, figs, almonds, filberts, English walnuts, Brazil nuts; a variety of Candies. The above confectionaries are of the best quality, and will be sold at very low prices. 10,000 Spanish cigars, of superior quality, some of superior quality; Scotch snuff.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

SKIN. 1,000 Gray Fox Skins. 20,000 Rabbit Skins. 10,000 Raccoon " 500 Otter " 10,000 Opossum " 10,000 Muskrat " 5,000 Mink "

Liberal prices will be paid for the above. Furs in Goods and a part in Cash. Merchants sending him down their lot of furs, or writing him so that he can send for them, shall have the highest prices, and goods as low as can be bought elsewhere.

Dec'r, 1850. 234

TO BOUNTY LAND CLAIMANTS.

BY an act of Congress, passed September 28th, 1850, all persons who have served in any of the wars waged by the United States since 1790, and been honorably discharged, are entitled to an amount of Government land proportioned to the time served, provided they have not received bounty lands under any act of Congress prior to that of 1850. As all successful claimants have a right to locate the lands to which they may be entitled under the act, it is important to their interests that they should do so either in person or by proxy—otherwise they must run the risk of drawing lands of but little value. A few claimants may be willing, or find it convenient, to travel to distant States or Territories to locate their lands in person, the undersigned propose to act as agents for all claimants who may wish to locate in

ARKANSAS, MISSOURI, ILLINOIS, INDIANA, IOWA, OR MICHIGAN on the most favorable terms. One of us being a resident of the State of Indiana, and having traveled extensively in the Western States, believes that his knowledge of the government lands will enable him to make very advantageous locations. Satisfactory references as to character will be given to any desiring the same.

Our address is New Salem, Randolph county, North Carolina.

TOBIAS JULIAN, JOSEPH P. JULIAN

Dec. 11, 1850. 342m.



CABINET FURNITURE.

P. THURSTON keeps on exhibition at his Furniture Room, on West street, Greensboro', the most splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture ever offered for sale in this section of country, embracing Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats, Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book Cases, Washstands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., together with handsomely made Walnut and Birch Furniture of all varieties usually called for. Any article in his line made to order on short notice. Why send to the North, when you can procure an article equally durable and elegant at home? Call on the proprietor—he is always ready to show or to sell his Furniture. His prices are greatly reduced below his former rates.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

J. & R. LINDSAY, having received, selecte in great case, an addition to their former stock, offer for sale all numbers from 1 to 11, of the genuine Anchor brand. April, 1850.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, Jan. 1, 1851.

To-day, at 12 o'clock, the members of the Senate repaired to the Hall of the House of Commons, and the ceremony of inaugurating the Governor elect, David S. Reid, was performed in presence of both Houses. The inaugural Address of Gov. Reid appears in another part of this paper.

No other business of importance was transacted by either House.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 2.

The chief item of the day was the introduction by Mr. Barringer of a preamble and resolutions, declaring it to be the policy of the South to oppose heretofore the increase of the present rates of Tariff on Foreign imports, beyond what may be necessary for an economical administration of the General Government. Mr. B. enforced the policy and the propriety of his resolutions in a clear and forcible manner. On motion of Mr. Shepard, they were ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The resolutions from the Senate concerning the opening of Nag's Head inlet were taken up on their second reading, and debated by Messrs. Cherry, Person, Barnes, Saunders, Rayner, Avery, Winston and Stevenson—the chief point at issue being the constitutional power of Congress in relation to such works. The resolutions passed their second reading—78 to 27.

Mr. Erwin presented the following resolutions, which passed their first reading, viz:

Whereas, The Southern States of this Union have since the formation of the Federal Government, fostered and nourished the manufacturing and mining interests of the non-slaveholding States, by voting to impose high taxes upon importations from foreign countries that might come into competition with the productions of the labor and industry of the aforesaid non-slaveholding States, and whereas these acts of generosity and self-sacrifice have been unappreciated at the North, and the people of that section show a disposition to make unceasing attacks upon our institutions and property, therefore

Resolved, That the State of North Carolina feels herself under no further obligations by the votes of her representatives in Congress, or otherwise, to protect the "home industry" of the non-slaveholding States.

Resolved, That, if our own industry needs protection it can be better effected by State than by Congressional legislation.

Resolved, That the present tariff is high enough to afford sufficient revenue to carry on an economical administration of government, and ought not to be increased.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to our members of both Houses of Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective Houses, and with the further request that they vote against any changes in the present tariff laws, which may have the effect to protect or encourage the manufacturing or mining interests of the free States, or which may have the effect to increase the cost to the Southern consumers of any of the products of foreign countries.

Special Order.—The resolutions reported by the majority of the committee on Negro Slavery were taken up.

Mr. Rayner moved to strike out all after the word *whereas*, and insert his resolutions.

Mr. Avery moved to amend the amendment by striking out and inserting those offered by the minority of the Committee.

Mr. R. M. Saunders addressed the House in support of the resolutions of the majority. He was not opposed to the act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia—thought it due to the feelings of Northern gentlemen. He contended for the right of a State to secede, adding the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, and Jefferson and Madison as authorities to sustain him—though thought it inexpedient to assert the doctrine in their resolutions. Mr. S. spoke of the fugitive slave law, of the probability of its being enforced in the non-slaveholding States, and of the consequences that he thought would and ought to ensue in the event of its not being enforced. He had read to the House, by the clerk, a part of a letter from Mr. Rencher, in which he gave an account of his endeavors to capture some fugitives from his service in Boston and expressed his views of the probable success of the fugitive slave law, of the course of the administration in reference to it, and of the duties devolving upon the South in consequence thereof—which letter Mr. S. said would be published.

SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 3.

After making progress on a number of bills, &c., reported back by the committees, the Senate resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, being the resolutions and report on negro slavery, when a brief discussion ensued between Mr. Shepard and Mr. Gilmer.

Among the memorials reported on to-day, was one from citizens of Duplin and Lenoir against the incorporation of religious societies, and especially of the Sons of Temperance. The committee was discharged from its further consideration.

The bill providing for the incorporation of turnpike and plank road companies passed its third reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the introduction of sundry bills and resolutions, the House went into committee of the whole on the slavery resolutions.

Mr. Avery addressed the Committee. He supported the resolutions reported by the minority of the Committee, contending for the right of secession. Mr. A. took the position that the State was sovereign, and that the General Government was not, &c., &c.

Mr. Eaton asked Mr. A. if no allegiance was due to the General Government, how could treason be committed against the United States? Mr. Avery answered in a confused manner, but was understood to say that the allegiance of the citizen was due to the U. States Government only through the State Government—that the President called upon the Governor and Governor upon the citizen, and if he resisted the power of the State, it was treason.

Mr. Eaton remarked that Congress had passed laws for the punishment of treason, the constitutionality of which no one had questioned. He did not rise to make a speech now, but expected to express his views upon all the subjects in the resolutions before the debate closed.

Mr. Dargan spoke at length on the resolutions, taking strong ground in favor of the doctrine of secession.

Afternoon Session. Mr. Erwin moved that the House take up, on their second reading, the resolutions offered by him yesterday in relation to a tariff for the protection of articles manufactured in non-slave holding States; which motion prevailed, and the resolutions were read the second time.

A debate ensued of considerable interest, in

which Messrs. Rayner, Erwin, D. A. Barnes, Stevenson and Steele participated.

After the discussion, a motion was made to adjourn, but it was decided in the negative—ayes 10, noes 100.

Mr. Caldwell moved to amend, by striking out the word *resolved*, and inserting the one on the same subject offered by Mr. Rayner in his series. The amendment was rejected—ayes 32, noes 72.

The question then recurring on the passage of the resolutions on their 2nd reading, Mr. Barnes called for a division of the question.

The first resolution passed by a vote of—ayes 104, noes 1.

The question was then taken on the 2d resolution, and it passed—ayes 50, noes 31.

Mr. D. A. Barnes then moved to amend the 3rd resolution by adding a clause, which left it to the representative in Congress to determine whether an increase of the tariff was necessary.

Mr. Foster, of Davidson, moved to amend the amendment by declaring that the resolution was intended only as an expression of the opinion of the Legislature, and that the Representative was left to exercise his own discretion.

The amendment of Mr. Foster was rejected—ayes 32, noes 75.

The amendment of Mr. Barnes was also rejected—ayes 36, noes 68.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell moved to amend by inserting after the word "increased," the words "under existing circumstances;" which motion was rejected—ayes 23, noes 71.

A motion to adjourn was rejected—ayes 19, noes 79.

The 4th resolution then passed—ayes 84, noes 8.

The preamble passed with but one dissenting voice.

SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 4.

Progress was made upon a large number of bills and resolutions which were chiefly of a private and local description.

A message was received from the House of Commons accompanied by a message from his Excellency the Governor, transmitting a communication from the Governor of South Carolina, relating to the call of a Southern Convention, and also a communication from the President of the Nashville Convention in relation to the Slavery question, which, on motion of Mr. Drake, were ordered to be printed.

The afternoon was spent by the Senate, in conjunction with the House, in the appointment of justices of the peace.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Divers bills, resolutions and memorials were presented. And Mr. Erwin's resolutions in relation to an increase of the tariff passed their third reading.

The House went into committee of the whole on the slavery resolutions.

Mr. Eaton, of Warren, addressed the committee in a lucid and very able speech in reply to Mr. Avery and Mr. Saunders. He said he would vote against the last resolution offered by the majority, because it was of doubtful constitutionality. He would vote for the 1st resolution offered by the minority; but the 2d, setting forth the doctrine of secession, he would not support. He stated thoroughly the minority report, and sustained his position by the Constitution itself. In reply to Mr. Avery's remark that the United States had no citizens, he read from the Constitution of the United States, that the Representatives in Congress and the Senators must be citizens of the United States, that the President must be a native born citizen of the United States, and said he would tell the gentleman from Burke of what country he was a citizen. He is a citizen of Morganton, of the county of Burke, of the State of North Carolina, of the United States; and he would add, that he was an honor to them all! He, too, (Mr. E.) was a citizen of the United States, and he gloried in it. He felt as proud of that title as ever a Roman did that he was a citizen of Rome.

In reply to Mr. Saunders, he admitted that the Kentucky Resolutions were written by Mr. Jefferson, and that they sustained, by implication, the doctrine of secession. But he added, they also sustain the doctrine of nullification—and therefore proved too much. They would lead the gentleman into the ranks of the Nullifiers, where he does not belong. He did not believe that the doctrine of Nullification could be forced upon a mind as strong as that of Mr. S.

Mr. E. said that if he believed the doctrine of secession, he would not promulgate it at this time—it could do nothing but evil.

Mr. Dobbin took the floor, and the committee rose.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 6.

After much time consumed on matters of small account, Mr. Woodfin proceeded to address the Senate on the slavery resolutions. Without concluding, he gave way to a motion for adjournment.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the two Houses had proceeded to the election of Councilors of State (whose names appear in another place) the House of Commons resolved itself into committee of the whole and took up the slavery resolutions.

Mr. J. C. Dobbin, of Cumberland, addressed the Committee at length. He presented in a strong point of view the aggressions made by the North upon the rights of the Southern States—said that the abolitionists had taken all the outposts, and it only remained for them to storm the citadel—to abolish slavery; in the District of Columbia and the States. Mr. D. called attention to the fact that the abolitionists had carried every point they had yet attempted. It became us, therefore, to be united and to take a stand for the Union and the honor of the State. As a good citizen, he would submit to the acts of compromise, but injustice had been done to the South in every act—and in this connection he noticed the several acts of Congress, and pointed out the objectionable features. In reference to Utah, he said, his doctrine was non-intervention as well on the part of Mexico, as on the part of the General Government. His main argument went to sustain the position that the Constitution was the result of a compact between Sovereign States, and not of the action of the people in a mass; and as a consequence, that the States are the judges of its infractions, and may determine the mode and measure of redress. He admitted that secession was an extra constitutional right.

Mr. S. J. Person, from the Committee on Finance, submitted a report showing the liabilities of the State and the resources for meeting the same; together with a bill to repeal an act passed at the General Assembly of 1848-'9, entitled an act to increase the revenue of the State, and for other purposes. The bill passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill providing relief for the purchasers of Cherokee lands passed its third reading.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 7.

Mr. Woodfin, concluded his remarks on the slavery resolutions and in opposition to secession; and Mr. Caldwell, of Merkleburg, proceeded to address the Senate on the same subject. [The Register remarks that Mr. C.'s speech was bolder and less evasive than others that have been made on the same side; he assumed substantially the following positions:]

1. That sovereignty is indivisible.

2. That the State of North Carolina has never surrendered any part of her sovereignty to the Government of the United States.

3. That no one is a citizen of the United States but by virtue of his being first a citizen of the State.

4. That the citizens of North Carolina owe no allegiance to the Government of the United States.

5. That the several States, after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, retained their sovereignty complete.

6. That whenever a State in her sovereign capacity, determines to withdraw from the Union, and in obedience to the will of a majority of her citizens, she does withdraw, she is precisely where she was before she adopted the Constitution.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the proceedings of to-day we observe a bill reported by the judiciary committee to establish a new judicial circuit.

The free suffrage bill was made the order of the day for tomorrow, 8 1/2 o'clock.

In committee of the whole, on the slavery resolutions—

Mr. D. A. Barnes, of Northampton, addressed the committee in reply to the remarks of Messrs. Dobbin and Avery. He gave the history of the slavery agitation, beginning at the Convention which framed the Constitution of the U. S.—said that the Missouri Compromise would have settled it forever but for the extension of our territory by the acquisition of Mexico. He controverted Mr. Dobbin's position, that the Constitution was the result of a compact between sovereign States, and contended that it was formed by the people—that it was not a league but a government, and cited as authorities Madison, Pendleton, Marshall and others. He combated the doctrine of secession as a constitutional right, and said that the doctrine was a dangerous one even for the South. Mr. B. was for demanding our rights under the Constitution. If revolution was necessary to sustain them, there was no objection to that term.

[Mr. Rayner next has the floor on the slavery resolutions.]

OBSTRUCTIONS AND IRREGULARITIES PECULIAR TO FEMALES.

When young women are sick nearly sixteen years, and who have not become regular, having too much or too little—when in too great quantities—there is nothing to be done but to take the pills as described for costiveness; being careful to make small doses to be taken when the time is expected, by whom the case seems different—namely, by who have not enough, or are irregular, or with whom it is altogether stopped—let them follow the directions relative to costiveness also, but with this difference: instead of the small doses, be careful to so order it that the largest doses are taken about the time the turn is expected. And if irregularity is not thus removed, as it may not the first time; the next time, besides taking the large doses of pills for several days preceding, take a large cup of strong pennyroyal tea, cold, when you get up in the morning of the day you expect. These directions followed, will be sure and produce the effect.

CHANGE OF LIFE.

Use the pills as directed in costiveness, and all the very unpleasant feelings will disappear. Fresh air, and change of scene will help much in the cure. But the pills will be all-sufficient, it persevered in, to effect a full restoration to health.

SPECIALLY TO MOTHERS.

The costiveness and the sickness of stomach which often prevails at a certain interesting period, and greatly relieved, and ultimately cured, by the use of Brandreth's Pills, which should be used once or twice a week during the whole time. They insure an easy and safe time, and what is the wish of every mother, they secure a healthy, good-tempered child.

It is a remarkable fact, that those ladies who have been in the habit of using Brandreth's Pills, have ultimately become so healthy, and the habit of the system so changed, that no sickness of stomach, or other unpleasant symptom has prevailed more during the interesting period than at other times. Mr. Brandreth has it in his power to give personal reference to establish this proof of the wonderful powers of the Brandreth Pills.

In cases of Debility, Weakness, Wastings, Declines, or Consumption approaching, it will be necessary to commence with small doses. Begin with one pill going to bed; next night, two pills; do this alternately for three or four days, or longer; if no alteration takes place, then increase a pill each night until five or six pills are used, then decrease by one pill, down to one pill. Should any tedious symptoms arise, then take strong doses until the fever is reduced. When this is done, the patient may drop down to such doses as their own judgment shall determine; being careful to keep the drain upon the impure humors; as these are removed, so will be their advancement to sound health.

The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro', Wm. H. Brittain, Summerfield; Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, Jamestown; Worth & Stanley, Centre; J. R. Gilmer, Gilmer's Store; E. & W. Smith, Alamance; H. J. Lindsay, Friendship; B. G. Worth, New Salem. May 4, 1850.

ORDINANCE.

THE assembling of boys, white and black, in the streets

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 11, 1851.

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.—The count in the General Assembly of the votes cast at the election for Governor, in August last, showed the following result:

For David S. Reid,	45,080
For Charles Manly,	42,337
Majority for Reid,	2,743

GOV. REID'S INAUGURAL. published in this paper, appears very much in the style of what is known in political parlance as a "message" to the Legislature. We do not, however, say that the *suggestive and recommendatory* style of the Inaugural is at all improper or out of taste; because it would otherwise be two years, in the ordinary progress of events, before Gov. Reid would make his official views known to the public. Therefore the *expose* of the Inaugural comes in good time.

His view of the slavery question as connected with the North and South, appears not to differ materially from the general view of the subject among leading minds of the State. And we are disposed to give him credit for sincerity in his professions of devotion to the Union—even more than to many other of his party.

As to State improvement, he goes for a "judicious" system—a word constructive in its signification and numerous in its meaning, ever since Gen. Jackson advocated a "judicious" tariff. But we must say his views on this subject appear sensible and just.

Further than this, we are sorry to say, we cannot agree with the sentiments of the Inaugural. On the questions of distributing the common school money, and of a Convention to amend the State Constitution, we are as wide apart as East and West; and we regret to find the new Governor relying quite as much upon the mad dog cry of Abolitionism, as upon legitimate argument, to frighten the good people of western North Carolina out of the expression of their opinions and the assertion of their rights on these subjects. The people of the West will hardly discover any compliment to themselves in this sort of logic. While contending merely for the same equality of rights and privileges among free men that exists in sister States of the South, they will hardly suffer their mouths to be stopped because, in the opinion of Gov. Reid, the assertion of their rights will give a handle to Abolitionists. They are very well aware what is due to themselves, and to the impudent intermeddling of fanatics of other States.

It is all right and proper for Gov. Reid himself, forsooth, to advocate changes in that Constitution which was adopted "in a spirit of compromise and concession"—changes which, of little substantial value to the people, ensure largely to his benefit; but nobody else must touch it, least one section of the State become arrayed against the other! No, indeed—that "sacred instrument" must be kept specially to breed *hobbies* to serve the turns of Gov. Reid and Democratic successors and aspirants *ad infinitum*, whenever they wish to ride into office!

For ourselves, we are free to say, that we should not have been the first to propose a change of our Constitution. But changes being proposed by others, and the "compromises" (as they are called) of that instrument likely to be interrupted, we not only claim it as a right, but consider it a duty to have our say in the matter, not only as regards the subjects, but also the manner of change. And we see so much of various evil, particularly party agitation, likely to grow out of attempts to amend by legislative enactment, that we go heart and hand for an unrestricted Convention of the People. We should, with our present views, deem it a duty to vote constantly against "free suffrage" or any similar hobby *per se*, until provision could be secured for such Convention.

FINANCES OF THE STATE.—It will be seen from the Legislative proceedings, that the Finance Committee submitted a report to the House of Commons, yesterday, showing the liabilities of the State and the resources under the existing revenue laws. We copy from the report the following result:

The liabilities for 1851, amount to	\$176,323.12
Deduct receipts at Treasury according to present Revenue Laws	118,972.00
Deficit to be provided for 1851, amount to	\$24,451.13
The liabilities for 1852, amount to	\$221,973.12
Add interest on \$24,451.13, the deficit for 1851	1,455.06
	\$223,428.18
Deduct receipts, as above,	148,972.50
Whole amount of deficit for 1852,	\$74,455.68

The committee also introduced a Revenue bill, which embraces many items not heretofore taxed in this State, and makes a material change in the tax on others.—*Register, 7th.*

The holidays about Christmas and New Year were celebrated by gay parties and suppers in our town. At Jamestown, also, we learn there was a fine celebration by the Masons and Sons of Temperance on the 27th December.

Gov. Reid has appointed Mr. Thos. Settle, Jr., of Rockingham County, his Private Secretary.

The Bank of Fayetteville has declared a dividend of 4 per cent. for the last 6 months.

SECESSION.—LEACH'S RESOLUTION.—The doctrine of "Secession" involves some difficulties and absurdities, which have been clearly and startlingly exhibited by a preamble and resolution introduced in the House of Commons, on the 9th ult., by Gen. Leach, of Davidson, and which were laid on the table by a vote of 82 to 20.—This preamble and resolution have been misapprehended by some readers. In fact, when we commenced reading them ourselves, we made the mental inquiring, Is Gen. Leach crazy? But when the splendid idea of raising a tax on land and polls to equip and support an army and navy for North Carolina was evolved, the complete absurdity of the object aimed at appeared.

The truth is, Gen. Leach, though a gentleman of ardent temperament, and firm and immovable in his sectional attachments, is conservative on the exciting question which now pervades the body politic; and we have no doubt will on all occasions fairly represent the steady Union-loving people of Davidson. In order to place him *recte* in *curia* on one point, at least, in this connexion, we give his preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, The Representatives of the people of North Carolina, now in Legislature assembled, utterly mistrusting the patriotism of extreme ultraism and ambitious politicians both North and South, and determined, as they have a right, to prepare the State for that revolution and resistance into which their consciences may drive; and whereas it would be idle and ridiculous bravado, to assert the right of secession or a determination to dissolve the Union without indicating by proper and needful preparation, a distinct and certain purpose to carry it out, on the happening of some distinct and certain contingency; and whereas such withdrawal from, or resistance to, the Union, may, and probably will be followed by a civil war, the issue or end whereof, no one can foresee, and in the progress of which each State may have to rely for protection, against all the rest of the world, chiefly on its own means and prowess; and whereas, it would be unwise and impolitic in the extreme, a cruel and reasonable misconduct in the representatives to hasten the event which would produce this war without informing the people and preparing their minds for the approaching dangers and making efforts to raise the means of defence commensurate with the dangers, and proportional to the spirit and determination of the Representatives as aforesaid, and whereas the State has no surplus revenue, no arms, or armament of war, no army or navy, with an extended frontier and sea coast almost entirely unprotected.

Resolved, That the committee on Negro Slavery be instructed to inquire and report as to the expediency of passing an act so increasing the tax on land and polls as to raise a fund sufficient to enable the State to defend her rights, to meet any exigency or emergency that may happen, and to maintain any position she may have to assume through her representatives.

An intelligent friend in Raleigh, from another county, wrote us on Christmas week, from whose letter we extract the following passage on this subject:

"The objects of these resolutions were manifest. In the first place, they were intended to show the people what Secession is: that it must necessarily begin with enormous taxes. In the second place, they were so drawn as to force the fire-eaters to show their hand, to compel them to be consistent and kill themselves by asking for a revenue absolutely essential when Secession becomes a serious thing, or else by refusing to fortify the State, to declare that they are not in earnest when they talk so loudly of resistance, &c., &c."

"They saw the trap; and one of their number, Mr. Avery, adroitly moved to lay the resolutions on the table; and three, by a large majority, they were laid."

"Shortly after this the minority of the committee on negro slavery, headed in the House by Mr. Avery, make a flaming report about State rights, the right of secession &c., &c.—and now we will see if they are in earnest and will call up the resolutions of Gen. Leach. If they are in earnest, it is their duty to take early steps to prepare the State for that independent position which they wish her to assume. To secede in our present condition would be the wildest folly. In the name of all the interests of North Carolina, if gentlemen intend that the State shall secede, they ought to tell us so, and to raise immediately the ways and means by which we will be able to say to all the world, and the rest of mankind, we hold you to be 'enemies in war, in peace friends!'"

CHURCHES.—The cheap postage bill has been under discussion in the House.

The House has passed a bill making land warrants, under the late bounty act, assignable, thereby making the warrants more valuable.

The most notable incident is a message from the President, in answer to a resolution, communicating the correspondence between the Austrian Charge de Affaires and Mr. Webster, in relation to the action of the United States on the Hungarian struggle for liberty, against which Austria had entered her protest.

The correspondence created quite a sensation. It consists of but one letter on each side. All parties in the Senate were enthusiastic in their admiration of Mr. Webster's letter. Messrs. Cass, Underwood, Rusk, Mangum, Jeff. Davis, Douglas, and Balger, expressed their approbation. 5000 extra copies were ordered. It is described as a powerful vindication of the rights and policy of our country from the insolent pretensions of Austria.—*Obs.*

The following appointments for P. M. W. P. PHILIP S. WHITE, the eloquent and distinguished Temperance lecturer, have been handed in for publication:

Saturday	Jan. 11,	Statesville, Iredell.
Monday	" 13,	Mocksville, Davie.
Wednesday	" 15,	Salem, Forsythe.
Friday and Saturday,	the 17th and 18th in	Rockingham County, to be arranged to suit the convenience of the Divisions.
Monday	Jan. 20,	Milton, Caswell.
Tuesday	" 21,	Yanceyville, do.
Thursday	" 23,	Greensboro', Guilford.
Friday	" 24,	Graham, Alamance.
Saturday	" 25,	Franklinville, Randolph.
Monday	" 27,	Salisbury, Rowan.
Tuesday	" 28,	Gold Hill, do.
Wednesday	" 29,	Concord, Cabarrus.
Thursday	" 30,	Albemarle, Stanly.
Friday	" 31,	Centre, do.
Saturday	Feb. 1,	Troy, Montgomery.
Monday	" 3,	Carthage, Moore.
Wednesday	" 5,	Pittsboro', Chatham.

SUPREME COURT.—This Tribunal met in Raleigh, on Monday—all the Judges in attendance. The following Gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice:

Charles C. Clark—Newbern.
Joseph Masten—Forsythe.
Joseph Baker—Fayetteville.
Samuel J. Lowrie—Mecklenburg.
T. L. Hargrove—Granville.
Leonidas Brown—Salisbury.
Wm. A. Littlejohn—Edenton.
David F. Long—Concord.
Nathaniel McLean—Robeson.
Charles E. Lowther—Chowan.
James J. Iredell—Raleigh.
Bradley T. Johnson—

And the following to Superior Court practice:

R. A. Caldwell—Wadesboro'.
John K. Strang—Fayetteville.
Eli W. Hall—Wilmington.
Charles E. Shober—Salem.
Wm. Black—Mecklenburg.
O. M. Lee, Sampson.
S. W. Davis, Richmond.
J. A. Bradshaw, Lexington.
Wm. Williams, Buncombe.

COUNCIL OF STATE.—The following gentlemen were elected on Monday last, by the two Houses, Councillors of State for the ensuing two years.

James J. McKay, of Bladen County.
William K. Lane, of Wayne.
Whitwell Stollings, of Gates.
John U. Kirkland, of Orange.
Montford Sydney Stokes, of Wilkes.
Archibald Henderson, of Rowan.
Wilson S. Hill, of Guilford.

They were elected on the first ballot.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, January 8, 1851.

Messrs. Swain & Sherwood.—The session of the Legislature is drawing to a close and much yet remains undone. Very few bills of any general importance have been passed; and the prospect is that not much more will be done. We have yet on hand all the various bills in regard to amendments of the Constitution—in regard to the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad; several bills in regard to common schools and normal schools; a bill to make a new judicial circuit; and the slavery resolutions, which last are now undergoing discussion. There is before the Legislature a bill to tax all incorporations, as Sons of Temperance, Masonic Lodges, &c. &c., and the probability is that it will pass. A new tax bill has also just been introduced: you will see by the papers an outline of its provisions.

Gov. Reid was inaugurated on the first inst. in the presence of both Houses and a large number of ladies and gentlemen; and on the night of that day a meeting of western members was convened in the commons hall. It was attended by members of both political parties; and it was resolved that all fair means should be used to obtain an open convention to amend the constitution. Why not let the people make a constitution to suit themselves? Why not let them judge of their own wants and interests? Why undertake to dictate to them what they shall have and what they shall not? The war has begun; and it will and must end in an open convention of the people.

On the 6th inst., the House being in committee of the whole on the slavery resolutions, Mr. Donnx, the Speaker, addressed the committee in favor of secession; and his speech, which was carefully prepared and well delivered, produced great enthusiasm among the secessionists. It was, as a mere speech, quite brilliant; and it took strong ground in favor of secession. Mr. Buxton, of Northampton, replied yesterday in an able, temperate and eloquent manner. And after him Mr. Hays took the floor and has not yet finished. Mr. R. is also opposed to secession, and is making a very strong speech.

The Senate is also hammering on the same subject; and yesterday, in that body, Mr. Woodruff concluded a powerful, statesmanlike, and, as I humbly think, unanswerable effort in defence of State rights, the Constitution, and the Union. This champion of the West is fast rising into distinction as a lawyer and a statesman; and he and your own Giltner make a pair who pull together in all things, and of whom our up-country Regulators may well be proud. Mr. W. like Mr. G., is a self-made man, sprung from the ranks of the people; and he is one of the most cautious, cool-headed, clear-headed and keen-sighted men in the State. He is not so impressive a speaker as Mr. Giltner, nor so popular in his manners; still he never fails to interest by the force of his reasoning, while his honesty of purpose and integrity of heart win the respect of all who know him. Like Mr. Giltner, he is by instinct from principle and feeling a genuine democrat; and whatever party names may be bestowed upon them, these eminent Senators must and will be properly appreciated by those whose rights and interests they have so faithfully and so ably defended.

One of the best speeches made this session was delivered in the House last Saturday, by WILLIAM EATON, democrat from Warren. Mr. E. is perhaps the best read lawyer in the State; and has always been known as a mild, modest, amiable gentleman. His speech was short, quietly spoken and plain in style; but it was exactly to the point and literally gave secessionists, from which it has not yet recovered. It was admitted on all hands to be a smash, and created a violent fluttering among the seceders.

G. W. CALDWELL yesterday replied to Woodfin in a bold, honest and manly effort; he advocated secession, but acknowledged that if the General Government is a government, that the doctrine is wrong, &c. &c. The seceders will not thank him for his aid.

The session, altogether, will be one of little importance. It is a Legislature which shuns responsibility; and the fact that any proposed measure is new seals its fate at once. Numbers of both political parties are opposed to every thing; they seem to think that it is the most important if not the only duty of a legislator to sit in the Capitol a certain number of days, see that nothing is done during that time by the friends of progress to disturb the profound slumbers of Old Rip, and then to adjourn. I have not yet found out the pleasures of a Raleigh life; the place seems to me un-civilized; and I have never seen so much vulgar dissipation and such an absence of comfort and refined enjoyment. It is impossible to sleep here for the yells and screeches of revellers; and the dining rooms of the hotels are like cages of hungry beasts. And yet there is here the elements of good society; and even those

who "make night hideous" with their wild frolics are not without many good qualities, and some of them, in other places, are temperate and worthy citizens. The fault is in the place; the atmosphere is corrupt. We will perhaps adjourn *sine die* about the 25th or 27th inst. greatly to the joy of nearly all the members. We have all found out that if there is any honor in being elected to the Assembly, there is certainly neither pleasure nor profit in being a member.

MARRIED.—In this county, recently, by John W. Kirkman, Esq., Mr. Daniel M. Kirkman to Miss Martha Kirkman, daughter of Levin Kirkman.

DIED.—In Asheboro' on Saturday the 28th of December, Willie J. Aiken, aged 22 years. In this county, on Friday the 20th of December, 1850, James S. Close, in the 41st year of his age.

Bona Vista Lodge No. 21, I. O. O. F. Greensboro', Dec. 24, 1850. Whereas, it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, to take from among us our late brother James S. Close, in the exercise of that control which belongs to Him as the Creator and Disposer of all things according to His Infinite Wisdom; and whereas this dispensation of Divine Providence is deeply felt by this Lodge, the members of which are led to deplore an irreparable loss

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of our deceased brother in their affliction, and as a testimony of our sincere condolence, these resolutions shall be spread upon the minutes, and a copy be sent to the bereaved family.

Resolved, That as a token of respect for our deceased brother, the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for 30 days.

Resolved, That these proceedings be published in the Greensboro' Patriot.

A. S. POTTER, Sec. pro tem.

Died, in this County on the 8th ult. Mrs. Margaret Porter Wiley, aged eighty seven years. The deceased was a native of Delaware County, Pennsylvania, whence, when about sixteen years old, she emigrated to Guilford Co. N. C. with her father and his family, who settled in the bounds of Alamance Congregation. Her brother Samuel Porter, who died about forty years ago, was a liberal friend of Alamance Church; and by his will bequeathed a considerable sum to be applied in the purchase of a Library for the use of the Congregation. The subject of this notice was educated in a former age, had been carefully instructed; and through her long and eventful life was a remarkable illustration of the fidelity, thrift and careful habits of those among whom she was reared. Endowed by nature with a most vigorous constitution of mind and body, she never knew what it was to be sick or despondent; and what was blessed with a hereditary fondness of mind which neither danger nor disaster could for a moment conquer. If ever there was a person born without fear she was one. She had outlived nearly all the companions of her youth; and retaining her faculties unimpaired to the last, she became lonely and isolated, a lingering remnant of the past. A few of her early companions are still on the stage of existence; these will be sincere mourners at her grave, and will wear with her to her friends and friends of Alamance is much indebted. She gradually faded away, surrounded by the few faithful relations among whom she spent the last years of her earthly existence; and her mortal remains now rest in that silent city where her cotemporaries have long been mouldering.

She had long been a member of the Presbyterian Church, and met her summons with a hopeful courage; and now, as the writer humbly trusts her soul is at rest, with those of her kindred and connections in the mansions of eternal bliss.—[Con.]

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Committees for 1851.

1. Abner Apple, Joseph Hooper, Lewis Apple.
2. Bingham Apple, Harper Summers, William Cummins.
3. Gideon Devault, Caleb Boon, John Waggoner.
4. Calvin J. McLean, Hillary Huffman, John Phillips.
5. Henry Gerson, Peter Smith, Daniel Bowman.
6. Calvin Johnson, Henry Kime, Wm. Smith.
7. N. M. Climer, Wm. Green, Milton Weatherly.
8. Robert Wharton, John Grant, John C. Rankin.
9. Emory Weathers, Joel McLean, Wm. Wilson.
10. James Paisley, David Whit, Robert Wiley.
11. Samuel Hunter, Hugh Shaw, David C. Stuart.
12. Powell Cobb, Daniel Cobb, Erwin Hanner.
13. Josiah T. Wright, John T. Godson, Isaac Moore.
14. Wm. McClintock, J. M. Cunningham, Jas. Gilchrist.
15. Solomon Holder, Calvin J. McLean, John C. Rankin.
16. Zebulon Pritchett, John Parker, Joseph Shelton.
17. Fisher B. Taylor, John D. Scott, Wm. Young.
18. Thomas Hendricks, Samuel V. Barker, Charles Leonard.
19. Archibald Bevil, Wm. Pearson, Philip Bevil.
20. James Reynolds, Wm. Denny, W. A. Donnell.
21. Jos. Mitchell, J. Kirkpatrick, Caleb White.
22. W. E. Edwards, Jos. A. Houston, Jos. Armfield.
23. Simeon Hodson, John Stephenson, John Leonard.
24. Joshua Reynolds, Josh Reynolds, Jos. Newman.
25. Isaac Oaks, Nathan Barham, James Calhoun.
26. Caleb Rayle, James McCuslin, John Keilm.
27. Moses Owen, Wm. Bowman, Malachi Gray.
28. Timothy Russell, Hugh Little, Thamer Couch.
29. John W. Merritt, Jos. A. Armfield, Thos. Burton.
30. John A. Moon, Eli Hodson, Ben Aydelotte.
31. Daniel Pegram, Jesse McMichael, John B. Ewing.
32. Jesse Wood, Thomas Thompson, Ansel L. Moore.
33. Allen Wood, James Edwards, Thos. Starbuck.
34. John Hill, Jonathan Harris, Thos. Thornton.
35. Peter Davis, John G. Guyer, Wm. J. Horney.
36. Eliah Jackson, Jonathan Welch, Wm. G. Johnson.
37. Joseph Hopkins, Jesse Case, Rufus H. Massey.
38. Lyndon Swain, James Sloan, Jed H. Lindsey.
39. M. Jordan, Thomas Scott, Samuel Deane.
40. Wm. McElherry, Isaac Damm, Andrew Cain.
41. James Giltner, John Fortin, H. C. Dick.
42. M. D. Young, Moses McElrath, Jan. B. Stafford.
43. Jacob Clapp, John Foust, James S. Watson.
44. Emory Donnell, Thos. Rankin, Daniel Schoolfield.
45. John Perdue, Alex. Hanner, John B. Houston.
46. J. M. May, Levin Kirkman, Shannon Wiley.
47. Albert Rankin, Samuel Rankin, Levi Fenn.
48. D. M. Osborne, John Russell, Alfred Edwards.
49. J. G. Clapp, Charles Fendree, Josiah Clapp.
50. Amos Stuart, Winslow Davis, John Marts.
51. T. G. Wharton, Daniel Smith, William Cobb.
52. Thos. Macy, Gratton Gardner, Anthony Beard.
53. Jesse Sheely, Caleb Bates, Jesse Gray.
54. Nathan Wheeler, Jas. Hayworth, Isaac Kenney.
55. Edw. Kirkman, John Miller, Joshua Cansey.
56. Reuben Trotter, Jonathan Armfield, A. D. Short.
57. John Norlam, Geo. Kirkman, L. R. Kirkman.
58. Pat. K. White, Wm. Holgcock, Elkanah Swain.
59. Geo. Coble, Alfred Jones, John McClintock.
60. Wm. Gray, John Cobb, Robert Thomas.
61. Dempsey McKinney, Thomas Warren, George Pegram.
62. B. F. Wiley, Ezra Kerker, John Hodson.
63. Green Lamb, A. C. Murrow, Jabez Hodson.
64. Eliah E. Mendenhall, Jos. Charles, Joe Bundy.
65. J. E. Thom, James Miner, Adison Wiley.
66. John C. Lamb, Henry Wright, Anderson Lamb.
67. Abshu Field, Wm. Hockett, Jesse Anderson.
68. Jacob Amick, John Gorley, Valentine Wilson.

The first duty of every Committee is to number their children, and return them by the first of February, 1851.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, C. B. S.

FOR RENT.—A comfortable two story dwelling with necessary out buildings, on south street. Jan. 1st, 1851. J. R. & J. S. LEO.

ALAMANCE ACADEMY. The exercises of this Institution will be resumed on Monday the 6th inst. under the same instruction as heretofore. The terms of board and tuition are the same.

DOCT. ROBT. W. GLENN, JOSEPH W. GILMER, COL. JOEL McFARLAN, COL. DAVID C. STEWART, THOMAS RANKIN, PETER ADAMS, Esq., COL. H. C. DICK, FINLEY SHAW, Esq. Jan. 1, 1851. 36-3w.

Asheborough English, Classical and Mathematical Academy. The spring session commences on the first Monday in January, the fall session on the first Monday in July. Tuition per session of five months—English branches, \$10.00. Languages, 15.00. Contingent fund, per session, 50. Asheboro' is an uncommonly healthy place—is remarkably free from temptations, vice and immorality, and has many other advantages as situation for a literary institution. Students are prepared to enter the Freshman, Sophomore, or Junior class in any of our colleges. The students are required to attend divine service on Sabbath morning, and attend school in the afternoon. J. H. BROOKS, Principal. Dec. 14, 1850. 35-1y

LIST OF LETTERS remaining in the Post office at Greensboro', N. C., January 1st, 1851, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Postoffice as dead letters.

- A.
John Atkins
Isaac Armfield 2
Wm. G. Armfield
Emsley Armfield
James Allee
Alvis Alexander
W.
Mrs. Sarah Brent 2
R. F. Bunch
Thomas Barnum
S. V. Barker
Philip Bevil
Adam B. Brewer
Abner Barnes
Thomas Beard
Robert Baxter
C.
John or James Conner
Abraham Clark
John Cooper
A. Coody
D.
Mrs. Hannah Donnell
Willie Davis
Samuel Davis 2
Col. William Denny
George W. Donnell
Malinda Dick, of color
Ann Dillon
E.
Nicholas Edwards
William J. Elliott
Miss Mary C. Edwards
F.
Pleasant Forbis
Miss Jane Flack
F. Fentress
G.
Miss Mary E. Greater
Abel Gardner
Mr. M. G. G.
Mr. Gilpin
Miss Susan Gilmer
James M. Gurly 2
S. D. Green
Mat. Gilmer
Wilson Gardner
Mrs. Caroline M. Gafford
Thos. L. B. Gregory
H.
Jemima Hubbard
Clemmons G. Hayworth
James H. Holton
Sarah Heath
Elizabeth Hendricks
John Heath
Col. Samuel Hanner
Wesley Horkins
John Hunt
Wesley I. Harn
Army Holloway
Elisha Hodgins
Mrs. Susan Hanner
Mrs. Sarah Harris
James M. Hains
Miss Margaret Harris
Mrs. Henrietta Harris
Irwin Heath
Samuel Harvey 2
J.
Mrs. Sarah James
James Jenkins
John Jordan
Sidney Jones
Miss Judson
Elisha Jones
Dr. John L. Johnson
Dr. J. R. Jordan 2
Thomas James
K.
Mrs. Ruth Kirkman

- L.
Levi Lambeth
Rev. A. W. Lineberry
Richard H. Lewis
Isaac Laine
John C. Laine
W. A. M. Lanier
Green Smith Lamb
Severus Lee
Roll Long, of color
M.
Rev. Joseph Mahan
Ezekiel May
Erasmus D. Moore
James M. McLean
Mrs. H. Moring
Jesse R. McLean
S. N. McGee
Wm. P. Mitchell
Dr. James Maberry
James Meabrey
Miss Adeline S. Murro
Jesse Montgomery
John M. McLean
Mr. McEachin
N.
Samuel Nine
Miss Ronic Nine
P.
Dr. Wm. B. Price
Rev. Samuel Pearce
Jonathan Parker
T. B. Pritchett
R.
Nathaniel Rankin
Washington A. Russell
Thomas A. Rankin
Calvin Russell
Drury Rogers
S.
Willis Sikes
Samuel Stephens
William Sheppard
Adam Suits
Levi Stephens
Dr. John H. Saunders 2
Harrel Smith
Sarah Shelton
John B. Stafford 2
Gen. W. Simpson
May Stinson
David Stewart
Elisha Smith
T.
James L. Tyson
Elisha Tate
William G. Tucker
R. M. Thompson
James E. Thom
Calvin M. Tucker
W.
Duncan Wilson
John M. White
Mrs. E. M. Wharton
William Wood
William Weatherly
Miss Jane Weatherly
A. Weatherly, or Close
Elihu Weatherly
Isaac Weatherly 2
James D. Whince
Rev. N. H. D. Wilson
Elizabeth Wiley
George Williamson
David S. Wharton
Miss Jane E. Wharton
Elizabeth Warren
Y.
George Younger
Z.
John F. Zimmerman

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.
Wm. GOTT, P. M.

LAND FOR SALE. The subscriber being determined to remove to the West, offers for sale the tract of land on which he now lives, containing 125 acres of land, lying on Abner's Creek, ten miles east of Lexington, on the stage road to Greensboro'. The improvements are an excellent two story dwelling house, an office, a good kitchen, and all out buildings. The above is a good stand for a physician and tavern. Also, another tract, lying four miles south of the above on Hambe's creek, containing 251 acres with a first rate saw mill in good repair. The land can be bought low and reasonable indulgence will be given.
F. W. STIMMON.
Dec. 31, 1850. 37-4

That Valuable Rotary Churn. If application be made soon, I will dispose of the right to make and vend, in the counties of Randolph, Davidson and Rowan, that valuable double-acting Rotary Churn, from which butter can be made in from 3 to 6 minutes.
January, 1851. JOHN SLOAN.

DR. J. J. LINDSAY would announce to the public, that owing to the state of his health, and the heavy pecuniary losses that he has sustained in the last few years, he finds himself constrained to resume the practice of his Profession in all its branches. Having devoted most of his time for twenty-seven years to the Practice of Medicine, he feels that he may with some degree of confidence request of his old friends a renewal of their patronage; and he would say to the public generally that every effort will be made on his part to give entire satisfaction to all whom may favor him with their confidence and patronage, as he designs devoting his whole time to the duties of his profession. He may be found at his room at all times, unless professionally engaged, at George Albright's Hotel, Greensboro', N. C.
Jan. 1, 1851. 26-3

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Blushfield & West, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILK AND FANCY GOODS, SHAWLS, LACES, RIBBONS, &c. NO. 80, CEDAR STREET. Near Broadway. HUGH McNAUL. 32-3m. NEW YORK.

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE. On Thursday, the 8th of February, 1851, we will sell, on a credit, in the Town of Graham, Alamance county, three Corner Lots, one of them improved, and about 100 acres of Land near town. Also, in the Town of Greensboro', on Saturday the 8th of February, four Lots north of the Methodist Church, belonging to the estate of James W. Doak, deceased. ROBERT C. LINDSAY, J. R. A. C. CALDWELL, Exrs. Jan. 2, 1851. 36-3w.

T. C. WORTH, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT. WILMINGTON, N. C. 44.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY.

The Proprietor of this Institution has the pleasure to announce to its patrons that the exercises will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851, under the care and supervision of Professor RICHARD STIRLING and Lady.

RICHARD STIRLING, Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and Ancient Languages.
Rev. JOHN GRETTIER, Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy and French.
Mrs. STIRLING, Matron.

The services of a Lady accomplished in Drawing and Painting in Oil and Water Colors are already secured. The other Departments will be fully supplied by the opening of the session. Terms as heretofore. The session, of only four months instead of five, will terminate on 31st May. A corresponding deduction will be made. Pupils will be received at any time before the session begins without additional charge.
J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

Prof. Stirling begs leave to refer to—
Rev. Samuel L. Graham, D.D., Union Theological Seminary, D.D., Theological Seminary, F. L. Sampson, D.D., Theological Seminary, B. H. Rice, D.D., Prince Edward, Va. Wm. S. Plummer, D.D., Baltimore. James Carnahan, D.D., President of New Jersey College. James W. Alexander, D.D., Princeton, N. J. Prof. Joseph Henry, Smithsonian Institute, D.C. January, 1851. 36

* Raleigh Register, Star, Fayetteville Observer and Wadesboro' Argus will each publish above once a week to the amount of five dollars, and forward their accounts to this office.

DIRGE OF THE BEAUTIFUL.

Gather the beautiful
Home to her rest;
Sirew the pale roses
Over her breast;
Like her in beauty,
Let them decay;
When the most beautiful
Passeth away.

Bury the dead
Under the shade
Of the willow
Where she hath play'd;
Let a sweet floweret
Lovingly bloom
In the bright greenward,
O'er the tomb.

Weep for the beautiful,
Hallow with tears
The grave which the love
Of the lost endears;
Trust to her pillow
The beautiful dead;
Beings of glory,
Watch over her bed.

For the Patriot.

THE LAST EVENING AT HOME.

There are moments in the life of every one, the remembrance of which is ever after precious to the soul. The indulgence of such fond recollections touches the heart and tends to make it better. It is here memory performs her most pleasing office, and contributes most largely to lighten human happiness.

Few had ever enjoyed such a home as Ann B. Its situation might not be very striking to the passer-by, yet there was enough of romantic scenery around it to render it attractive. It was fronted by a grove of rich walnut, which in addition to its cooling shade, yielded a stream of precious nuts. Southward flowed a supply of water as pure as ever gushed from a mountain side. From this brook spread out an extensive meadow in which Ann had often gathered the sweet wild flowers, especially that pale blue flower so highly prized by every one. Near by, in a grove of beautiful oak, stood the old time-honored church, in which Ann had been accustomed to worship with the people of God, from earliest infancy. To the west the hills gradually rose until you had a view of the far blue mountains. But it was not these pleasing circumstances only, that made Ann love her home and consider it one of the loveliest spots on earth. The spirit of love and friendship was there. It was a home of affection. A happy home in the most extensive sense, in which each one strove to make the others happy. Our little reader will not wonder hereafter to learn that Ann sorrowed to leave her home.

Mr. B. was a man who placed a high estimate upon a well cultivated mind, and consequently tho't no sacrifice too large in order to secure the greatest means of improvement for his children. Ann was his eldest daughter, and shared largely of that difference not uncommonly paid to the eldest daughter and sister of a family. For sometime previous to the period of which we speak she had been at school. After the annual examination she returned to her friends, receiving many a warm and hearty welcome, to spend the summer vacation amid all the delights of a rural home. To Ann it was a joyful season; but, like all earthly pleasures, it passed rapidly away. The last evening soon came. It was early in the month of July; no occurrence distinguished it from any other evening. The sun had set as usual, and the gentle twilight was fast ushering in the deep chilliness of night; but to Ann it was a sad and long evening. It was the last evening she should spend at home for many a long day to come, and she felt deeply the truth of the saying "how blessings brighten as they take their flight."

She took her seat in the door leading into the garden that she might for awhile indulge her sorrowful feelings. Freely she breathed the evening air so richly perfumed by the fresh blown flowers, and on any other occasion she would have been cheerful and happy, but now her heart was sad and lonely. Many things conspired to make it so. The few weeks of summer vacation had passed rapidly away, and she must leave on the morrow to resume her college duties. Never had she spent so pleasant a vacation, and never had her heart been so sad at thoughts of parting. Every thing had been done by her dear parents, kind sister and brothers to render her vacation happy. Visits, trips of pleasure, invitations of friends, all had been arranged to suit her wishes and increase her happiness. In short, she had enjoyed all that luxury of vacation which none but a student may know. But these pleasures were all over now. Friends had come to spend the last evening, and take an affectionate farewell. The sadness of her spirit was increased by the tho't that a little brother, whom she fondly loved, had that day been taken dangerously ill. Surrounded by circumstances so affecting why wonder if her heart was filled to overflowing? With a tearful eye she gazed out upon the surrounding scenery, the old familiar grounds rendered dear by a thousand pleasing incidents of early life. There now seemed an additional loveliness thrown around that home, which made her cling to it more fondly than ever. There, with a heart so light and free, she had spent the long and sunny hours of childhood; there she had enjoyed the more elevated pleasures which are to be realized from youthful connections. Not a spot was there, from the banks of the winding brook to the tops of the surrounding hills, which was unconnected with some fond association of other days. The present vacation has brought all these scenes vividly to mind, and her home seemed to upbraid her for thus repeatedly leaving its sacred inclosures. She was now going away again, and did not expect to return for a year to come. But it was not these scenes alone that she was leaving. Warm hearts were there that constituted the life and soul of that home; those with whom she had ever joined in the evening prayer and the kind "good night."

She thought of the many changes that would come over it, ere she should re-visit the hallowed spot. Of all the beautiful flowers that were now blooming not one would be there then to welcome her return. The cold winter blast that would bear the beauty of summer away, and the wild tempest sweep around the loved old homestead. Life, she knew, was exceedingly uncertain. Death might claim one or all the loved ones of his prey, and the tho't that even then her little brother was very sick made her fear that her conjectures might too soon prove a solemn reality.

After finding some relief in weeping, Ann returned to the bedside of her little brother, and spent the greater part of the night watching by his side. Next morning the sun rose all bright and beautiful and promised a pleasant day's journey. There was a heavier cross for Ann now. She must part with her little brother, who was yet very sick. Though the physician assured her there was no danger, yet she knew by his thoughtful brow that he was conscious the disease might prove fatal.

Her brother who had come from his residence in a neighboring village to accompany her, now informed her that all was ready. Imprinting a kiss upon the burning cheek of her sick brother, and bidding farewell to all with a heavy heart, she stepped into the vehicle that was to bear her far away from all that was dear at home.

After a few days' travel they arrived at C—, where Ann received a warm welcome from all her associates and friends. The school opened with the following week under the most flattering prospects. But not the bustle and confusion attendant upon the opening of so large a school, and the daily arrival of new students, could erase the impression which Ann's departure from home had made upon her mind. Often when the duties of the day were over, did she steal away from her gay company and turn her thoughts homeward. The big tear filled her eye as she thought of her little brother and all who were dear to her so far away. Very soon however she received the glad intelligence that little Jamie was well, and, after breathing a warm prayer that heaven would protect the loved ones at home, Ann applied herself to her studies with a cheerful heart, and again was contented and happy.

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Government of the United States.

President—Millard Fillmore, of New York.
Secretary of State—Daniel Webster, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Treasury—Thomas Corwin, of Ohio.
Secretary of War—Charles Conrad, of Louisiana.
Secretary of the Navy—William A. Graham, of North Carolina.
Secretary of the Interior—Alex. H. Stuart, of Virginia.
Attorney General—John J. Crittenden, of Kentucky.
Post Master General—Nathan K. Hall, of New York.

The salary of the President is \$25,000 a year; of the Vice President, \$5,000; of the Secretaries and Post Master General, \$6,000 each; and of the Attorney General \$4,000.

Congress.—The Senate is composed of two members from each State. Of course the number of Senators is now sixty. The Vice President of the United States is President of the Senate. Wm. R. King, of Alabama, has been elected President of the Senate, in consequence of Mr. Fillmore being called to the Presidency by the death of General Taylor. The House of Representatives is composed of representatives from each State—one to every 70,880 persons. The number of members is 231. Their compensation is \$8, and that of the Speaker \$16 per day, during the session, and \$8 for every twenty miles' travel in going and returning. Speaker of the House, Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney, of Maryland, salary \$5,000. The associate Justices are John McLean, Ohio; James M. Wayne, Georgia; John McKinley, Kentucky; John Catron, Tennessee; Peter V. Daniel, Virginia; Samuel Nelson, New York; Levi Woodbury, New Hampshire; Robert C. Grier, Pennsylvania; salaries, \$4,500. The Supreme Court is held in Washington, and has but one session annually, commencing in December.

Government of North Carolina.
Governor—David S. Reid, of Rockingham county; salary, \$2,000 a year.
Councillors of State.—(To be appointed by the Legislature now in session.)
Secretary of State—William Hill; salary \$800 a year and fees.
Treasurer—Daniel W. Courts, of Rockingham; salary \$1,500—Clerk \$500.
Comptroller—William J. Clark; salary \$1,000.

Judges of the Supreme Court.—Thomas Ruffin, chief justice; Frederick Nash and Richmond M. Pearson; salary, \$2,500 a year each. The Supreme Court is held in Raleigh on the second Monday in June and 30th of December; E. B. Freeman, Clerk. At Morganton, first Monday of August; James R. Dodge, Clerk.

Judges of the Superior Court.—David F. Caldwell, John L. Bailly, Thomas Settle, John M. Dick, Mathias E. Manly, William H. Battle, John Ellis; salary \$1,950 a year each.
Solicitors.—1st circuit, R. H. Heath; 2d, George Stevenson; 3d, Spier Whitaker; 4th, Cad. Jones, jun.; 5th, Robert Strange; 6th, Daniel Coleman; 7th, B. S. Gaither.

Attorney General.—(The new appointment not yet made by the Legislature, Jan. 1st.)

Douglas Jerrold.—Jerrold is inclined, now and then, to be severe. He read, the author of a poem called the "Descent into Hell," is an enormously vain man. One evening, at the Museum Club in the Strand, he asked Jerrold, "Have you ever read my 'Descent into Hell'?" "No," said the wit; "I would rather see it."

On another occasion, he rebuked Albert Smith, the well-known English novelist, who was boasting of his intimacy with Lamartine, the great French Statesman. Among other things, Smith said that "He and Lamartine were like brothers—in short, that they always rowed in the same boat." Jerrold significantly scratched his head, saying: "You may row in the same boat, but with very different sorts of sculls."

The following *jeu d'esprit* is rather antique but clever enough to be repeated:—

A storekeeper having a hoghead to sell
A paper affixed with a nail,
And being unable correctly to spell,
Thereon had written "for Sale";
But shortly a schoolboy along the street came,
Who chancing the paper to spy,
After pointing his pencil, wrote under the same
"For freight at the bung-hole apply!"

Love and Larc.—A young lawyer who had paid his court to a lady without much advancing his suit, accused her one day of being insensible to the power of love.

"It does not follow," she archely replied, that I am so because I am not to be won by the power of attorney.

"Forgive me," replied the suitor, "but you should remember that all the votaries of Cupid are solicitors."

"Father, did you ever have another wife besides mother?" "No, my boy; it was possessed by you to ask such a question!" "Because I see in the old family Bible where you married Ann Dornay, in 1835, and that isn't mother, for her name was Sally Smith."

Idleness.—John Adams (the elder) was a practical business sort of a man, and a careful husband of time. The following entry appears in his diary, recently published:

"Friday—Saturday—Sunday—Monday—all spent in absolute idleness, or, which is worse, gallanting the girls."

A close fisted old fellow, treating a friend to some old liquor, poured out a very small dose. The latter taking the glass and holding it above his head, remarked rather sceptically:

"You say this is forty years old!"

"Yes," replied the host.

"Then," replied our friend, "all I have to say is, that it's very small for its age."

DR. A. S. PORTER, Having disposed of his entire interest in the Drug Store to Dr. D. P. West, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his Profession to the citizens of Greensboro and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the carriage shop. Greensboro, N. C., August 17, 1849. 18ft

WIRE CLOTH AND SIEVES.—Sieves for wheat, sand, and lime. Wire of different sizes for meal sieves, and Wire for rolling screens and wheat fans. For sale by J. & R. LINDSAY, April, 1850.

PROSPECTUS OF The Randolph Macon Magazine.

TO be conducted by the Students of the Randolph Macon College, desirous of enlarging their Society Libraries, propose to establish a Periodical to be called "THE RANDOLPH MACON MAGAZINE,"

which is to be edited by a committee of six students, three from each Society and published about the middle of every month except January and July.

The Magazine is to be neatly printed, and as a variety is the spice of life, it is to contain original articles both in prose and poetry, by the students of this institution, on a variety of subjects, literary, scientific, political, and religious; whilst we shall sedulously avoid everything which savors of Sectarianism or party spirit.

With this brief statement of our plans, we call upon the patrons of this Institution, to give us their support, and aid us in an undertaking in which their sons and wards are so much interested, not only because it is designed to enlarge valuable Libraries to which every student has access, but also because it is to be a means of their improvement in composition.

We call upon the Ministers of the Virginia and North Carolina Conferences, by whose labors our classic walls have been raised, to aid us in an undertaking which will present the spirit of Randolph Macon in a tangible form, and advance its reputation abroad.

We call upon the Alumni of this Institution to encourage the publication of a periodical that will be sue from the "haunts of the muses" where once they dwelt, and around which cluster the most pleasant recollections.

We call upon the patrons of education to rouse by their encouragement, the slumbering powers, and nerve the energies of young men who are preparing for usefulness.

We call upon the Southern public generally to encourage their own institutions, and shout our new creation into birth, and whilst we trust we enter with becoming diffidence upon a task of such startling magnitude, we feel confident that stimulated by the laudable object proposed, and encouraged by the patronage of a liberal public we shall meet the approbation of its readers.

TERMS.—The Magazine will be published about the middle of each month, January and July excepted; and contain 24 pages octavo at \$1 50 per annum in advance.

Communications addressed to the agents will secure prompt attention.

EDITORS.—From the F. L. Society: WM. H. CHRISTIAN, HENRY F. DRAKE, HENRY W. WINSTEDT. From the W. L. Society: JOHN H. GUY, JOHN S. LONG, WM. M. ROBINSON.

AGENTS.—Rufus R. Pagnies, R. M. Mallory, Jas. O'Hanlon, and Jacob Palmer.

Now is the time to buy Bargains!

THE largest and most complete assortment of GOODS is now offered for sale that has ever been exhibited in Western Carolina, suited to the Fall and Winter trade, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Casimires, French Merinos, Delaines, Alpachas, Silks, Satinets and Cape Shawls, Virettes and Sacks,—in fact any article almost that can be found in any store will be found in this stock of goods, and we think at less prices than can be found elsewhere. Now is the time to get the worth of your money. Give us a call and you will be satisfied of the fact. October 18, 1850. W. J. McCONNELL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON County. In Equity. Fall Term, 1850. John Loftin & others } Petition for sale of land.

VS. William Loftin } In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that William Loftin, the defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot for the said William Loftin to appear at the next term of our Court of Equity, to be held for said County, at the courthouse in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1851, and plead, answer or demur to the plaintiffs' petition, or judgment will be rendered pro confesso and the case proceed ex parte as to him.

Witness, Henry Mc. Dusenbury, Clerk & Master in Equity for said county, at office in Lexington, this 21st day of November, 1850. Pradv \$5 H. Mc. DUSENBURY, c. m. e.

NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850. Andrew J. Amick } Petition for divorce.

VS. Susannah Amick } It appearing to the Court that the defendant cannot be found, and that a copy of the petition and subpoena was left at her last place of abode in the county more than ten days before this court, and the said Susannah neglecting to appear and proclamation having been publicly made by the Sheriff at the door of the court house for the said Susannah to appear and answer as by the subpoena commanded, It is ordered by the court that notice be given for three months in the North Carolina Herald & Greensborough Patriot to the said Susannah to appear and answer said petition at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Randolph at the court house in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of March next.

Witness Wm. Murdoch Clerk of Randolph Superior Court at office in Asheboro' the 4th Monday of Sept. 1850 Wm. MURDOCH, Clerk. Dec. 11, 1850 Pr. adv. \$10 —343m.

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD That JAMES KIRKMAN & CO., of Greensboro, Va., having secured the sole and exclusive right of manufacturing and selling the famous "Boot Making," as to its durability and workmanship.

They will keep on hand and make to order French Calf Boots, Fancy top Dress Boots, Double Inseam Boots, Pump and Pegged Boots, in all their varieties of form and fashion.

SHOES—Men's Calf Shoes, Gaiters, Cloth Dress Shoes, Ladies Boots and Bunkins. Work done here cannot be surpassed anywhere, for workmanship and good materials, having received a fresh supply of French calf skins and best trimmings and best oak tanned sole leather, and latest fashion of lasts. So we cannot fail to please in all the varieties of work.

All orders from a distance promptly attended to. "Shop one door north of Rankin & McLean's store. November 1850.

Regalia—Regalia. Having the agency of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Baltimore, (Messrs. Gibbs & Smith,) the subscribers are prepared, on the shortest notice, to furnish all Lodges and Orders of I. O. O. F. Encampments, Masons, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, Rod Men, &c. &c., with full sets of Regalia, Jewels, Seals, &c., and on as good terms as any house in this section of the country.

Private dress regalia kept constantly on hand at all prices. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

I HAVE just received a lot of single and double barrel SHOT GUNS for sale—some worth as much as \$50 each. W. J. McCONNELL. Oct. 18, 1850.

NORTH CAROLINA FABRICS, We invite the attention of the public to a lot of Cashmeres and Kerseys just received from the manufactory of Carson, Young & Grier, in the county of Mecklenburg.

Being of Home production and of superior quality, we look for quick sales. We will furnish Merchants at the Factory prices, and solicit a call, so that the Goods may be introduced into the trade. Oct. 1, 1850. J. & R. LINDSAY

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS, AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., No. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. 500 Acres of Land, Lintell, N.C. for SALE.

ON the 2nd of Dec. 1850, pursuant to a decree of the Court of Equity, at Fall Term 1850. The undersigned will proceed to sell at public Sale on a credit of one and two years, the purchaser giving bond with approved security, that very valuable possession, in Surry Co. near Rockford, known as the Lane Mills establishment belonging to the heirs of Maj. Joseph Williams, late of said county, lying immediately on the Tuckah River on the southern bank. This tract of land on which this Lane Stone Quarry is situated, contains a net five hundred acres, mostly wood land, suitable for burning Lime. There are a few acres of cleared land, &c. The quantity of the Lime Stone is considered inexhaustible. Those wishing to make a profitable investment in Real Estate would certainly do well to attend this sale, as no doubt a great bargain can be had. The sale will take place on the premises, and such as may desire to view them before the day of sale can do so. Mr. Robert or Joseph Williams, Esq. will take pleasure in showing the land, &c. to them.

Oct. 16, 1850. 27-3 S. GRAVES, c. m. e.

POSTPONEMENT. N. B. By request of the parties, the above sale is postponed to the Tuesday of the February Term of Surry County Court next, (1851,) and will take place at the Court House in Rockford without fail. Persons desirous of purchasing this property are earnestly requested to examine the same either in person or by a competent agent.

S. GRAVES, C. M. E. Nov. 14, 1850.

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM VIZ:

Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Pus-tules on the Face, Blotches, Biles, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic Symptoms, Stricture or Lumbago, and Diseases arising from an injudicious use of Mercury, Acides or Dropsy, Exposure or Imprudence in Life. Also, Chronic Constitutional Disorders.

In this preparation are strongly concentrated all the Medicinal properties of Sarsaparilla, combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and it has been so fully tested, not only by patients themselves, but also by Physicians, that it has received their unqualified recommendations, and the approbation of the public; and has established, on its own merit a reputation for value and efficacy far superior to the various compounds bearing the name of Sarsaparilla. Diseases have been cured, such as are not furnished in the records of time past; and what it has already done for the thousands who have used it, it is capable of doing for the millions still suffering and struggling with disease. It purifies, cleanses, and strengthens the fountain springs of life, and infuses new vigor throughout the whole animal frame.

The diseases for which this article is recommended are those to which it is known from personal experience to be adapted; and those apparently removed beyond the sphere of its action have yielded to its influence. The catalogue of complaints might be greatly extended to which the Sarsaparilla is adapted, but experience proves its value, and each succeeding day is adding new trophies to its fame.

ANOTHER CURE OF SCROFULA! The following striking and as it will be seen, permanent cure of an inveterate case of Scrofula, commends itself to all similarly afflicted:

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Jan. 1, 1848. Messrs. Sands, Gentlemen:—Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged, and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg, and below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use Sands' Sarsaparilla. The first bottle produced a decided and favorable effect relieving her more than any prescription she had ever taken, and before she had used six bottles, to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good. We are indebted to you for the cure, and we are ever your grateful friends. Yours with respect JULIUS FIFE.

Extract from a letter from Mr. Ingraham, a gentleman well known in Delaware county. It commends itself to all similarly afflicted:

ROXBURY, N. Y., March 26, 1847. Gentlemen:—My wife has used