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THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1851.

AMENDMENTS OF THE CONSTITUTION.—The votes in the House of Commons, Dec. 30th, on certain propositions for amending the Constitution of the State, are given as follows, in order that every body may see how every body voted on these important questions.

Vote on the second reading of the original bill, simply providing for the abrogation, by legislative enactment, of the property qualification of electors of the Senate:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Barco, J. Barnes, Blow, Bogle, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridgers, Brogden, A. H. Caldwell, Cokerham, Cotton, Davidson, Dickinson, Douthit, Durham, Erwin, Fleming, Flynt, Fonville, A. G. Foster, Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, G. W. Hayes, J. Hayes, Herring, J. H. Hill, S. P. Hill, W. Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, A. J. Leach, J. M. Leach, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McMillan, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Peggam, S. J. Person, T. J. Person, Pigott, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Saunders, R. M. Saunders, E. D. Saunders, Scott, Sharp, Shipcock, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrill, Siler, Sloan, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Tripp, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, B. F. Williams, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead and Winston—89.

Noes—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Barnes, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Eure, Ford, Foster, Kelly, Locke, Maulsby, McKay, McCreese, Parham, Poole, Rayner, Russell, Simmons, Thornburgh, Walton, Wiggins, Wiley—24.

Vote upon the motion to strike out, and insert Mr. Foster's bill, providing in the event of approval by the people, for an unrestricted Convention:

Ayes—Messrs. Adams, Amis, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Fleming, Ford, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Gordon, Hackney, G. W. Hayes, Jno. Hayes, J. H. Hill, Holland, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Maulsby, E. McKay, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shipcock, Siler, Sloan, Thornburgh, Steele, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. F. Williams—44.

Noes—Messrs. Avery, Barco, D. A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridges, Brogden, Churry, Cokerham, Dickinson, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Flynt, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, T. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McCreese, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Peggam, T. J. Person, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Rayner, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Saunders, R. M. Saunders, Saunders, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrill, Sloan, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—70.

Vote on Mr. Wiley's amendment, providing that it be submitted to the people of North Carolina to say whether they desire a Convention to amend the Constitution—said Convention to be elected on the federal basis:

Ayes—Adams, Amis, Barnes, Bogle, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Cotton, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Erwin, Fleming, Ford, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Hackney, G. W. Hayes, John Hayes, J. H. Hill, Holland, J. M. Leach, Locke, Love, Maulsby, McKay, McCreese, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Sharp, Shipcock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wiley, B. F. Williams—48.

Noes—Avery, Barco, Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridges, Brogden, Cokerham, Dickinson, Eaton, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Harrison, Herring, S. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, T. D. McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Peggam, Person, Pigott, Poole, Pope, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Saunders, R. M. Saunders, E. D. Saunders, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrill, Sloan, Stevenson, Stowe, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—65.

The Marriage Question.—The Associate Reformed Synod of South Carolina, at its late meeting, rejected a proposition to authorize marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Presbyterian of South Carolina (the Quaker) answered to the negative the question: "Is it lawful that marriage be solemnized between parties standing in the relation of nephew and aunt by affinity?"

NEW COUNTIES.—Divers propositions, not noticed in our abstract of regular proceedings, are and have been before the Legislature, for erecting new counties and changing the boundaries of old ones. A bill to establish a new county by the name of Madison has been rejected in the House. A bill has been introduced to establish a new county by the name of New River, out of portions of Ashe and Wilkes. A bill to connect a part of Wilkes to Alexander was laid on the table. A bill has also been introduced to establish a new county by the name of Howard, out of portions of Wilkes and Caldwell. A bill to form a new county out of Buncombe and Yancey, has been rejected. A bill to attach a part of Davidson to Forsythe is, we believe, in the hands of a committee. The bill to divide Surry and make a new county by the name of Yadkin out of part thereof, we believe is (if not, will be,) substantially referred back to the people.

Several other similar bills we cannot now call to mind. Some of these propositions are doubtless judicious; but as a general thing, our western counties are cut up enough. It is of no advantage to the West, where so many fractions become useless in the matter of representation; and the expense of erecting new county seats and of the administration of justice and of county business, sometimes becomes a local hardship to the people of poor and sparsely settled sections when erected into new counties.

WESTERN MEETING.—The members of the Legislature from the western counties, without distinction of party, held a meeting in the capitol the night of January 1st, partly, we learn, in consequence of their dissatisfaction with the thoroughly eastern Inaugural of Gov. Reid. The Fayetteville Observer has the following sensible remarks on the subject of this meeting and of a Convention:

"The movement of the Western members, on Gov. Reid's Inaugural, manifests more independence of party trammels than we could have looked for. It is evident that the Locofocos have raised the whirlwind. Let us see how they will manage to control it. For our own part, we go for an open unlimited Convention, for the reasons, that without it the mouths of demagogues cannot be shut, and that now, before agitation has grown into excitement and bitterness, justice to all sections will be more liberally dispensed than may be a few years hence, when, if denied now, the public clamor will compel the call of a Convention. We have no fear of oppression at the hands of the Western people. There is too much old-fashioned honesty in the composition of the great mass of the people of this State, of all sections, to permit to doubt that the compromises of the Constitution will be, in all essential particulars, preserved. We warn our Eastern friends that they had better have a Convention now than hereafter.

Gov. Reid remarks in the Inaugural, on the distribution of the school money according to federal numbers:—"This principle of distribution has, in a commendable spirit of compromise, been time after time settled by the Legislature." What has the East surrendered in this "compromise"? The compromise has all been made at one end. Guilford county has lost about five thousand dollars of her proper share of the proceeds of the Literary Fund since the process of distribution commenced under this compromise; and other Western counties have lost in still greater proportion.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Doctrine of Secession.

RALEIGH, JAN. 8, 1851.

Gentlemen: You are aware I am one of those persons that cannot consent to set any price on this glorious Union. I know there are others who contend that any State can secede at any time she thinks the laws have either not been enacted, or have not been carried out to suit their views.

Is there but one party to a contract? Did each State forming this prosperous Union have to make no arrangement, or enter into no agreement, to become one of the United States of America? And if she did—did she not thereby become a party to the contract and a partner in the whole concern? Did she not surrender any of her rights in the formation of the general compact? All persons are compelled to admit the fact. I always have known, since I knew any thing about partnership, that one partner alone could not withdraw without the consent of his co-partner. Then admit that to be the law, in what way is a State, being one of the confederacy, to withdraw (secede) from the Union without the consent of the other States? She cannot. It is true, she has the inalienable right to rebel; but in so doing she must risk all the consequences. If she maintain her State sovereignty, and bid defiance to the laws of the other partners—that is, the other States—belonging to the general compact, then she is out of the Union; but if she fails, are not her sons traitors and liable to be hung for treason? I think there is no doubt of the fact.

I am not to be understood as saying or believing that no emergency could arise that would justify a resort to any and all things necessary to protect our honor and our property; but I do say, it should be the last thing we should do to dissolve this Union. Is there not reason and patriotism enough in these United States to prevent dissolution and the dire consequences which would follow? Cannot the North and South come to some amicable adjustment? Will neither yield any thing? True, I think the South has thus far yielded the most; but upon a separation where is the South to be benefited? Where is the line to be fixed? Will it be more than a temporary line? If not, what is to hinder our

property from disappearing daily? Consequently war would ensue, and when it would end heaven only knows.

I am one of those who believe that if the General Government has the power, it is her bounden duty, cost what it may, to have the laws faithfully carried out. I believe further, that upon a "sober second thought" there is good sense and patriotism enough in the States both north and south to avoid all strife. Any State in this Union is obliged to be the loser by any separation; and if with our experience in national affairs we have not and cannot keep these United States together, the citizens of which are the most enlightened in the world, how can we expect to form a better government on its ruins? When we see (caused by either North or South) one State seceding, we may say of a truth that the happiest and most prosperous people in the world are incapable of self government. The lovers of independence may with fearful eyes bid farewell to a republic for all time to come, and may look out in a few years for such scenes as were exhibited on the island of St. Domingo to be exhibited here—which may the Ruler of all good avert!

[Another communication, Jan. 8th, after referring to the speeches of Barnes and Rayner against secession, and those of Dobbin, Avery and Saunders, of the dominant party, in favor of the doctrine, thus continues:]

"So you will see, notwithstanding the most weighty arguments and best authorities, such as Madison, Monroe, and Jackson, besides others equally eminent, are against secession, yet I fear that resolutions will be passed declaring that a State has the right under the Constitution to secede, and that it is a peaceable remedy and not violation or rebellion. Admit that doctrine, and what right have we of the South to say to Vermont or any other State, if you do not execute in good faith the compromise acts, the President shall compel a compliance? For if we have the right to secede in case those acts are not carried out to our liking—have not the free States the same right to say, if those laws be not repealed we will secede? And how can one State that claims the right of secession complain of another that puts it in execution?"

"All that South Carolina wants at this time is for the good old North State just to admit the constitutional right of a State in her sovereign capacity to withdraw. She wants nothing more. That is enough. You will then see South Carolina out of the Union, and North Carolina, having admitted the right, will be compelled to aid and assist her in her downward course. Then will the seceders be brought to their senses. When one pillar is broken to fragments, you will soon see others tottering to the ground. Then you will see these scenes of rapine and plunder that sicken the heart to contemplate.

"There is no person but will admit secession to be a revolutionary right. But I do hope and believe there is forbearance and patriotism sufficient in our land to triumph over fanaticism whether in the North or the South."

From the Raleigh Standard.

Sketches of North Carolina.

Our readers will find in our Senate proceedings of Friday, the interesting Report of the Hon. William H. Washington, Chairman of the Library Committee, in relation to the forthcoming work of Col. Wheeler. And the application of that gentleman to be allowed the use of the State Library.

We have had occasion, in a previous number, to speak of this work of Col. Wheeler. We have no doubt it will be worthy of the State; and we trust every North Carolinian who takes an interest in the State's history, will procure a copy of it.

We are indebted to Col. Wheeler for a copy of the letter which we give below, from Gov. Tryon, giving an account of the battle of the Alamo. This letter was forwarded by Governor Tryon to the Office of the Board of Trade and Plantations in London, from whence it was procured through the instrumentality of Mr. Bancroft, late our Minister at that Court:

GREAT ALAMO CAMP.

19th May, 1771.

My Lord: I have the happiness to inform your Lordship that it has pleased God to bless his Majesty's arms in this Province with signal victory over the Regulars.

The action began before 12 o'clock, on Thursday, the 16th instant, five miles to the westward of Great Alamo River, on the road leading from Hillsborough to Salisbury.

The loss of our Army, killed, wounded and missing, amounted to about sixty men.

We had but one officer killed, and one dangerously wounded.

The action was two hours. But after about half an hour the enemy took to tree fighting, and much annoyed the men who stood at the guns, which obliged me to cease the artillery for a short time, and advance the first line to force the rebels from their covering. This succeeded.

And we pursued them a mile beyond their camp, and took many of their horses and the little provision and ammunition they left behind them.

This success I hope will lead soon to a perfect restoration of peace in this country; though had they succeeded, nothing but desolation and ravage would have spread itself over the country, the Regulars having determined to cut off this army had they succeeded.

The enclosed declaration of the troops will testify to his Majesty the obligations I lay under to them for their steady, resolute, and spirited behavior.

Some royal marks of favor I trust will be extended to the loyalty that has been distinguished by his Majesty's faithful subjects within the Province.

The particular detail of this expedition I shall transmit to lay before his Majesty as soon as I have settled the country, in peace; hoping that the advantages now gained over a set of desperate

and cruel enemies may meet with his Majesty's approbation, and finally terminate in giving a stability to this constitution which it has hitherto been a stranger to.

The Army under my command amounted, of officers included, to upwards of eleven hundred; that of the rebels to two thousand.

The two field pieces from Gen. Gage were of infinite service to us.

I am, &c., &c.

WM. TYRON.

P. S. General Waddell, with two hundred and fifty men, was obliged, on the 10th instant, about two miles eastward of the Yadkin, to retreat to Salisbury; the Regulars surrounding his forces and threatening to cut them in pieces if they offered to join the Army under my command.

I shall march to-morrow to the Westward, and in a week expect to join the General.

MISCELLANY.

The Gateway to Eternity.

There is a solemn mystery which hangs like an impenetrable cloud around the dread entrance to eternity. We travel with our friends, neighbors, and fellow men, up to this mysterious spot, and there the immortal spirit, dislodged from its frail tenement of clay, is ushered in a moment through this iron gateway—but we cannot follow them. Our most intense vision cannot penetrate one inch beyond this adamant wall, which conceals the spirit land and its wonderful mysteries from our view. But our time will come to pass this iron gateway. We shall enter it alone. Each man for himself, in his own dread experience, must pass the solemn boundary. He knows not—he cannot know, the hour until it arrives. And yet how unconcerned, how negligent, how careless of a preparation for this dread hour are the multitude which crowd and fluster for a day on life's brief stage. Says an eminent writer: "Our imaginations are intercepted in their flight to eternity by a dark and cloudy envelopment. Ere we can realize that distant world of souls, we must pierce our way beyond the curtain of the grave; we must scale this awful barricade which separates the visible from the invisible; we must make our escape from all the close, warm, and besetting urgencies which, in this land of human bodies are ever pressing us with constant and powerful solicitation, and force our spirits across the boundaries of sense. We know not if there be another tribe of beings in the universe who have such a task to perform. Angels have no death to undergo." There is no such a fair of unnatural violence between them and their final destiny. It is for man and for angel that appears, it is for man alone, to fetch from the other side of a material panorama that hems and encloses him, the great and abiding realities with which he has everlastingly to do. It is for him, so locked in an imprisoned clay, and with no other loopholes of communication between himself and all that is around him, than the eye and the ear—it is for him to light up in his bosom a lively and realizing sense of things, which eye hath never seen and ear hath never heard. It is for man, and perhaps for man alone, to travel in thought over the ruins of a mighty desolation; and beyond the wreck of that present world, by which he is encompassed, to conceive that future world in which he is to expiate for ever.

Phenomena of Defective Vision.

One of the earliest evidences of old age is defective sight, and the opinions hitherto held respecting the causes of this have been various. A letter has lately appeared in the *London, Edinburgh and Philosophical Magazine*, from a Mr. R. T. Ginnmore, England, respecting a discovery made by him, which will appear singular to many, because the flattening of the cornea has hitherto been held to be the cause of loss of vision, and this is the reason why convex glasses are employed to restore it, and we believe this is the principle upon which Professor Brownson acts to restore sight—but Mr. Ginnmore, who has been defective in vision, states that he took a card and made two fine pin holes, exactly in the position of the centres of the pupils of his eyes, and he found that he saw the true image as correctly as he ever did in his life; to use his own words, "it supplied the place of a pair of spectacles."

By making the pin holes larger or smaller, the focal distance is increased or diminished proportionally. In sunshine he can read at the natural focal distance, but with faint light there is the common confusion of letters. A flattening of the cornea won't explain this; he thinks the cause to be "some want of contractility engendered in old age in the iris." There is one curious fact which he has observed, viz: that fine wire-gauze of 150 of an inch in diameter, in meshes, enables him, when worn close to the eye, to read small print with great facility, at the distance of six inches, and when the meshes are still closer, he can see the most minute objects with remarkable distinctness. This is something for our optical instrument makers. [About six months since we accidentally discovered the same remarkable fact.—Ed. of Presbyterian.]

Novel Reading.

Says Coleridge:—"It cannot but be injurious to the human mind never to be called into effort; the habit of receiving pleasure without any exertion of thought, by the mere excitement of curiosity and sensibility, may be justly ranked among the worst effects of habitual novel-reading. Like idle morning visitors, the brisk and breathless periods hurry in and hurry off in quick and profitless succession; each indeed, for the moment of its stay, prevents the pain of vacancy, while it indulges the love of sloth; but altogether they leave the mistress of the house—the soul I mean—flat and exhausted, incapable of attending to her own concerns, and unfitted for the conversation of more rational guests."

The population of Salisbury is 1540:—whites 1035, free colored 42, slaves 463. Of Goldsboro, also in Rowan county, 600:—whites 506, free colored 24, slaves 65.

"What are Birds Good For?"

The American Agriculturist of December, in answer to this inquiry, relates the following anecdote:

"In connection with this subject, we will give an anecdote related to us last winter by Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, of the rice fields. These little creatures gather around the rice fields at harvest time in countless myriads, and of course consume considerable grain. Some years ago, it was determined to make war upon them, and drive them out of the country, and the measure was in some degree successful, so far as getting rid of the birds. 'What are birds good for?' The rice planters soon found out; for with the decrease of birds, the worms increased so rapidly, that, instead of a few scattering grains to feed the birds, the whole crop was demanded to fill the insatiable maw of the army that came to consume every young shoot, as fast as they sprung from the ground. Most undoubtedly the birds were invited back again with a hearty welcome. Rice cannot be cultivated without their assistance.

"A few years ago, the blackbirds in the northern part of Indiana were considered a grievous nuisance to the farmer. Whole fields of oats were sometimes destroyed and the depredations upon late corn were greater than can be believed, if told. The farmer sowed and the birds reaped. He scolded and they twittered. Occasionally a charge of shot brought down a score, but made no more impression upon the great sea of birds, than the removal of a single bucket of water from the great salt puddle. A few years later, every green thing on the land seemed destined to destruction by the army worms. Man was powerless—a worm among worms. But his best friends, the hated blackbirds, came to his relief just in time to save when all seemed lost. No human aid could have helped him. How thankful should man be that God has given him for his companions and fellow laborers in the cultivation of the earth, these lovely birds. 'The laborer is worthy of his hire.' Why should we begrudge the little moiety claimed by the busy little fellows which followed the plough, and snatched the worm away from the seed, that it might produce grain for his and our sustenance? 'No honest man would cheat a bird of his spring and summer's work.'"

Circassian Slaves.

The trade, although greatly impeded and very hazardous, still goes on. Small Turkish craft creep up to the coast, cautiously evading the Russian cruisers, enter creeks and inlets, and are dragged by the Circassians high and dry upon the beach, there to remain till the negotiation for their live cargo is completed, an operation that generally takes a few weeks. The women sold are the daughters of serfs and freemen; rarely does a work consent to dispose of his sister or daughter, although the case does sometimes occur. But whilst the sale goes on, the slave ships are any thing but secure. It is a small matter to have escaped the Russian frigates and steamers. Each of the Kreposts possesses a little squadron of row boats manned with Cossacks, who pull along the coast in search of Turkish vessels. If they detect one, they land in the night and endeavor to set fire to it, before the mountaineer can come to the assistance of the crew. The Turks, who live in profound terror of these Cossack coast guards, resort to every possible expedient to escape their observation; often covering their vessels with dry leaves and boughs, and tying fir branches to the masts, that the scouts may take them for reeds. If they are captured at sea by the cruisers, the crew are sent to hard labor in Siberia, and the Circassian girls are married to Cossacks, or divided as handmaids amongst the Russian staff officers. From thirty to forty slaves compose the usual cargo of each of these vessels, which are so small that the poor creatures are packed almost like herring in a barrel. But they patiently endure the misery of the voyage in anticipation of the honeyed existence of the harem. It is calculated that one vessel out of six is taken or lost. In the winter of 1833-4, twenty-eight ships left the coast of Asia Minor for that of Circassia. Twenty-three safely returned, three were burned by the Russians, and two swallowed by the waves.—*Lloyd's.*

Origin of Roads.

Senator Benton, in his late speech on the Pacific railroad, contended very happily the idea that no one but a scientific man—an engineer had for the purpose—can lay out a road. He cites, as proof of the contrary, the fact that the great highways of the West have all originated in buffalo paths. The instinct of the hunter has selected from time immemorial, the shortest practicable route from point to point. He says:—"The present National Road from Cumberland over the Alleghenies, was the military road of General Braddock, which had been the buffalo path of the wild animals. So of the two roads from Western Virginia to Kentucky—one through the gap in the Cumberland Mountains, the other down the valley of the Kenhawa.—They were both the war path of the Indians and the travelling route of the buffalo, and their first white acquaintances the early hunters. Buffaloes made them in going from the Salt Springs of Kentucky; Indians followed them first, white hunters afterwards—and that is the way Kentucky was discovered. In more than a hundred years no nearer or better routes have been found; and science now makes her improved roads exactly where the buffalo's foot first marked the way, and the hunter's foot afterwards followed him. So all over Kentucky and the West; and so in the Rocky Mountains."

How to wear a Shawl.

If a lady sports a shawl at all, and only very falling shoulders should venture to do so, we should recommend it to be always either falling off or putting on, which produces pretty action. Or she should wear it upon one shoulder and down the other, or in some way drawn irregularly, so as to break the uniformity. One of the faults of the present costume, as every real artist knows, is that it offers too few diagonal lines.—Nothing is more picturesque than a line across the

bust, like the broad ribbon of the order of the greater as worn by Queen Victoria, or the loose girdle, sloping across the hips, in the costume of the early Plantagenets. On this very account, the long scarf shawl is as picturesque a thing as a lady can wear. With the broad pattern sweeping over one's shoulder, and a narrow one, or none at all on the other, it supplies the eye with that irregularity which drapery requires; while the slanting form and colors of the border, lying carelessly round the figure, gives that eastern idea which every shawl more or less implies.—What oriental would ever wear one straight up and down, and uniform on both sides, as our ladies often do?—*Quarterly Review.*

REMARKS OF MR. WOODFIN.

In the Senate, Wednesday, Dec. 4, 1850, on the Bill for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution.

Mr. Speaker.—It is apparent from what we see and hear, from different sections of the State, that amendments to the constitution of the State are demanded by the people. This, I believe is generally admitted. It is equally clear that different amendments are desired in different sections of the State; and some diversity of opinion as to the extent of the amendments, exists amongst citizens of the same section of the State.

A very large proportion of our fellow citizens are deprived of the right of suffrage, and have no voice in constituting this branch of the Legislature. This is an evil much complained of, and totally inconsistent with the theory of our government.

The basis of representation in this House being taxation, without regard to population, gives a minority of the people of the State the controlling power in the Senate, over a large majority of the free citizens of the State. This is also at war with every principle of equality and justice.

The basis of representation in the House of Commons is justly complained of as operating unequally; allowing to each county, however small, one member, and apportioning the remaining forty-one members amongst the counties, according to Federal population; by which three-fifths of the slaves and free negroes are counted, and represented as people.

It is also desired, by many of our citizens, to amend the constitution that the Judges and Justices of the Peace may be elected by the people, and the term of office limited.

There are other amendments spoken of, and perhaps demanded by a majority of the people. Yet we hear doubts here expressed whether a majority of the people desire any change; and, amongst those who agree that a large majority demanded a change, there is much difference of opinion as to the particular amendments demanded, and to the mode of making these amendments. It is then certain that we can never agree as to the amendments to be made by the Legislature, and quite as clear that, if we now agree upon any one or more amendments, the next Assembly will either add to or diminish what we propose, and thereby defeat our action. But if they should not, it is not probable that the public mind would be quieted.

It is therefore proposed by the bill now under consideration, to obviate all of these difficulties and delays by calling a Convention of the People by their Delegates, to determine for themselves whether they desire any amendment or amendments; and if so what amendments; and thus settle at once these exciting and delicate questions.

This bill, Mr. Speaker, proposes an unrestricted Convention to amend the State Constitution—a right that has never been granted to the people of this State; or rather, a right that has ever been withheld from them. Sir, on reference to the records of the first organization of our State government, it will be found that the body of the people had no voice. All power was assumed by the freeholders and householders. Early in the year 1775, a Committee of Safety, consisting of thirteen freeholders, was elected by the freeholders and householders of the Province; and a Committee of twenty-one freeholders was elected by the freeholders and householders of each county.

On the 8th of August, 1776, the Committee of Safety ordered Delegates to be elected from the freeholders of each county, not exceeding five from each by the freeholders and householders of the respective counties, to meet in Congress at Halifax, on the 12th day of November, 1776, to form a Constitution for the State. They met and did form the constitution under which the State was governed until 1835, with, I believe, a single amendment, allowing the town of Fayetteville a member in the House of Commons.

It will be remembered that there were but eight counties West of the county of Wake, besides the Watauga and Washington settlements, since forming a part of the State of Tennessee. Now, instead of eight counties west of this place, there are forty-one. This Congress was called and held during the war of the Revolution, and having no enumeration of the inhabitants, provided that each county, whether large or small, should have one Senator and two members in the House of Commons. Freeholders only were entitled to be representatives in either branch of the General Assembly; and none but freeholders, who owned at least 50 acres of land, were permitted to vote for Senators.

These proceedings were according to the course pursued in the Provincial Congress held under the authority of the British Crown. In that body, the Governor and Council appointed by the Crown composed the Senate, and the freeholders elected the members of the Commons. Never until that day had any citizen been allowed to vote for any officer or for representatives, from the best evidence that I can find on the subject.

It was not then to be expected that these pure and patriotic Delegates would depart at once from all precedent in the Government under which they had lived, and at once strike down all distinction in regard to property. But they did grant to every citizen who had resided for one year in a county, and paid a tax, the privilege of voting for members of the House of Commons. Yet members of the Continental Congress were required to be appointed by the General Assembly.

This constitution was, but an experiment, and as a new perfect as could have been expected at the time and under the circumstances. And especially when it is considered that its framers had no been accustomed to popular government.

But, Mr. Speaker, the circumstances of the country were soon changed. The Western portion of the State was rapidly settled; the large counties became populous; were inconvenient to the citizens, who had to travel fifty, and in some instances one hundred, miles to court. They applied for the establishment of new counties. But this was generally refused them, lest they might gain the political weight that their numbers would have entitled them to. The small counties had the same weight in the Legislature with the large counties of Orange, Rowan, Lincoln, Burke, Buncombe, and others, having five times their population. These grievances were complained of from year to year, and fruitless petitions and applications for a Convention to amend the constitution. Our people saw nearly all the old States amending and improving their constitutions, as experience pointed out the necessity and propriety of doing so. The many new States coming into the Union, taking advantage of the experience of the other State governments, and keeping pace with the progress of popular rights, had avoided the hardships under which our people labored, and invariably allowed every free white citizen to vote for members of both branches of the Legislature and other State officers, and appointed the Representatives in each House according to the free white inhabitants, or according to the number of voters thereof. All this was witnessed by our people, and was seen to work well, and their citizens were orderly, contented and prosperous, and the laws as wise and as well administered as in our State. Yet these changes, the necessity of which was so clearly shown, were refused to our people by the small minority who held the power under the constitution. But, I shall be told, that in the year 1834, a compromise had been made. Let us examine that for a few minutes, and see what sort of a compromise it was, and how it was obtained. The State house had been burned down, and propositions were made for the removal of the seat of Government to Fayetteville and to Salisbury; and it was suggested that those who desired the Convention might favor the views of Fayetteville in relation to the location, if they would vote for a Convention. But ultimately resolutions were brought forward to locate, or rather continue the seat of Government at this place, and to grant a Convention to make certain specific amendments to the constitution, still retaining the power in the East, and requiring the Delegates of the people to take an oath that they would not transcend the limits set them by their masters, before they were allowed to take their seats. These propositions were carried out by bills for that purpose, and the people got a partial redress of grievances. They were plainly told that they must take that or nothing.

Mr. Speaker, under this patched up and amended constitution, how stands the equality of our people? No one is allowed to vote for a Senator unless he has a freehold of fifty acres of land; and another provision, growing out of this that the number of Senators shall be based on the taxes paid into the Treasury, without any regard to the population. Take, sir, an example. The District that I have the honor to represent had, by the census of 1820, 19,104 white inhabitants, while the District that you represent had 4,400, or less than one fourth of the number; according to the Report of the Comptroller for 1849 \$249 more taxes. The difference in the white population is now doubtless much greater, at least five to one. If you take the District represented by the senator from Burke, the difference is still greater. The white population in that District being then 23,295, and now probably 30,000; yet these large Districts have no more weight in this house than your's. We regard this as unequal and unjust, and at war with every principle of popular government. Yes, these two provisions are a downright contradiction to the declaration of Rights which is made part of the constitution. It is these words: "That all political power is vested in and derived from the people only. Yea, vested in and derived from the people. Not from the Crown, as was formerly held, nor vested in and derived from property only, as by this clause of this *Compromise* constitution; nor in this Legislature who talk of measuring out rights to them as dependents. Mr. Speaker, this wrong should be redressed, or that part of the Declaration of Rights should be stricken out or altered to conform to the other provisions of the constitution.

Is it to be said that there is no use for the citizen but to pay taxes? Have they not been found necessary in other respects? Who have heretofore stood forth in defence of the country? And in case of war, at home or abroad in future, who are to be looked to for the defence of the country and her rights? The people—the white people; not called out according to taxation, or federal population; but according to the number of able bodied white men. And no portion of the State can be more prompt to meet the call of the country than the Western portion of it. Yes, sir; the citizen is not only to be valued as he pays more or less tax; but he forms part of the body politic, and in him is vested the political power. Sir, those that are found ready and willing to expose themselves to the privations of the camp and perils of the battle field for their country, may be trusted to vote for those who make her laws.

If the Government is only to be regarded as a money corporation, measuring each citizen's influence by the tax that she pays, then for the same reason, each citizen should be allowed to vote to represent his stock, and have votes according to the amount he pays, as in a joint stock company. There are probably 1700 in mine. Then the poorest freeholder in your county, paying less than one dollar into the Treasury, has more weight in this Hall than four of the most wealthy of my constituents worth one hundred thousand dollars each, and paying taxes accordingly. Why is this? Not because he pays more taxes—that is against him one hundred fold. Why is it then allowed? Does he vote because others in his county pay taxes? Suppose it be granted that the taxable property should be regarded in the formation of the Districts, does it follow that population shall be entirely overlooked and disregarded?

It is said that an offer will be made at this session to allow all to vote for Senators, and Free Suffrage shall be graciously granted. This we desire; but we desire not only Free, but Equal Suffrage. Grant that the former is right, and I ask, does the other not follow for the same reason? The people cannot be spoiled with in that way. They want the substance, not the shadow. They desire to vote, and that their votes be counted as free men's votes, and on terms of equality. Free suffrage was taken up two years ago; but now it is called Equal suffrage. Why change votes to be constituted the basis of representation?

name and call it equal, unless the number of I suppose it is to be construed to mean, that western voters are made equal with each other; certainly not equal with Eastern voters. The inequality is rendered still greater as you increase the number of voters.

Mr. Speaker, why not trust the people to make these amendments for themselves? Why not allow them to have one free and unrestricted Convention of the people? This is a privilege they have never enjoyed in North Carolina. Is it denied them because they are not to be trusted? Who has the right to withhold it or to prescribe limitations? We are but their servants. We are told that this is a sacred instrument, and in this compromise amendment it is so hedged in that it is difficult to obtain an amendment. This is said to be necessary. Why necessary? No such difficult is presented to the amendment of any of the sister States or of the Federal constitution. Is it thought that the people would not elect Delegates who might be trusted with their own constitution? Have our people learned nothing from experience in seventy-five years? Are they less capable of self-government than they were in the infancy of the Republic? If so, it might be said truly, that the experiment has failed. Yes, the objection amounts to an allegation that they are incapable of self-government.

It has been objected, in some quarters, that if you call a convention, the Federal basis in the Commons may be changed, and that involves the question of the compromise between the States. This I suppose cannot be earnestly contended. That was a part of the compromise made between several States when forming a Union for certain specific purposes, and can have nothing to do with the internal regulation of the several States. Is that principle incorporated in the constitutions of the other Southern States? There have been eighteen new States admitted into the Union since 1790, of which nine are Slave States and nine Free States—and this principle has been incorporated into but one of them. Florida adopted it—while the seventeen adopted the white basis in each branch of the Legislature, except Louisiana, and she counts the entire population.

It seems then, sir, that this danger has not been seen in any of these States, and no mischief has grown out of it. While all of these States secure to their citizens the utmost freedom of suffrage, and equality of representation, and in nearly the whole of them do not even require the representative to be a freeholder, and in a large majority of them allow the people to elect the Judges and other public officers—the governments are as well administered, and laws as wholesome, and life, liberty and property as secure, as in our State, and the people more contented, and prosperous. The experiment has proved that the people are capable of self-government. In N. Carolina we have denied in theory the truth of the first declaration in our bill of Rights, nor have we acknowledged it in practice in a single instance. The popular voice in N. Carolina is never heard, except in the election of Governor.

Mr. Speaker, we cannot always deny to the people these reforms that are made all around us in other States. Sir, I assure Senators that they are never to hear the last of this reasonable demand until a Convention is called. If then the majority shall decide to make any or all the amendments spoken of, or shall determine to make none, I shall be content, and the public mind will probably be quiet for many years to come. Gentlemen need not be alarmed; they need not distrust the people. There is too much good sense and patriotism in North Carolina to justify any fear that they will deal slightly or rashly with the Constitution.

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 Abbott'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 outbuildings. The above is a good stand for a physician and tavern. Also, another tract, lying four miles south of the above on Hamble's creek, containing 281 acres with a first rate saw mill in good repair. The land can be bought low and reasonable indulgence will be given.

F. W. STIMSON.
Dec. 31, 1850. 37-4

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.

ON Thursday, the 6th 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, Ex'rs.
A. C. CALDWELL, 36-5w.
Jan. 2, 1851

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 MCLEAN,
COL. DAVID C. STEWART,
THOMAS RANKIN,
PETER ADAMS, Esq.,
COL. H. C. DICK,
FINLEY SHAW, Esq.,
Jan. 1, 1851. 36-3w.

SHADY GROVE ACADEMY.

ROCKINGHAM CO., N. C.
THE Spring session of this School will begin Jan. 17th. The subscriber has engaged as assistant teacher, a young man well qualified, who has had some experience in teaching. Boys are prepared for College.

Terms: Board \$6.00 per month. Tuition, Eng. Branches \$10.00, or Languages \$12.50 per session of five months. Board may be obtained in the immediate vicinity at \$6.00.
RUFUS H. SMITH, Teacher.
Dec. 1850. 35-4

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

FIRE!

THE *Etna Insurance Company*, of Hartford, Conn. Offers to insure Buildings and Merchandise, against loss or damage by fire, at premiums to suit the times. This is one of the oldest and best Insurance Companies in the United States, and pays its losses promptly.
Applications for Insurance, to be made to
N. J. PALMER, Agent.
August 26, 1850. Milton, N. C.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Senate, in committee of the whole on the slavery resolutions, was addressed at length and with great ability by Mr. Bynum, of Rutherford, in favor of the Union and against secession.

In the afternoon session the following resolutions—having been introduced by Mr. Speaker Edwards—as a substitute for those reported by the majority of the committee, and being substantially those adopted by the Georgia Convention—were reported from the committee of the whole to the Senate:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina is deeply devoted to the Union of the States, and will to the utmost endeavor to preserve and perpetuate it, so long as the Union itself shall secure the great and beneficent purposes for which it was formed.

Resolved, That while we do not approve of all the provisions of the compromise by Congress, called the adjustment, still, from a fraternal spirit of forbearance towards our brethren in the non-slave holding States, and a sincere and heartfelt attachment to the Union, we are willing to acquiesce in said compromise—honestly and faithfully carried out.

Resolved, That while we are disposed to accept the said compromise as the work of peace, we deem it a sacred duty to warn the people of the free States against any further encroachments upon our rights, and to declare explicitly, that in the opinion of this General Assembly, North Carolina would and ought to regard as entirely inconsistent with her longer continuance in the Union, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia by Congress without the consent of the slave holding States, and incompatible with their safety and interests; or any act of Congress prohibiting the citizens of one slave holding State from removing their slaves to any other slave holding State, or a refusal by Congress to admit into the Union as a State any Territory belonging to the United States on account of the existence of domestic slavery within its limits; or any act applying the dangerous and mischievous principle of the *Wilmot Proviso* to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico; or any act which repeals the recent act for the reclamation of fugitive slaves, or so modifies the same as essentially to impair its efficiency and usefulness.

Resolved, That whenever any one of the contingencies mentioned in the foregoing Resolutions shall have arisen, the Governor of this State, be and is hereby required to convene the General Assembly, at such time as he, in his wisdom, shall deem fit, in order to take into consideration the solemn duties which we owe to ourselves as freemen, and our then existing relations with the Federal Government.

Mr. Shepard moved to amend by adding the resolutions reported by the minority of the committee on negro slavery. A division was called for, and the question being on the passage of the first of those resolutions, it was adopted as follows, by a vote of 27 to 20:

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States is a compact between sovereign and independent States, and all powers not therein delegated, are reserved to the States respectively—that among the attributes of sovereignty retained by the several States, is that of watching over the operations of the General Government, and protecting her citizens from unconstitutional abuse on the one hand, and securing to them, on the other, a strict fulfillment of the obligations imposed by the Constitution upon the General Government.

The vote on the above resolution was as follows, being a strict party vote, except that Messrs. Pender and Shepard voted with the majority:

Ayes—Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Cannaday, Clarke, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thompson, Watson, Wiley, Williamson and Wooten—27.

Noes—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Davidson, Ehorn, Gilmer, Grist, Houghton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Sessions, Washington and Woodfin—20.

The question was then taken on the second resolution, (the one affirming the right of secession,) and decided in the negative, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Bunting, Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Clarke, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thompson and Watson—16.

Noes—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barrow, Barringer, Berry, Bower, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Cameron, Cannaday, Collins, Davidson, Ehorn, Gilmer, Grist, Houghton, Hester, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Rogers, Sessions, Washington, Williamson, Wiley, Woodfin and Wooten—31.

The resolutions as amended by the addition of the first resolution of the minority committee, then passed their second reading *nem con.* without a count.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Rayner continued his remarks, in an argument of great force, in favor of the ground taken in the resolutions offered by himself on the slavery question, and in opposition to the doctrine of secession. He concluded about 6 o'clock with an eloquent peroration, which elicited frequent applause from the House.

SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

Wm. P. Watt, the senator elect from Rockingham in place of Mr. Courts, appeared and took his seat.

A resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Bond for the appointment of delegates to the World's Fair in London, was rejected by a vote of 35 to 13.

The slavery resolutions having been taken up, Mr. Lillington, senator from Rowan and Davie, moved an amendment to that resolution of the Minority Committee adopted the day before, (the substance of which resolution, it will be recollected, is, that the Union is only a compact or league of sovereign States,) that there is such a thing as a Government of the United States, and supported his amendment in a lucid, powerful and eloquent argument—giving the history of the manner in which the present Constitution was ratified, by the people of the sovereign States. This amendment was voted down by a strict party vote, except that Messrs. Pender and Shepard voted with the majority.

So, that, according to the vote of the majority, we have no Government of the United States! Mr. Lillington then offered the following additional amendment—being almost *verbatim* in the language of Mr. Madison:

Resolved, That the said constitution was formed, not by the Governments of the component States, as the Federal Government, for which it was substituted, was formed. Nor was it formed by a majority of the people of the United States, as a single community in the manner of a consolidated government.

It was formed by the States, that is by the people in each of the States, acting in their highest sovereign

capacity; and formed consequently by the same authority which formed the State constitutions.

Being thus derived from the same source as the constitutions of the States, it has, within each State, the same authority as the constitution of the State; and is as much a constitution in the strict sense of the term, within *its prescribed sphere*, as the constitutions of the States are, within their respective spheres; but with this obvious and essential difference, that being the result of a compact among the States in their highest sovereign capacity, and constituting the people thereof one people for certain purposes, it cannot be altered or annulled at the will of the States individually, as the constitution of a State may be at its individual will.

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Davidson, Ehorn, Gilmer, Grist, Houghton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richardson, Sessions, Washington, Wiley and Woodfin—21.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Cannaday, Collins, Clarke, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMillan, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thompson, Watson, Williamson, Wooten and Watt—27.

And, so, Mr. Madison was but a poor expounder of a Constitution, which he essentially assisted to make after all! This is an age of progress.—Register.

Prior to adjournment Mr. Gilmer offered his own resolutions as a substitute for those before the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In committee of the whole on the slavery resolutions. Mr. Erwin, of Buncombe, favored the doctrine of secession. Mr. Thornton, of Warren, was for submitting to the compromise. Mr. Wm. Hill, of New Hanover, pronounced unqualifiedly for secession. Mr. Steele, of Richmond, argued the right of secession. The debate was continued by S. J. Person from the minority of the Slavery committee, and by Messrs. Saunders and Rayner in reply.

The two Houses to-day elected D. S. Reid a Trustee of the University.

SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Gilmer withdrew his motion to substitute his own resolutions for those before the Senate, and offered them as additional resolutions, stating that he withdrew to avoid any evasion in the vote; whereupon they were voted down by pretty much a party vote.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, offered a substitute for that portion of the Resolutions, proposing a call of the Legislature, providing for a call of a Convention in any of the contingencies designated. Mr. C. enforced his substitute in an able and eloquent appeal to the Senate on the propriety of having North Carolina speak through delegates fresh from the people, and thoroughly acquainted with their wishes, on this vital question. [Mr. C.'s remarks shall appear hereafter.] The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Hoke and Shepard, who insisted, that if the People were permitted to speak in the premises, there would be a great cry of Union, and the result would be as had been in Georgia! Rather a fatal position it seems to us—being, substantially, insisting that if the People wouldn't declare for secession, they should be made to by those now claiming the power!

Mr. Caldwell's substitute shared the fate of its predecessors. Dr. Cameron next introduced an amendment, the substance of which was, that in the happening of the contingencies specified, either one of the same being a direct invasion of the Constitutional rights of the South, the Legislature should be called; but the Majority insisting upon the declaration virtually made in the Resolutions, that the occurrence of either event would make it consistent with the honor of North Carolina to remain in the Union, voted down this amendment also.

Mr. Bynum, of Rutherford, then offered an amendment, stating that there is such a thing as the Government of the United States, having a Constitution, ratified by the People in their highest sovereign capacity—insisting that as the Minority Resolution already adopted only asserted a principle, it was proper to take the sense of the Senate on his Resolution in this way made necessary. This was also butchered.

Finally, Dr. Cameron's amendment, in substance—the phraseology somewhat altered—was adopted; and the first and second Resolutions of Mr. Edwards' Resolutions adopted by an unanimous vote—the third by a large majority. Pending the vote on the fourth Resolution, the Senate adjourned.—*Raleigh Register*.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In committee of the whole on the slavery resolutions. Mr. S. P. Hill, of Caswell, addressed the Committee. He thought that the doctrine of secession might with propriety, have been left out of the debate. The Legislature was about as profitably engaged when discussing it as the philosopher when endeavoring to find out the elixir of life—it was an abstract question, of no practical importance now. Pass the resolution, declaring the right of a state to secede, and the South would be split up, and it was not right to throw an element of discord among our people. He would oppose on this ground; but he did not believe in the doctrine of secession. Mr. H. then gave his reasons then for rejecting the doctrine, stated his objections to the resolutions of the majority, that they go upon too many contingencies; and said that he was for making up a direct issue with the North on the fugitive slave law.

Mr. Dolbin asked leave to explain in reference to some authorities introduced by Mr. Hill. After explaining his position, he remarked that before he would vote that North Carolina should secede now, he would that his arm should be severed from his body. He desired North Carolina to take a high position, to save the Union. He believed there was but one desire in the House, and that was to save the honor of the State and to save the Union. When practical secession should be presented, (and he trusted it never would be) he would regard it as a question of honor or death, and he would die before he would yield his honor.

Mr. S. J. Person, of Moore, next addressed the Committee. He advocated the doctrines contained in the report and resolutions of the minority. Mr. P. said the Committee were not in favor of secession now; they only asserted it as a right that the State would exercise, if found necessary, a right reserved to the States, and recognized by the Constitution of the United States. He remarked that his object now was, simply to state his position, and give the ground work of his speech, which he intended to write out.

Mr. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, followed. He would vote for the resolutions of the majority,

with certain amendments, which he stated—was pleased to hear the gentleman from Caswell, (Mr. Hill,) say that he was for making up an issue with the North on the Fugitive Slave Bill alone. He believed that the crisis in this matter had been passed at the last session of Congress—and his sentiment and the feeling of the yeomanry of the country now was that "the Union shall be preserved." He did not believe in the doctrine of secession. He had examined the question to his satisfaction—it was not found in the Constitution nor was it deducible from it. Mr. L. replied to the remarks of several gentlemen who had preceded him, and concluded with an eloquent appeal in behalf of the Union.

Mr. Stevenson, of Craven, addressed the Committee. He would not follow the gentleman from Cumberland in discussing the doctrine of secession; it was a broad field, and had a straight path through it, and on each side were mountains of error. He was warned by the fate of the gentleman from Burke, (Mr. Avery,) not to venture upon that path. Mr. S. thought that the doctrine of secession was of no practical benefit, &c., &c.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
Mr. Ruffin, a resolution to send a message to the Senate proposing that power shall be given to the committee appointed to enquire into the pecuniary affairs of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, to send for persons and papers and to administer an oath to such persons. Adopted.

THE SLAVERY RESOLUTIONS.
Mr. Winston, of Hertie, next addressed the committee, taking ground against secession. Mr. W. stated that he intended to write out his speech, and as we are crowded for room, we omit the sketch of his remarks.

The committee then proceeded to vote, and the question was first taken on the motion of Mr. Rayner to substitute the series offered by him for the resolutions of the majority—which motion was rejected.

Mr. Rayner then moved to amend by adding his to the resolutions of the majority, and the question was taken on them separately. The first and seventh were adopted, and all the rest either withdrawn or rejected.

Mr. Eaton proposed to strike out the original resolutions, and insert a series substantially the same as those offered in the Senate by Mr. Edwards—the 3d somewhat modified; which was not agreed to.

Mr. Dargan proposed an amendment, declaring that if the present or any future Congress shall repeal the fugitive slave act, that North Carolina has the right and ought to secede from the Union; which was rejected.

Mr. Barnes moved to amend by striking out 4th resolution of the majority with the preamble; which motion prevailed.

Mr. Flemming offered two amendments, which were rejected. One of these provides, that in case the fugitive slave law is repealed, the Governor should call a Convention to determine on the mode and measure of redress. The resolutions as amended, were adopted; and on motion of Mr. R. M. Saunders, the Committee rose, reported the resolutions to the House, and recommended their passage.

SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

To-day's sitting was chiefly consumed by voting upon the slavery resolutions—the 1st, 2d, and 3d of the series having passed yesterday. Mr. Hoke seems to have made as strong an effort as he was able to get the Senate committed to the doctrine of secession, but it was happily of no avail.

The 4th resolution was passed by a vote of 39 to 6.

Mr. Hoke moved to reconsider the 3rd resolution; rejected, 18 to 31.

Mr. Hoke moved to lay the 5th resolution on the table. Carried 26 to 20.

Mr. Bond offered an additional resolution, which was rejected 20 to 23.

Mr. Hoke offered the 2d resolution of minority Committee, the "word secede" being stricken out. Mr. Joyner offered an amendment, which, together with the resolution was laid on the table.

The resolutions (as heretofore printed,) were then ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Among the multitude of new matter presented to-day, we notice a memorial from citizens of Stokes in favor of diverting the direction of the Fayetteville and Western Road through Salem, Bethania and Mt. Airy.

Mr. Steele offered a bill to increase the salary of the Governor to \$3,000 after Jan. 1st, 1852. Rejected, 13 to 32.

Free Suffrage.—The special order, being the bill to amend the Constitution, known as the Free Suffrage bill, was taken up on its third reading.

Mr. Love moved to amend by adding a clause providing for a change in the basis of representation in the Senate, so as to give a Senator to every one-fiftieth of free white population; which was rejected—ayes 35, noes 84.

Mr. Erwin moved to amend by adding a clause providing for changing the basis of representation in the Senate from taxation to the federal basis.

Mr. Flemming moved to amend the amendment by adding a provision for taking the sense of the people as to whether or not they desire a Convention.

Mr. Foster, of Davidson, hoped the gentlemen would withdraw their amendments. They had fought the bill on its 2nd reading, and were fairly whipped. The same proposition, as that offered by the gentleman from Yancy, and all the various propositions of gentlemen, had been then voted down. They should now march up and record their votes on the simple proposition.

Mr. Flemming said he would not give up, but would contend for his amendment, through all the stages of the bill here, and when defeated here he would appeal to the people.

Mr. Foster remarked that he was not disposed to give up, but it would be useless to contend here. He would as soon attempt to storm Gibraltar as to attempt to get the majority here to favor this proposition after the experience he had on the 2nd reading of the bill.

When the gentleman raised his voice in Yancy for a Convention, he too would be found battling on the same side.

Mr. Cherry desired to put himself right. On the 2nd reading of the bill he had voted for a proposition to submit the question to the people to say whether or not they desired a Convention. He did it because he believed that the people would vote against a convention. He thought the people were satisfied with the Constitution as it is. He was opposed to any amendments, &c.

The question was then taken on the amendment to the amendment, and it was rejected—ayes 27, noes 79.

The question then recurring on Mr. Erwin's

amendment, it was rejected—ayes 19, noes 79. Messrs. Hackney and Brazier addressed the House, both taking pretty much the same ground. They spoke with point and animation. They were in favor of free suffrage, but they desired more—they wanted an open Convention.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill on its 3rd reading, and the vote stood—ayes 69, noes 41. Three fifths not having voted in favor of the bill, it was rejected.

The following is the vote:

Yea—Messrs. Avery, Barco, Barnes of Edgecombe, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Cockerham, Cotton, Dargan, Davidson, Durham, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Hackney, Harrison, Hayes of Cherokee, Herring, Hill, of Caswell, Hill of New Hanover, Holland, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, Leach, of Johnston, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newman, Patterson, Pegram, Person of Moore, Person of Northampton, Pigott, Pope, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Saunders of Johnston, Saunders of Wake, Sheek, Sherill, Sherard, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Subbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Williams of Greene, Williams of Mecklenburg, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—69.

Nays—Messrs. Amis, Barnes of Northampton, Bogie, Caldwell of Rowan, Caldwell of Guilford, Campbell, Cherry, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Erwin, Eure, Fleming, Ford, Foster of Davidson, Foster of Wilkes, Hayes of Caldwell, Hill of Brunswick, Kelly, Locke, Love, Maulsby, McKoy, McCleese, Parham, Poole, Powers, Rayner, Russell, Scott, Sharpe, Shippeck, Siler, Sloan, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Waugh, Webb, and Wiggins—41.

Messrs. Saunders and Dickinson, were sick and unable to attend. Messrs. Adams, Clanton, Leach of Davidson, McMillan, Simmons, and Wiley, were absent from the House, or declined to vote. Mr. Farmer was absent from the City.

Mr. Love, (who voted against the bill to enable him to move for its reconsideration,) submitted a motion for this purpose; and a majority of the House, having voted in the affirmative, the motion prevailed.

Mr. Steele rose to a point of order—if three fifths was necessary to pass the bill, was not three fifths necessary to reconsider?

The Speaker so decided.

Mr. R. M. Saunders took an appeal from the decision of the chair.

The point of order was discussed at length, Messrs. R. M. Saunders, Winston, D. A. Barnes, Avery, Rayner, T. J. Person, Stevenson and Flemming participating.

The question, shall the decision of the Chair be sustained? was decided in the negative—ayes 50, noes 63.

The motion to reconsider prevailed.

Mr. Avery then moved that the House adjourn, and the vote being ayes 56, noes 56, the Speaker voted in the affirmative. So the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 13.

The business chiefly of a local description. The bill to establish a Bank in Greensboro' was read 2d time and laid on the table.

The bill to facilitate the payment of the subscription to the North Carolina Rail Road Company, and to insure the immediate representation of the stock in said company being taken up, on motion of Mr. Hoke was ordered to be laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A large number of bills, memor

The two Houses proceeded to elect a Trustee of the University, and W. W. Avery, Esq., was elected.

A message was received from the Senate transmitting a communication from the Governor in relation to the Western Turnpike and the Cherokee lands; also the report of the joint select committee on adjournment.

The House agreed to print the message of the Governor, and also agreed to the resolution to adjourn sine die on the 24th inst.

Mr. Jones presented a bill to punish with death persons endeavoring to excite insurrection among slaves. Read the 1st time and passed.

Mr. Jones, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported the resolution in favor of Wm. H. Winston, and recommended its passage. Passed 2d reading.

Also, the bill to prevent the peddling of spirituous liquors in the streets of Salem; and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Waugh moved to lay the bill on the table; but the motion did not prevail.

Messrs. McLean and Waugh spoke in opposition to the bill, and Messrs. J. M. Leach and D. F. Caldwell in support of it; and before Mr. Caldwell concluded, the speaker announced that the hour had arrived for taking up

The Free Suffrage Bill.—Mr. Erwin moved to postpone the special order to 12 o'clock on Monday next; which was decided in the negative—ayes 17, noes 90.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, offered an amendment providing for a change of the basis of representation in the Senate, from taxation and white population.

Mr. Leach stated that he offered the amendment in good faith as a compromise—a peace measure. It was the plan adopted in South Carolina, and was but just and fair. If adopted, he would support the bill.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and it was rejected—ayes 19, noes 87.

Mr. Erwin moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed; which motion was decided in the negative—ayes 39; noes 74.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill on its 3d reading; and the vote stood Ayes 75, noes 36; three fifths having voted in the affirmative, it passed its 3d reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The following is the vote:

Ayes—Messrs. Avery, Barco, J. Barnes, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Brazier, Bridges, Brogden, Clanton, Cockerham, Cotton, Davidson, Dickinson, Durham, Flynt, Fonville, Garden, Hackney, Harrison, G. Hayes, Herring, S. P. Hill, Wm. Hill, Holland, Jarvis, Jerkins, Johnston, Jones, Kallum, A. J. Leach, Love, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsum, Pape, Papegram, S. Person, T. Person, Pigott, Poirer, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. Sanders, R. Saunders, Sanderson, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherill, Steele, Stevenson, Stowe, Stubbs, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Vaughn, B. Williams, J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—75.

Noes—Messrs. Amis, D. Barnes, Bogle, D. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Dargan, Douthitt, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Erwin, E. H. Fleming, Ford, Foster, J. Hayes, J. Hill, Kelly, Locke, Maubly, McKoy, McCleese, Parham, Poole, Rayner, Russell, Shipcock, Siler, Simmons, Sloan, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb and Wiggins—36.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to prevent the peddling, &c., in the streets of Salem.

The debate was continued by Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, McLean, J. M. Leach, Brogden and Douthitt.

Mr. Marshall moved to amend by inserting "in quantities of two gallons and under, and under the penalty of five dollars; pending which amendment—

The House took a recess.

The Odd Fellows of the U. States.

The following table, compiled for the Portland Argus, shows the immense progress made by this Order during the past year:

Number of initiations 30,579; last year 23,540; revenue of subordinate Lodges \$1,200,396 74; last year \$6,174 60; contributing members 174,485; last year 139,212.

The above shows the steady, healthful progress of the Order. The following shows the amount of relief conferred:—Number of brothers relieved, 22,522; last year, 19,117; number of widowed families relieved, 2,347; last year, 1,638.

Amount paid for relief of brothers, \$435,007 62; last year, \$273,401 05. Amount paid to widowed families, \$432,301 01; last year, \$33,292 33. Amount paid for education of orphans, \$7,448 44; last year, \$6,732 26. Amount paid for burying the dead, \$67,595 90; last year, \$51,831 65. Whole amount of relief, \$462,254 97; last year, \$305,556 50.

There were no reports from North Carolina, Vermont, Iowa, Florida, California, Minnesota, or the Sandwich Islands, in all of which places the Order is flourishing. They would swell the number of members to at least two hundred thousand.

Branches of the Plank Road.—In a postscript to a part of our last issue we stated briefly that the Board of Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road had just resolved that their Engineer should survey two new Routes, 1st, to or near Watson's Bridge, in Moore county; 2d, to Salem. The distance to Watson's Bridge, on Deep River, (the coal region which is now exciting so much interest, and a great thoroughfare besides for Western travel) is only about 10 miles from a point on the Road at or near Col. McDougall's. The Branch to Salem is expected to leave the main road at the nearest point in Randolph; and it looks to a connection, not only with Salem, but the counties in that region and with the roads in Virginia.—Observer.

Gov. Johnston, of Pennsylvania, in his message, notices the agitation on the fugitive law, and while not approving of all its provisions, he urges obedience to it; and says that to interfere by State Legislative enactment, or otherwise, to destroy or in any way affect the right of property in slaves, as recognised by the Constitution, would be "a daring violation of the clearest obligations of the Constitution." In conclusion, he speaks in eloquent and glowing terms of the Union, and the blessings it bestows on all who live under it.

Gov. Hunt, of New York, in his message, considers that the fugitive slave law should be strictly carried out in good faith, and maintained by the people so long as it remains a law. He thinks, however, that the people should be left to examine its provisions fully, and decide upon its practical operations.

Education in South Carolina.—Governor Seabrook, in his recent message to the Legislature, says that over twenty thousand persons in South Carolina are ignorant of the alphabet. An ascertained truth, he adds, well calculated to excite general and anxious inquiry concerning the causes of so painful a moral calamity. According to the official reports of the Board of Commissioners, in 1848, it appears that there are in the State nine hundred and forty-nine free schools, nine hundred and fifteen teachers, and eight thousand and sixty-three scholars; and the appropriation for the support of schools was \$37,500, equivalent to about \$39 annually for each teacher, and \$4.39 for every pupil. South Carolina expends for the purpose of education nearly one fourth of her income derived from taxes.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1851.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The proceedings of the General Assembly given in this week pass more than ordinary interest; consequently, in order to impart a fair understanding of the same, we have compiled a copious account of proceedings from the Raleigh papers. And in this connection we would also refer the reader to the communications of our attentive friends at Raleigh, published on first page and on this page. Their commentaries are marked by good sense, zeal and patriotism.

It will be seen, that disorganizing, insidious and fearfully dangerous doctrine of Secession has been killed dead in the Senate by a vote of 31 to 16. The Political Tempter—if such a being exists in the nether world—never devised a more wily plan to seduce men from their duty to their country, and to lead them by flowery paths to a gulf which they would shudder to approach if shown its horrors and dangers beforehand. When it becomes necessary to dissolve the bands which hold our political associations together, let it be done openly and above board, by manly revolution; and let us not whip the devil round the stump—or rather permit him to whip the people round the stump, with "Secession."

In this connection, there are certain politicians who are desperately afraid for the people to have their own interests in their own hands. When the slavery resolutions were under consideration, it appears that Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, offered an amendment providing for the call of a Convention, instead of the Legislature, in case of the contingencies mentioned in the resolutions. The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Roke of Lincoln, and Shepard of Pasquotank, who insisted that if the People were permitted to speak in the premises, there would be a great cry of Union, and the result would be as it had been in Georgia. Sure enough!

—The People would not be likely to argue with such Politicians in this matter; and we are only astonished that the politicians aforesaid should be so indiscreet as to express their distrust of the people. Well—the people will know where to find them hereafter and all their kindred.

"Free Suffrage" has had many ups and downs in the House of Commons—passed on its second reading—rejected on its third reading—reconsidered and finally passed again. Do those who preferred a Convention and yet voted for Free Suffrage per se, expect to secure a Convention any the sooner by this means? Or did any body expect to quiet the agitation of Constitutional Reform by voting for Free Suffrage? For our parts, as whigs and as western men, we sincerely regret that the people should have been any flinching in the arduous presence of the Democratic party in this matter. That mere flimsy party, through its exponent the Raleigh Standard, gave the public a touch of its quality on the defeat of the bill on its third reading, before the result of the reconsideration was known. The Standard comes out most bitterly against a Convention, which, it says, would "give to the Whig West undisputed sway in the public councils!" That's the secret of Democratic hostility to a Convention! and Democrats of the West are willing to continue the sacrifice of the interests of their own section and the just and equal rights of their own people, for the sake of their party! The Standard proclaims its purpose to have Free Suffrage and nothing else, just as Gov. Reid and the party have dictated—it has "nailed the flag to the mast," and asserts in capital letters, "THAT FLAG SHALL YET WAVE IN TRIUMPH!" That is the Democratic threat; and when it shall be consummated, the West, no matter whether Whig or Democratic, may whistle for its rights and equality! What is to be the fate of Free Suffrage in the Senate is yet to be seen.

There has been introduced into the present Assembly an unprecedented multitude of small bills, for incorporating Lodges, and Divisions, and Companies of one sort or other; granting relief to certain men; establishing local roads, and so forth and so on. There ought to be some general law, to relieve the Legislature of many of these small matters.

Both Houses have agreed to adjourn on Friday the 24th inst. They ought to have adjourned about Christmas. All they now will or can do will be worth but little to the State. We speak in no disrespectful sense—but we verily believe the usefulness of this session is done.

CONGRESS.—Nothing important. The great feature of the session is to be a scramble for the public lands.

Population of Richmond, Va.—The Census shows a population of 27,482, an increase of 7,329 since 1840, and 11,423 since 1820.

New Jersey.—This State has a population of 489,391. An increase of 31 per cent, since 1840.

SPEECHES.—We have on file for publication several speeches in the Legislature; that is, those of Mr. Wiley, of Guilford, on the Common Schools; Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, on the Convention question; Mr. Erwin, of Bunce, on the same subject; and that of Mr. Leach, of Davidson, on the slavery resolutions, not yet received, but spoken of in the highest terms of praise for patriotism and eloquence. We call attention to the short speech of Mr. Woodfin, in this number of our paper, as affording a sensible view of the Convention question, suffrage and representation in North Carolina. Mr. Wiley's speech on the Common Schools is a rare production for our legislative halls, whereas much of mere politics engages attention—his speech abounds in information and argument dressed in a style that comes home to the people. The speech of Frank Caldwell—the first instalment of which we have received in the Daily Register—comes from his heart, like all his speeches, and will go right straight to the hearts of his constituents and of all the people of North Carolina who may have the good luck to see it.

These speeches—and others which we may give, time and space permitting—are all well prepared by gentlemen of talent who have devoted time to their preparation, and therefore deserve, as they will doubtless receive, the attentive consideration of the public.

SOUTHERN DEMOCRAT.—The office of the Hillsboro' Democrat has been purchased by J. W. Lancaster, Esq., and removed to the new town of Graham, Alamance county, where it is to be published under the title of the "Southern Democrat." One or two numbers, since the change has been received. It is, as its name would lead the reader to infer, a strict party paper. It has, we are pleased to see, at least one redeeming trait in its character; it advocates Internal Improvements, and particularly the Central Railroad. Its editorials are written in good style and taste; and we wish its Editor success in everything except his advocacy of "modern democracy."

THE FOLLOWING ARTICLE FROM THE OBSERVER.

The letter given is in perfect character with many that we receive; and we can testify that similar letters to our address, about other men's matters, in which we are in no way interested, usually come with the postage unpaid; and we have arrived at the conclusion that the proper way of attending to all such letters for the future, will be to commit them to the flames, without further thought.

Advantages of being an Editor.—Among the most flattering of these, is the reputation an Editor gets of knowing everything, not only that which relates to the public business of all the world, but also that which concerns each individual of which that world is composed. An experienced Editor meets with many evidences of this high appreciation of his knowledge. He generally answers the world's demands upon his abundant store of information in the best way he can, and thinks no more about it. But sometimes he is puzzled. And we confess to an instance of the sort at this present writing. We have just received the following letter, (postage unpaid):

"COLUMBIA, Randolph county, N. C., Dec. 28, 1850.

"Mr. E. J. Hale—Dear Sir: Please send to me information whether or not there has been anything advertised in any news paper to your knowledge concerning a legacy in England to which Charles Davis's heirs are legatees. And if so send to me from what authority, what sum and the terms advertised the date thereof &c—

"Yours with respect"

Now the reader may suppose that our difficulty lies in the matter of the advertisement "in any newspaper," concerning the legacy to Charles Davis's heirs. No such thing. We might take that point into consideration, if it were necessary. But following the example of the learned Judges of our Supreme Court, we say it is not necessary, for the case turns upon another point, viz: that the writer of the letter not only forgot to pay the postage, but he likewise forgot to sign his name to the letter; and there, supposing that we know all about the legacy, (and upon that point we say nothing) we cannot tell who it is that requires enlightenment on the subject. Wherefore the case must go off the docket for "defect of the record,"—the Editors pay the costs of suit.

THE TOWN OF GRAHAM.

The "Democrat" has the following remarks in reference to the county seat of the new county of Alamance:

Our Town was so called as a compliment to Ex-Gov. Graham, the present able and excellent Secretary of the Navy. Fifteen months ago the sound of that Melancholy name had not been heard within our limits. To-day we have a population numbering over two hundred souls, with the prospect of a steady increase. Quite a number of handsome buildings have already been completed and are occupied from cellar to garret. Besides private residences which for number and beauty of construction, would be highly creditable to a much older place. We have four elegant stores containing large and general assortments of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Three more are in course of erection and will be completed in time for the spring season. Our fine new Court House is rapidly approaching its completion and will be ready for the *Black God* to take her seat in at an early day. From present appearances it will be an elegant structure inferior to few, if any, in the State, and amply sustaining the reputation of those accomplished Architects and Builders, the Messrs. Denny, of Greensboro'. John Trullinger, Esq., is putting up a large and commodious Brick House, which will soon be finished and opened for the accommodation of the public. Our enterprising Townsman, Col. Steele, who builds houses, "at the shortest notice" for every body in want of them, has laid the foundation of an Academy for Young Ladies, where a school of a high order will be taught by Prof. Nelson aided by competent assistants. The building of the Graham Institute has been contracted for, by our neighbor, Col. Harden, and will be finished early next summer; when it is in contemplation to open a Classical and Mathematical school, where boys will be thoroughly prepared for any of our Colleges or Universities.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Legislature doing but little—Locofocoism—Demagogues—Division of the School Fund—Amending the Constitution—Lecture of Prof. Johnston and Hon. Mr. Mr. Williams on the Coal Fields of Deep River.

Messrs. Swain & Sherwood: The Legislature, like a large vessel far out at sea in a calm, has not been able to make much headway of late, for the want of a breeze. During our stand-still for the last week or so, every member has been muttering or grumbling over something or other of very little practical importance to the public; while matters of the very first importance are passed by with indifference if not contempt. What will the readers of the Patriot say, when I tell them that the bill and resolutions attempting to destroy the N. C. Railroad—the Slavery resolutions, with Secession included—Free Suffrage, without any equality granted—have occupied nine-tenths of the time of this Legislature. Judging from what has passed, and what is now before us, I am of the opinion that the people will have a practical demonstration of what locofocoism is, that will be likely to satisfy them that it is altogether different from the professions made to the people on the stump. Never since the sun first gilded the East have the people been more grossly deceived and misrepresented in many particulars than they have by this Legislature. I look upon some members here as moral delinquents if not traitors to the best interest of their constituents and the prosperity of the country they represent. Yet many of them seem to think that they have discharged faithfully their duty; and it may be that some of them are honest in this opinion; for it seems to me that there are some belonging to both parties that look alone to the success of whiggery and democracy, as if principles were embodied in these names.

How long shall demagogues rule our beloved Old State? How long, O how long will the people suffer themselves to be misled and misused by this hungry brood of political locusts that have so long been, and are still, devouring everything that is valuable and beautiful in the land! My soul longs for the breaking of day—for the rising of the sun of prosperity—and for the speedy and everlasting destruction of this loathsome race of political bipeds, that have been clinging to North Carolina with about as much profit as the most loathsome vermin afford to the hide of the animal upon which they crawl out their miserable existence!

The division of the School Fund came up yesterday evening, and was debated at great length without a vote being taken. But when this is done, the result will be as heretofore, against the west and the poor children of the State. This enormous and disgraceful outrage upon our rights can be traced to the workings of our Constitution; and so long as it remains as it is, or while it may be amended by the Legislature, we need expect no relief.

Will the people then sanction any such mode of amending the Constitution of the State as will make the Constitution the mere foot-ball of party? Is it not evident, if the Legislature will not divide the School Fund in the way desired, that they are determined to amend it only for the benefit of one section of the State? I do hope that the Editors of the West will forthwith raise the banner of Reform, with the determination to keep it flying until we obtain an unlimited Convention. If the people of the State were present to see and hear for themselves—they of the West at least, would come to this conclusion without regard to party.

On Monday night last we were favored with a lecture on coal mines, &c., by Professor Johnston, of the Smithsonian Institution, of Washington, which was highly interesting. Prof. J. had just returned from a visit to the Chatham coal fields, which he represents to be equal to any he ever saw; and he is said to be eminently qualified to judge of their value. The Hon. Mr. Williams, of Massachusetts, delivered a lecture on the results likely to flow from these mines to the people of this State. Of course I can give you but a faint idea of what he said in a lecture of more than an hour in length;—but suffice it to say, he passed a compliment on North Carolina—was surprised to see the fertility of her soil—was delighted with her climate—and declared that he was ravished with delight when he looked at the water power on Deep River; he said that was far superior to the Merrimack for manufacturing purposes as one river well could be over another. To be sure this was all gratifying to our pride; but when he came to speak of the coal mines, in which he said he was but partially interested, he seemed to be mad or insane, though an old sedate looking gentleman of the very finest appearance imaginable.

In commencing his remarks on this subject, he said he did it not to benefit himself, but for the benefit of North Carolina. He said he and his company had enough to make themselves and all their posterity rich for the next 500 years, though they owned but one square mile out of forty. He continued by saying he was so delighted with the prospect of navigation on Deep River to the ore and coal beds in Chatham and Moore, that he considered himself no longer a citizen of Massachusetts, but from this out a North Carolinian; and that many more would follow him and his company. And, wild as some might think him, he said that in less than ten years there would be 80,000 increase in the population of the counties adjoining the coal pits and those bordering along the River. Factories were bound to spring up in a short time of the most magnificent order; Northern capitalists, when they found what North Carolina would come to, would come here by thousands with millions in their pockets. From the calm and confident manner in which our new citizen spoke, I am inclined to the opinion that these coal fields are superior to any in the United States, and have more advantages for getting coal to profitable markets than any now known in the Union. I should like if I had room to say more on this subject, and tell you how many thousand sail of vessels he predicted would annually visit the port of Wilmington in a few years for coal, bringing with them from Maine and Massachusetts plaster, lime, &c., for ballast. But I will conclude by saying that if only one-tenth of what he predicted comes to pass we will soon be a great people.

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Enormous Taxes.</

'TIS HARD TO DIE.

A for young girl in sadness lay
Upon a downy couch,
Round which the sunbeams' brightest rays
Dwelt with a tingling touch.

"'Tis hard to die," she murmur'd soft;
"I love the shadowy glade;
I love the fields, the woods, where oft
In childhood I have strayed.

"My cherished flowers, so sweet, so bright,
E'er now for them I sigh;
Their opening buds gave me delight;
O! it is hard to die.

"O! it is hard to die! my mother dear,
O! give me one fond kiss;
Fain would my spirit linger here,
To be with thee in bliss."

The mother bent her sorrowing form,
And strove the tear to hide;
Her anxious heart beat quick and warm,
For well she loved that child.

"Farewell, kind sister, once again
Fold me in thy embrace;
Come nearer, come! 'tis in vain,
I cannot see thy face.

"O! pray for me," she wildly cried,
"Resign'd that I may go;
To everlasting hills of peace,
Where healing waters flow."

She closed her eyes in silent prayer,
Hush'd was the last soft sigh;
Her Saviour's open arms were there,
She found it sweet to die!

"Tell," a correspondent of the Boston Post,
write the following, which contains a wicked
word, and should not therefore be read by any-
body:

County court was sitting a while ago, in—
on the banks of the Connecticut. It was not far
from this time of year—cold weather, anyhow—
and a knot of lawyers had collected around the
old Franklin, in the bar-room. The fire blazed,
and mugs of flip were passing away without a
groan, when in came a rough, gaunt looking
"babe of the woods," knapsack on shoulder and
staff in hand. He looked cold, and half perma-
nently the circle that hemmed in the fire, as
with a wall of brass, looking for a chance to
warm his shins. Nobody moved, however; and,
unable to sit down for lack of a chair, he did the
next best thing—leaned against the wall, "with
tears in his eyes and his eyes doubled up,"—and
listened to the discussion on the proper way of
serving a referee on a warrant deed, as if he
was the judge to decide the matter. Soon he at-
tracted the attention of the company, and a young
sprig spoke to him. "You look like a travel-
er." "Wall, I 'spose I am—I come from Wiscon-
sin about 'any rate." "From Wisconsin?"
"That is a distance to go on one pair of legs. I
say, did you ever pass through h'll on your trav-
els?" "Yias sir," he answered—"kind of
wicked look stealing over his ugly phizmahog-
ny—I been through the outskirts." "I thought
likely. Well, what are the manners and customs
there? some of us would like to know." "Oh,"
says the pilgrim deliberately—half shutting his
eyes, and drawing round the corner of his mouth
till two rows of yellow stubs with a mass of mas-
ticated pig-tail appeared through the slit in his
cheek—"you'll find them much the same as in
this region: the lawyers sit nighest the fire."

Is your name Brown?—Capt W. tells an
amusing occurrence witnessed by him last week
on board the Ocean, on her passage down. An
oldish and somewhat purling gentleman, pacing
up and down the upper saloon, stopped in front
of a large full-length mirror, and after gazing at
the figure presented, for a moment or two, inquired
in a very deliberate tone, "Is your name
Brown?" No answer. Question repeated loud-
er, "Is your name Brown?" Still no answer.
Question again repeated, louder still, "Is your
name Brown?" No answer. "Well," said the
questioner, "you are either no gentleman or
very deaf!" The saloon was in a roar.—*Dr-
troll Ad.*

Going through the Mill.—A stammering
blacksmith, attending as witness at a court, in a
money dispute between two of his men, was
asked by the judge why he did not advise them
to arrange the matter. His answer was—"I
to-oid the fo-o-ls to se-e-tle; for I said the
clerk would take their co-ns, the lawyers their
sh-i-ns, and if they got into your honor's clutches,
you'd ski-in 'em."

FOR RENT.

THE subscriber wishes to rent his Store House
situated in Rockingham Co. N. C. two & half
miles east of Ayresville and seven miles north of
Madison. To said house is attached a good cellar
and lumber house, all of which have recently been
built, and is believed to be one of the best stands
in the county.

Board can be obtained of the Subscriber.

For further information address me at Ayresville
Post Office N. C.

JOSEPH NORMAN.

January 2nd, 1851. 36-6w.

CABINET FURNITURE.

THURSTON keeps on exhibition at his Fur-
niture Room, on West street, Greensboro', the
most splendid assortment of Cabinet Furniture
ever offered for sale in this section of country, em-
bracing Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards,
Sofas with spring seats, fine Rocking Chairs, Sec-
retaries, Book-Cases, Washstands, Dressing and
Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., to-
gether 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
with great care, an addition to their former
stock, offer for sale all numbers from 1 to 11, at the
genuine Anchor brand.

200 kegs best of NAILS, just received and for
sale low.

October 18, 1850. W. J. McCONNEL.

EDGEWORTH SEMINARY.

THE Proprietor of this Institution has the pleas-
ure to announce to its patrons, that the exercises
will commence on the 1st Monday of February,
1851, under the care and supervision of Professor
RICHARD STIRLING and Lady.

RICHARD STIRLING,
Professor of Chemistry, Natural Philosophy and An-
cient Languages.

Rev. JOHN A. GREY,
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 sup-
plied 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 be-
gins without additional charge.

J. M. MOREHEAD, Proprietor.

Prof. Stirling begs leave to refer to—
Rev. Samuel L. Graham, D.D., Union Theolog-
ical Seminary, N. Y.
" F. L. Sampson, D.D., " " " "
" B. H. Rice, D.D., Prince Edward, Va.
" Wm. S. Plummer, Baltimore.
" James Camahan, 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.

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
Alvis Allen
James Alexander

B. 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 Dillion

E. Nicholas Edwards
William J. Elliott
Miss Mary C. Edwards
F. Pleasant Forbis
Miss Jane Flack
F. Fentress

G. Miss Mary E. Greter
Abel Gardner
Mr. M. G. G.
Mr. Gillespie
Miss Susan Gilmer
James M. Gurly 2
S. D. Green

H. Mat. Gilmer
Wilson Gardner
Mrs. Caroline M. Gafford
Thos. L. B. Gregory

I. Jemima Hubbard
Clemons G. Hayworth
James H. Holton
Sarah Heath
Elizabeth Hendricks
John Heath
Col. Samuel Hanner
Wesley Hoskins
John Hunt
Wesley I. Harn

J. Army Halloway
Mrs. Susan Hanner
Mrs. Sarah Harris
James M. Hains
Miss Margaret Harris
Mrs. Henrietta Harris
Irwin Heath
Samuel Harvey 2

K. Mrs. Sarah James
James Jenkins
John Jordan
Sidney Jones
Miss Judson
Elisha Jones
Dr. John L. Johnson
Dr. J. R. Jordan 2
Thomas James

L. Mrs. Ruth Kirkman

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

WM. GOTT, P. M.

FRESH ARRIVAL.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and
DYESTUFFS,
COD-LIVER OIL, WARRANTED PURE.

Brown's Cantharidine Plaster, a new and
elegant blistering tissue;
PURIFIED CHINOIDINE,
a valuable substitute for quinine in intermittent fever.

Varatrin,
Morphine Act.,
Phosp. Ammonia,
A full assortment of Trusses, with ivory, wood,
and stuffed pads, single and double.

For sale by D. P. WEIR,

At the Greensboro' Drug Store.

June 12, 1850. W. J. McCONNEL.

What Boy or Man would go bare-headed,

when they can get a good cloth cap for 25
cents, or a wool hat for 50 cents? Where can these
goods be found? At McConnel's store, where all
kinds of goods are sold equally as low.

W. J. McCONNEL.

June 12, 1850.

PLANOS, PIANOS.

Any person in want of a
good Instrument would save from 10 to 20 per
cent. by calling on me, as I am prepared to fill or-
ders from one of the manufacturers in New York
city. Several of the instruments can be seen in
this place.

W. J. McCONNEL.

June 12, 1850.

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W. J. McCONNEL.

June 12, 1850.

Asheborough English, Christian and Mathematical Academy.

THE spring session commences on the first Mon-
day in January; the fall session on the first Mon-
day in July. Tuition per session of five months—
English Branches, \$10 00
Languages, 15 00
Contingent fund, per session, 5 00

Asheborough is a most healthy place—highly
markedly free from temptations, vice and immorali-
ty, and has many other advantages as a 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 mornings, and Sabbath
school in the afternoon.

J. H. BROOKS,
Dec. 14, 1850. 35-1y Principal.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Committees for 1851.

No. 1 Abner Apple, Joseph Hooper, Lewis Apple.

2 Bingham Apple, Harper Summers, William
Cummins.

3 Gideon Devault, Caleb Boon, John Wagonee,
4 Calvin J. McLean, Hillary Huffman, John
Phillips.

5 Henry Isaacson, Peter Smith, Daniel Bowman.
6 Calvin Johnson, Henry Kline, Wm. Smith.
7 N. M. Cline, Wm. Green, Milton Weatherly.
8 Robert Wharton, John Grant, John C. Rankin.
9 Emory Wooters, John McLean, Wm. Wilson.
10 James Paisley, David Whit, Robert Wiley.
11 Samuel Hunter, Hugh Shaw, David C. Stuart.
12 Powell Coble, Daniel Coble, Erwin Hanner.
13 Josiah T. Wright, John T. Dodson, Isaac Moore.
14 Wm. McClintock, J. M. Cunningham, Jas. Gil-
christ.

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 Leon-
ard.

24 Joshua Reynolds, Josiah Reynolds, Jos. New-
man.

25 Isaac Oaks, Nathan Barham, James Calhoun.
26 Caleb Rayle, James McQuinn, John Kellum.
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, Benj. Aydelotte.
31 Daniel Pegram, Jesse McMichael, John B.
Dwiggins.

32 Jesse Benbow, Thomas Thompson, Ansel L.
Moore.

33 Allen Wood, James Edwards, Thos. Starbuck.
34 John Hill, Jonathan Hayer, Thos. Thornton.
35 Peter Davis, John R. Guyer, Wm. J. Homey.
36 Eliab Jackson, Jonathan Welch, Wm. G. John-
son.

37 Joseph Hoskins, Jesse Case, Rufus H. Massey.
38 Lyndon Swain, James Sloan, Jed Lindsay.
39 M. Jordan, Thomas Scott, Samuel Denny.
40 Wm. McMurtry, Isaac Durman, Andrew Cain.
41 James Gilmer, John Forbes, H. C. Dick.
42 M. D. Young, Moses McGraw, J. B. Stafford.
43 Jacob Clapp, John Foust, James S. Watson.
44 Emsley Donnell, Thos. Rankin, Daniel School-
field.

45 John Perdue, Alex. Hanner, John B. Honston.
46 J. M. Jacy, Levin Kirkman, Shannon Wiley.
47 Albert Rankin, Samuel Rankin, Levi Foust.
48 D. M. Osborne, John Russell, Alfred Edwards.
49 J. G. Clapp, Charles Forshee, Joshua Clapp.
50 Amos Stuart, Winslow Davis, John Harris.
51 T. G. Wharton, Daniel Smith, William Coble.
52 Thos. Macy, Graham Gardner, Anthony Beard.
53 Jesse Shelly, Caleb Hales, Jesse Gray.
54 Nathan Wheeler, Jas. Hayworth, Isaac Kersey.
55 Edw. Kirkman, John Miller, Joshua Causey.
56 Reuben Trotter, Jonathan Armfield, A. D. Short.
57 John Northam, Geo. Kirkman, L. R. Kirkman.
58 Patk. White, Wm. Hedgecock, Elkanah Swaim.
59 Geo. Coble, Alfred Jones, John McClintock.
60 Wm. Gray, John Coble, Robert Thomas.
61 Dempsey McKinney, Thomas Warren, George
Pegram.

62 B. F. Wiley, Ezra Kersey, John Hodoso.
63 Green Lamb, A. C. Murrow, Jabez Hodson.
64 Elihu E. Mendelhall, Jos. Charles, Jon Bundy.
65 J. E. Thom, James Miner, Anderson Wiley.
66 John C. Lamb, Henry Wright, Anderson Lamb.
67 Absalom Field, Wm. Hockett, Jesse Alexander.
68 Jacob Amick, John Gofrey, Valentine Wilson.

The first day of every Committee is to number
their children, and return them by the first of Feb-
ruary.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, C. B. S.

January 2, 1851. 37-4

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:

ROOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CALI-
coes, Black Silks, Muslin de Indes, 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-
Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Mus-
tard, Sperm and Tallow Candles, with
many other articles in that line; Scotch and salt
Herring, and Family mackerel. A variety of Croc-
kery and Glass Ware, and a variety of
CONFECTIONARY—Lobion Grapes, Raisins in
quarter, half and whole boxes, Dates, Prunes,
currants, citron, figs, almonds, filberts, English walnuts,
Brazil nuts; a variety of Candies. The above con-
fectionaries are of the best quality, and will be sold
at very low prices. 10,000 Spanish cigars, of va-
rious qualities, some of superior quality; Scotch
snuff.

All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.

WANTED:

30,000 Rabbit Skins, 1,000 Gray Fox 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 lots 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. 1850. 33-1y

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD

That JAMES KIRKMAN & CO., of
Greensboro', stand uninvolved in
any Boot Making, as to
the Boots they have made 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 Bunkies.

Work done here cannot be surpassed anywhere,
for workmanship and good materials, having re-
ceived a fresh supply of French calf skins and best
trimmings and best oak tanned sole leather, and the
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.

W. J. McCONNEL.

June 12, 1850.

Now is the time to buy Bargains!

GOODS

THE largest and most complete assortment of
goods now offered for sale that has ever been exhibited
in Western Carolina, suited to the Fall and Winter
Season, consisting of Cloths, Casimeres, Vestings,
Cashmeres, French Morinos, Delaines, Alpachas, Silks,
Sashmeres and Cape Shawls, Visettes 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. McCONNEL.

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 nearly printed, and will
contain "varieties in the sphere of life." It is to contain origi-
nal 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
solicitously avoid everything which savors of Sec-
tarianism 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 com-
position.

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 un-
dertaking which will present the spirit of Randolph
Macon in a tangible form, and advance its reputa-
tion abroad.

We call upon the Alumni of this Institution to en-
courage the publication of a periodical that will be
one from the "haunts of the muses," where once
they dwell, and around which cluster the most pleas-
ant 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 prepar-
ing for usefulness.

We call upon the Southern public generally to en-
courage 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 enterprise, and encouraged by the
patronage of a liberal public we shall meet the ap-
probation of its readers.

TERMS.

The Magazine will be published about the mid-
dle of each month, January and July excepted; and
contain 24 pages octavo at \$1.50 per annum in ad-
vance.

Communications addressed to the agents will se-
cure prompt attention.

EDITORS.

From the F. L. Society: Wm. H. Christian,
HENRY F. DRAKE,
HENRY W. WINGFIELD.

From the W. L. Society: JOHN H. GUY,
JOHN S. LONG,
WM. M. ROBERTS.

AGENTS.

Rufus R. Pegues, R. M. Mallory, Jas. O'Hanlon, and
Jacob Palmer.

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 1793,
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 un-
der the act, it is important to their interests that they
should do so either in person or by proxy—other-
wise 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 Ter-
ritories to locate their lands in person, the under-
signed 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 desir-
ing the same.

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

Dec. 11, 1850. 34-2m.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON
County. In Equity. Fall Term, 1850.

John Loftin & others

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 Greensboro' 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 Lex-
ington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in
March, 1851, and plead, answer or demur to the
plaintiff's 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 55 H. Mc. DUSENBURY, c. m. e.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Rockingham
County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
November Term, 1850.

Mary Wray

vs.

Grant A. Wray, William Wray and others.