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From Arthur's Home Gazette.  
THE PINES.

BY C. W. B.

Ye grim funeral Pines  
On the dusky mountain's height—  
What mysterious gloom enshrouns  
Your dark arcana from our sight!  
Ever towering thus and lowering o'er the land—  
Ever, with a rushing moan,  
As a troubled spirit's groan,  
Comes your strange and hollow tone,  
Deep and grand!  
Ye anchorites austere,  
Do ye mournful vigils keep  
O'er sepulchral caverns, where  
The warriors of ages sleep!  
Deep and hoarse, as a voice from the grave,  
Solemnly, unweary'd,  
Repeating Aves for the Dead—  
Chanting requiems wild and dread,  
Souls to save!  
Sigh ye ever, evermore,  
For the wild and ancient time,  
When the dusky chiefs of yore  
Were in their golden prime!  
When the light, fierce and bright, of their fires,  
Gleamed your solemn shades among,  
And the council-circle rung  
With the battle-cry that sprung  
From their sires?  
Mourn ye for the pristine days,  
When beneath your sombre boughs  
Lovers sang their simple lays,  
And breathed their artless vows!  
For the powers and the hours that have fled—  
When the hunter, proud to cope  
With the agile antelope,  
Over glade and dale and slope  
Fleeted sped!  
Storm-spirits make their home  
Deep within your woven night,  
And their wraithful voices come  
With a sound of fierce delight  
On the ear, as they bear tidings dire,  
That the furious Tempest King  
Anon his arrowy sleet will fling,  
And spread abroad his murky wing  
Veined with fire!  
In awful majesty,  
Through many generations long  
Ye, with intonation free,  
Have sounded your sonorous song—  
And when the pall and the knell shall have borne  
The sweet voices of our home  
To the silence of the tomb,  
Your deep anthem still shall boom  
Sadly on!

Nothing in the language is more gracefully  
beautiful than the well-remembered verses below.  
They have been extensively attributed to Sheri-  
dan, who is said to have sent them to a lady af-  
ter he had prolonged a visit to her to a late hour.  
A writer in the Boston Atlas says they were writ-  
ten and sent, under these circumstances, by the  
Hon. Mr. Spencer, a descendant of the great  
Duke of Marlborough.  
Too late I staid, forgive the crime  
Unheeded flew the hours—  
For noiseless fall is the foot of time  
That only treads on flowers!  
What eye with clear account remarks  
The ebbing of the glass,  
When all its sands are diamond sparks,  
That dazzle as they pass?  
Or who to sober measurement,  
Time's happy swiftness brings,  
When birds of Paradise have lent  
Their plumage to his wings?

The publishers of the New York Sun, Messrs.  
Beach, have recently put in operation a printing  
machine of extraordinary capacity and perform-  
ance. It has eight printing cylinders, and prints  
about eighteen thousand sheets per hour—the  
machine itself disposing of the printed sheets.  
It is the latest improvement of Col. Hoe, of  
New York and is a wonderful achievement of  
inventive genius.

A London correspondent of the New York  
Journal of Commerce states that ten shillings  
sterling are now demanded as an entrance fee to  
the Palace of Glass in Hyde Park, in which the  
Great London Industrial Exhibition is to be held.  
When fully finished a guinea is to be the price of  
admission, which is to be reduced as the exhibi-  
tion season advances.

Papal Bulls.—A Pontifical ordinance is called  
a bull, from the Latin word *bullicus* which  
means a seal. The name of the seal passing in  
time to the document, they were called *bullae* or  
*bulls*. The French word *bulletin* is derived  
from the same source.

## THE POT OF MIGNONETTE.

"Here's your fine mignonette! Sixpence a  
pot!—only sixpence a pot!" cried Dicky Wood,  
the lame flower-boy, as he hobbled painfully up  
Brick Court, in the hope of getting a customer.  
Brick Court one would hardly conjecture to be  
an eligible spot for the vending of such wares,  
seeing that it was narrow, dark, dirty, and but  
rarely visited by airs from heaven. How could  
Dicky Wood think of getting a customer for his  
mignonette there? But Dicky Wood had a faith  
in "unclean things;" and the unseen thing in  
which he trusted at that particular moment was a  
customer. "Here's your fine mignonette!" he  
cried, in a childish, and not unamused voice, as  
he proceeded slowly up the court.

It was eleven o'clock on a June day, and  
Brick Court was, in a manner, devoid of life. It  
was inhabited solely by working people, and they  
had nearly all gone away, long ago, to work.—  
The sunbeams—few enough of them, I am sorry  
to say—had crept down from the chimney tops  
and were gliding one or two of the upper win-  
dows, on one side of a narrow alley, doing their  
best to make the poverty of the place look a lit-  
tle less poor than ordinary. It was towards one  
of these temporarily bright windows that Dicky  
looked up, as he said invitingly, "Only sixpence  
a pot, to-day, ma'am." It was clear there was a  
possible customer hidden up there, behind the  
window-blind—the only blind in the court, by the  
way. Dicky Wood paused, with his eye fixed  
on that spot. After a minute, the blind was raised  
slowly; then the window—and a pale, thin  
hand, beckoned to the child, and a pale, thin  
face looked wistfully out, up to the strip of beau-  
tiful azure which was all of heaven's o'erarching  
canopy visible even from the highest rooms in  
Brick Court. It was a female face, which might  
once have been beautiful.

The boy understood the beckoning hand; and,  
advancing to the door of the house, which stood  
open, he entered it with his basket of plants. It  
was a heavy load for such a child. He set it  
down eagerly at the foot of the stairs, drew a  
long breath, and wiped his flushed face with the  
sleeve of his jacket.

He took out from his basket the best pot of  
mignonette and was about to proceed up the  
stairs with it, when his eye was attracted by the  
bright-colored blossoms of some geraniums.—  
His basket of flowers was in strange contrast  
with the gloomy, dirty staircase; and Dicky  
Wood thought within himself much as follows:  
"How pretty and fresh they look! She can't  
get out to see these. It's worth two-pence to look  
at them, in a place like this." Then he looked  
up the staircase, and again down at the plants.  
"It's a goodish pull for one's legs alone, up to  
the garret; and this basket's no joke to carry,  
but I think I'll try it. She's so fond of flowers!  
Come! now for it!" and, putting back the pot of  
mignonette he had selected, into the basket again,  
he lifted it up manfully, and began to toil slowly,  
with his burden, up the dark staircase. As he  
had to ascend to the garret, and the house was  
two stories high, I shall have time to say a few  
words about Dicky and his customer expectant  
before he gets to the top.

Dicky Wood was an orphan, without brother  
or sister; and lived with his grandmother at  
Fulham. Old Mrs. Wood was very poor; but she  
never had been, and, please God, never would  
be, on the parish—that was her pride and  
boast. For many years she had excellent health,  
and managed to support herself and her lame  
grandchild, by taking in washing, going out ear-  
ning, or doing any of that miscellaneous work  
which goes by the name of "odd jobs," in vari-  
ous neighboring households, where she was well  
known, and so much relied on for her honesty  
that they would have trusted her with untold  
gold—if it had ever been their lot to possess that  
indefinite amount of wealth. When Dicky was  
in his twelfth year, his grandmother's health be-  
gan to give way; she could no longer earn en-  
ough to support them; and, with the fear of  
parish assistance before her eyes, she at length  
consented to the lame child's earnest entreaty,  
that he should try to do something to help her.  
Dicky was a clever boy, in his way, though he  
could not run fast; or, indeed, run at all. He  
had an enterprising, active spirit, and was so  
good-natured and obliging, that he had a host of  
friends. One nursery-man, to whom the boy ap-  
plied for advice and work, gave him both; and  
another, with whom his father had worked for  
many years, offered to give the child a few pots  
of common flowers to hawk about; whenever he  
was not employed elsewhere; and, moreover,  
promised to send him to London with them, in  
one of his carts, as he would be unable to walk  
so far, and could not find so good a market near  
home. By working frequently all day long, in the  
open air, the boy became much stronger, and  
was well worth his small wages.

After a time, Dicky became more and more  
impressed with an idea of the dignity of work,  
and of the pleasures of an industrious life. He  
could not bear to be idle for an hour. This feel-  
ing of satisfaction in the work itself was con-  
nected with the highest ambition of his mind—viz.,  
to be able to earn so much money that he might  
support his grandmother in comfort during her  
last years. It was this ambition which fired his

youthful soul, and prompted him to turn every  
moment of his time, every little piece of knowl-  
edge he possessed, to account. In short, Dicky  
was an industrious, affectionate, grateful, intel-  
ligent boy, of whom his grandmother was justly  
proud, and whom most persons liked to help,  
because he was eager to help himself and others.  
In the winter time he and his grandmother had  
a hard struggle to live. There was no work to  
be had in the nursery grounds, and no pots of  
flowers to sell; however, one of his masters em-  
ployed him during the whole winter in sorting,  
packing, and labelling seeds; so that at the end  
of that season Dicky was a tolerable seedsman,  
and would be worth double wages next year, his  
master said, if by that time he had learned to  
write the names of the seeds in a clear, firm hand.  
Dicky Wood's heart was set upon learning to  
write well from that moment. He knew how to  
write a little, and as he could not afford to pay  
any money for being taught, he set to work every  
night with a slate and pencil to improve him-  
self, by copying old flower and seed labels. Ear-  
ly in the spring, before any flowers were in sea-  
son, he used to take waterrecesses and chick-weed  
into London to sell—getting a lift in the early  
morning, by some friendly cart, on its way to  
Covent Garden.

Now, it happened that a young widow with a  
sickly little girl lived in Brick Court. The lit-  
tle girl had a linnnet—a dear, favorite bird, whose  
song cheered her when she was in pain. Mrs.  
Brown, poor as she was, always managed to feed  
Mary's linnnet well; and when she heard Dicky  
Wood's voice one morning in the court, crying  
"Chickweed and groundsel," she opened the  
window, and made a sign to him that she would  
buy some, if he would wait till she got down  
stairs. Dicky waited, of course; but his cus-  
tomer kept him so long before she made her ap-  
pearance below, that he began to think her cus-  
tom was not worth much; but when he saw her  
come down the last few stairs to meet him, his  
impatience vanished, and he hobbled forwards  
towards her, eagerly, saying, "Don't come any  
further, ma'am!" Poor Mrs. Brown was lame;  
much lame than he was! She was obliged to  
walk with a crutch. He gave her the best half-  
penny worth of chickweed in his basket, and pro-  
mised to bring her some more the next time he  
came that way. He not only brought it, but he  
carried it up stairs to her door for her, because,  
as he told his grandmother, "my legs are the  
youngest, and I think it hurts her to walk, much  
more than it does me." Mrs. Brown was a  
sempstress, and sat still all day, sewing, by the  
side of her sick little girl. They never had any  
visitors but the parish doctor and Dicky Wood,  
who each came regularly twice a week; the one  
to feel the little girl's pulse, and leave some medi-  
cine, and sometimes a little money for her use—  
the other to bring the linnnet his allowance of fresh  
groundsel. After one or two visits, Dicky got to  
feel quite friendly with Mrs. Brown and Mary,  
and would frequently stop a few minutes to talk  
with them. Once or twice he brought the poor  
little girl some spring flowers, cresses and prim-  
roses, which had been given him, and it pleased  
the good-natured boy to see how the large,  
hollow eyes of the little girl brightened as she  
looked at them.

"Mother!" said Mary, one day, when the  
linnet was singing cheerily, and she had looked  
for a long time at a bunch of primroses which  
Dicky had brought her—"Mother, I think I  
should get well if I could only be where the flow-  
ers grow and the birds sing."  
Poor, pale Mrs. Brown looked at the child sad-  
ly; but she was too good a mother to say any-  
thing saddening.  
"Ah! well, my darling! we can't tell what  
may happen. God is very good, you know. I  
hope we shall get into the country one of these  
fine days. Shall I tell you about the pleasant  
country place I used to live in when I was a lit-  
tle girl?" And the fond mother described Spring-  
field, the village in which she was born; and  
the little girl listened, and looked at her prim-  
rose, till she quite forgot that she was in a gar-  
ret in Brick Court, Westminster.

The next time that Dicky came, when he had  
put the groundsel in the cage, little Mary asked  
him to come and tell her what sort of a place  
he lived in; and Dicky sat down beside her bed,  
and told her about the large nursery-grounds,  
with their green-houses and hot-houses—and  
the beautiful villas, with large gardens, and the  
neat cottages with small oons, which are to be  
seen in Fulham and its neighborhood.

"Oh! it is a most beautiful place, and I only  
wish you could come and live in it. Why,  
bless you! you can't think what lots of flowers  
my master has in his houses. If you stare so  
at these"—pointing to a few jonquils he had  
brought for her—"your eyes would come quite  
out of your head, I'm thinking, if you could  
catch a glimpse of our camellias, and azaleas,  
and geraniums."  
"What hard words!" said little Mary. "But  
I will try and remember them. Give me my  
book, mother, and a pencil; and, if you will tell  
me how to spell them, I will write down the  
names."

Mrs. Brown knew how to spell those hard  
words as well as Dicky; and when Mary had  
written them, he saw that she wrote much quick-  
er and better than he did. He asked her how

she had learned to write so well, and she told  
him that she used to go to school before she fell  
ill. Dicky thought he would give a great deal,  
if he had it to give, to be able to write as well as  
poor little Mary Brown; and he felt that his lik-  
ing for her and her mother was much increased  
since he found they were so well educated.  
As the season advanced, Dicky Wood became  
more constantly employed at Fulham, and did  
not come often to London; and when he did,  
it was to sell plants at a sixpence and a shilling  
each. He was sorely tempted to give one of  
these to little Mary every time he came, for he  
was a generous-hearted little fellow; but he re-  
frained from doing so, because he knew that he  
could sell them, and that it was his duty to be  
just before he was generous. His grandmother  
was failing fast, and every penny he could scrape  
together was required to get necessities and com-  
forts for her. No! much as he desired to do so,  
he could not give away even a single pot of  
mignonette, because he could sell it for six-  
pence. Poor Dicky! Good, honest, virtuous  
Dicky! Honour to your sound principles, and  
steady practice!—you withstood temptation, and  
indulged not in the luxury of giving. To a  
mind like yours, there are few luxuries more  
tempting; for to such it is pleasanter to give than  
to receive. The last time Dicky had been in  
Brick Court, his mignonette was eightpence and  
ninepence the pot, and Mrs. Brown could not af-  
ford to let Mary have one, at that price, but had  
said that she should wait till it was sixpence. It  
was sixpence a pot now, and, therefore, Dicky  
felt himself justified in expecting a customer in  
Brick Court to-day; and, as we have seen, his  
expectation was on the point of being realized.  
As he could not conscientiously give away six-  
pence from his sick grandmother, he was the  
more anxious to give Mary and her mother the  
treat of looking at the flowers in his basket—  
for, to them, he knew it would be a treat. So  
the boy determined to carry his heavy load up  
to the attic. At last he reached the top, and  
saw Mrs. Brown standing at the open door of  
her room. She wondered why the boy was so  
long in coming up; and was surprised to see  
the load he carried. He sat it down on the  
landing-place, and paused to take breath, while  
his intelligent face, flushed and moist with per-  
spiration, looked at her, smilingly.

"Why did you bring that up, my dear boy?  
It's too much for you to carry," said gentle Mrs.  
Brown.  
"Not a bit of it!" said Dicky, wiping his hot  
face. "It does me good, I'm strong enough  
in the arms, you know, if I'm weak in the legs.  
I brought it up because I thought you and Mary  
would like to see those beautiful blossoms; and  
I knew you couldn't come down to see them.  
If you'll give me a drink of water I shall be  
all right. How's Mary this morning?—I've got  
a bit of groundsel for the bird."

"Is that Dicky Wood, mother?" cried the  
little girl, in a feeble voice. "Bring him in."  
"Yes my darling, we are coming," said the  
mother; and she whispered to Dicky, "She is  
much weaker than when you saw her; but don't  
seem to notice that, my dear. She has been  
longing for this mignonette; and, I'm sure, she'll  
be much obliged to you for bringing those beau-  
tiful flowers for her to look at. Poor darling,  
she is fond of flowers! Come in, and I will give  
you some water to drink, and some to wash your  
face with. Here, let me help you with the basket,  
now." And they entered the room together.  
The door was left open, because the weather was  
very warm, and the doctor had ordered that the  
child should be kept as cool as possible.

When they had disappeared within the room,  
somebody else appeared on the landing-place,  
at the top of the stairs. It was a little old man  
with gray hair, who was very shabbily dressed,  
but who, nevertheless, did not look as if he were  
poor. The shabbiness of his coat was a fancy  
of the wearer, not a necessity, because on his  
little finger he wore a ring with a great diamond,  
and his shirt front was of very fine cambric and  
beautifully white. He was an eccentric old man,  
and passed many hours every day in wandering  
about London in search of adventures. He had  
seen Dicky Wood turn into Brick Court with his  
heavy basket. The pale, intelligent face of the  
boy, which he had often seen before, had taken  
his fancy, and he followed him unperceived.  
When he saw Mrs. Brown give the signal from  
her window, the little old man felt a double  
desire to follow the boy. He watched him during  
the short debate with himself as to whether he  
should or should not carry his load to the attic;  
and when he saw him, lame as he was, begin to  
ascend the dark stair-case with it, the strange old  
gentleman was determined to ascertain what the  
motive for such a labour could be. "Surely!"  
he said within himself, "it's not the mere hope  
of selling another pot of flowers that has lighted  
up the child's face with such a beautiful expres-  
sion!" He stepped softly up the dark stairs  
behind the child, and overheard distinctly the  
few words that passed between him and Mrs.  
Brown; and when they had gone into the room,  
and the door was partially closed, so that he could  
stand near it and listen unperceived, he did so.  
I have nothing to say in favour of listening at  
doors; and yet I cannot find it in my heart to say  
anything against old Mr. Metcalfe's listening on  
the present occasion. He expected to hear nei-

ther good nor ill of himself, for he knew that the  
speakers were unaware of his very existence;  
what he expected to hear, was something from  
which he could learn how he could best assist  
those who seemed to him to be oppressed by  
the double affliction of poverty and sickness.  
[Conclusion in our next.]

## THE NEW REVENUE ACT.

AN ACT to provide for the increase of the Public  
Revenue and for other purposes.

1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the  
State of North Carolina, and it is hereby  
enacted by the authority of the same,* That  
hereafter there shall be levied annually the sum  
of three cents upon every dollar of interest se-  
cured or actually owing from or by any solvent  
debtor or debtors, whether from individuals, com-  
panies, corporations, or in any other way; upon  
all sums of money at interest, whether in this  
State or out of it, at any time during the year  
next preceding the time when the owner or own-  
ers thereof shall give in his, her or their tax list;  
Provided, that guardians shall give in the mon-  
ey of each of their wards as a distinct and sepa-  
rate fund, and not as a fund held in common.

2. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter there  
shall be levied annually the sum of twenty cents  
upon every hundred dollars employed in buying  
and selling slaves, and that there shall be levied  
annually the sum of ten cents upon every hundred  
dollars vested in every other species of trade; and  
the sum of three cents upon every dollar of divid-  
end or profit actually due or received upon sums  
of money vested in steam vessels (excepting the  
profits of such vessels as are under the burden of  
twenty tons), or vested in stocks of any kind, or  
in shares of any incorporated or trading company,  
whether in this State or out of it, at any time dur-  
ing the year immediately preceding the time  
when the owner or owners thereof shall give in  
his, her or their tax list; Provided, that this act  
shall only authorize the taxing of such profits as  
the Banks of this State shall make from trading  
in stocks and bonds as distinguished from "bills  
receivable," and provided further, that every  
person shall have thirty dollars of interest divid-  
end or profit, and an amount equal to the sum of  
interest which he, she or they owe or pay or  
secure to be paid on his, her or their own debt  
or debts, which shall not be subject to the tax im-  
posed by this act, and provided further, that this  
act shall not extend to the interest or dividends  
accruing to any public or private charities, devo-  
ted to the purposes of education, or to the main-  
tenance of the poor or afflicted.

3. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of the  
capital stock in trade of any merchant or jeweler,  
wholesale or commission merchant, as is now  
taxed by the 14th section of the 102d chapter of  
the Revised Statutes; shall be exempt from the  
provisions of this act: Provided, that the interest  
on all bonds, or notes which any such mer-  
chant, jeweler, wholesale or commission merchant  
may own over and above the amount of the inter-  
est upon his own indebtedness and thirty dollars  
shall not be considered as a part of his capital  
stock in trade, but shall be subject to the tax im-  
posed by the first section of this act.

4. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter, there  
shall be imposed and levied annually the follow-  
ing taxes, to-wit: On Surgeon Deputies, all prac-  
tising Physicians, all practising Lawyers, and on  
all other persons, (except Ministers of the Gos-  
pel of every denomination, Governor of the State  
and Judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts),  
whose practices, salaries or fees, or all together,  
shall yield an annual income of five hundred dol-  
lars, the sum of three dollars for the first five hun-  
dred, and two dollars for every additional five  
hundred.

5. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be  
imposed and levied annually an ad valorem tax  
of one per centum on all gold and silver plate,  
and ornamental jewelry, in use by the owner or  
owners thereof, of fifty dollars or upwards; on  
all silks, gigs, buggies, baggages, carriages,  
and all other pleasure vehicles whatsoever, in  
use by the owner or owners thereof, of the value  
of seventy-five dollars and under one hundred  
dollars, fifty cents; on all of the value of one  
hundred dollars and under two hundred dollars,  
one dollar; on all of the value of two hundred  
dollars and under three hundred dollars, two  
dollars; on all of the value of three hundred dol-  
lars and under four hundred dollars, three dollars;  
and on all of the value of four hundred dollars  
and upwards, four dollars; on all gold watches,  
one dollar, and on all silver watches twenty-five  
cents, in use (except such of each as are kept in  
shops and stores for sale); on all harps in use  
by the owner or owners thereof, two dollars;  
on all pianos fortes in use by the owner or owners  
thereof, one dollar; on all pistols (except such  
as shall be used exclusively for mustering, and  
also those kept in shops and stores for sale) one  
dollar each; on all bowie knives, one dollar each,  
and dirks and sword-canes, fifty cents each;  
(except such as shall be kept in shops and stores  
for sale); Provided however, that only such pis-  
tols, bowie knives, dirks, and sword canes as are  
used, or worn, or carried about the person of the  
owner, shall be subject to the above named tax-  
es; on all retailers of wines, cordials, or spirit-  
ous liquors, ten dollars; on all Billiard tables,  
one hundred dollars; on all Bowling Alley; or  
whether called "Nine Pin," or "Ten Pin" Al-  
leys, only any other name, twenty-five dollars;  
on every pack of playing cards, twenty-five  
cents; and every merchant, shop keeper and  
public dealer, in goods, wares, merchandise, or  
any thing, shall be liable for the same, and shall  
state on oath, how many packs, he or she has  
sold within the year preceding the time, he or she  
shall give in his or her tax list; on all mort-  
gages and deeds of trust, which shall be registered  
the sum of one dollar; and the Register in each  
and every county shall be liable for the same,  
and he is hereby required to give in to the Jus-  
tice taking the list of taxable property, the num-  
ber of mortgages and deeds of trust by him regis-  
tered in the preceding year, under a penalty of  
one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sher-  
iff, and to pay the amount of taxes thereon, after  
deducting six per centum for his commissions,  
and the said Register shall not be required to reg-  
ister any mortgage or deed of trust, until the per-

sons presenting the same, shall have paid the tax  
thereby imposed, in addition to the fees now by  
law established.

6. *Be it further enacted,* That the owner or  
owners of every toll-bridge or ferry in this State,  
shall hereafter pay annually a tax equal to five  
times the sum of the largest toll by him or them  
demanded and received.

7. *Be it further enacted,* That the agent or a-  
gents of all insurance companies, not incor-  
porated in this State, shall hereafter pay an annual tax  
of fifty dollars, in every county where an agency  
shall be established, to be collected and account-  
ed for by the sheriffs of the several counties as  
other taxes; and in case the said agent or agents  
shall fail to pay the tax hereby imposed, he or  
they shall be individually liable for a tax of one  
hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sheriff of  
the county where such failure takes place, by dis-  
tress and sale of the property of the said agent or  
agents, to be applied three-fourths to the use of  
the State, and one-fourth to the use of the Sheriff  
collecting the same.

8. Each and every company of circus riders  
or equestrian performers, and each and every per-  
son or company who shall exhibit any collection  
of animals, commonly known as a menagerie, for  
reward; shall previously to exhibiting or perform-  
ing in any county in this State, pay to the sher-  
iff thereof fifty dollars, and all Ethiopian serena-  
ders, comic singers, and performers on musical  
instruments, who exhibit or perform for reward,  
five dollars, as a tax to the State, to be accounted  
for by the Sheriff as other State taxes; and on  
paying such tax, the Sheriff who receives the same  
shall give a license to exhibit or perform in his  
county, which license shall contain a list of  
such animals, or personal performances, or other  
articles to be exhibited, and in that case, such  
company or person shall be authorized and per-  
mitted to perform and exhibit, as aforesaid, in  
such county, and no other, for the space of one  
year, thereafter, and each and every company of  
circus riders or equestrian performers, or Ethio-  
pian serenaders, comic singers and performers on  
musical instruments, or exhibitor of any collec-  
tion of animals, commonly known as a menagerie,  
who shall perform or exhibit in any county in  
this State, without previously having paid the tax  
herein directed, shall be liable to a forfeiture of  
one hundred dollars, to be collected by the Sher-  
iff, by distress and sale of the property of such  
delinquents, and to be applied one half to the use  
of the State and the other half to the use of the  
Sheriff.

9. *Be it further enacted,* That the taxes, by  
this act imposed, shall be returned on oath to the  
Justices of the several counties in this State, ap-  
pointed to take the list of taxable and taxable  
property; and shall be collected to the Sheriffs  
of the several counties at the same time, and in  
the same manner in which they now collect other  
State taxes, and shall by them be paid into the  
Treasury of the State, under the same penalties  
which are now prescribed by law, for the collec-  
tion and payment of other State taxes.

10. Each and every person shall annually ren-  
der to the Justices of the Peace appointed to  
take the list of taxable and taxable property,  
the amount of tax which he, either in his own  
right, or in the right of any other person or per-  
sons whomsoever, either as guardian, attorney,  
agent or trustee, or in any other manner whatso-  
ever is liable for under the Revenue laws of this  
State, and it shall be the duty of the said Justice  
to administer the following oath to each and  
every person giving a list of taxable and taxable  
property: You, A. B., do solemnly swear, (or  
affirm, as the case may be), that you, either in  
your own right or the right of any other person  
or persons whomsoever, either as guardian, attor-  
ney, agent or trustee, or in any other manner  
whatsoever, are not liable for more taxes under  
the laws of this State, than the amount which  
you have now listed, and that in all other re-  
spects, the list by you now delivered, contains a  
just and true account of all the property which  
by law you are bound to list for taxation, to the  
best of your knowledge and belief; so help you  
God.

11. It shall be the duty of every Justice of  
the Peace who shall take a list of taxable prop-  
erty, before administering the oath aforesaid, to  
call over to each person giving in his taxable  
list, all the articles and subjects of taxation which  
he may be bound to list.

12. Each and every person liable to pay taxes  
by and under the provisions of this act, who  
shall fail to list his taxable property, or any  
part thereof, or refuse to take the oath herein  
prescribed, shall, in addition to the payment of a  
double tax, forfeit and pay into the Public Treas-  
ury, the sum of one hundred dollars for each  
year's failure or refusal; and it shall be the duty  
of the several Sheriffs aforesaid, to levy, collect  
and account for the same, as in case of double  
tax, unless the County Court shall, within nine  
months thereafter, on satisfactory causes shown  
by such delinquent, order said forfeiture to be  
released and remitted.

13. It shall be the duty of the several Sheriffs  
to furnish the Attorney General and the Solicit-  
ors of their respective circuits, at the first Superi-  
or Court which shall happen after the tax lists  
are placed in their hands for collection, with a  
list of all the persons liable for taxes under this  
act, and who have failed to give in their taxable  
property or any part thereof; and, upon such in-  
formation, or any other information, or upon  
good reason to believe that any person has fail-  
ed to list his taxable property, the Attorney Gen-  
eral and Solicitors of the several circuits, shall  
have power and authority to file bills in the  
several Courts of Equity in this State, against  
each and every person failing to render a list of  
taxable and taxable property as by this act re-  
quired, and compel a discovery upon oath, which  
discovery shall not be held and deemed evidence  
to convict such person for any penalty by this  
act annexed to such failure.

14. It shall be the duty of the Public Treas-  
urer to have prepared and printed, on suitable pa-  
per, forms of tax lists, with all the articles subject  
to taxation and to be listed under this act and all  
other laws now in force, mentioned *seriatim* over  
the heads of parallel columns, in which the amount  
or quantity of each article to be listed is to  
be set down; and shall furnish to each County  
Court Clerk in this State two copies of the  
same for each tax collection district in said county;  
and the cost of preparing and printing the same  
shall be paid out of the Public Treasury.

15. It shall be the duty of the Justice appointed to take the list of taxable property, to list the articles herein required to be listed, in separate columns. And the Clerks of the several County Courts shall record, advertise and return the same to the Comptroller's Office, in the same manner, and in case of failure, under the same penalties, forfeitures and liabilities as are now prescribed by law in relation to other taxes.

16. It shall be the duty of the Register in each and every county, on or before the first day of September, in each and every year, to furnish the Comptroller with a certificate of the name of the clerk of the County Court, and the sureties to his bond for the faithful discharge of his duties in office; which certificate, when certified by the Comptroller, shall, on motion of the Treasurer for judgment against any such clerk, and his sureties, be deemed equally valid in law with the bond of such Clerk, and the Court shall give judgment and award execution thereon accordingly.

17. If any Register shall fail to furnish the Comptroller with such certificates, as directed in the last section, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of one thousand dollars, in each case, to be recovered by the Treasurer for the use of the State.

18. Be it further enacted, That all the persons and property, herein taxed, shall not be liable to be taxed by the several County Courts.

19. And be it further enacted, That an act, entitled "An Act to increase the Revenue of the State" and ratified on the 29th of January, 1849, and all other laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed, provided, that this repealing clause shall not affect the collection of any taxes now due under the revenue laws of this State.

### MR. WILLIAMS'S LECTURE ON THE COAL FORMATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

[At the request of a number of members of the Legislature, Dr. Williams, of Pittsboro', (late of Massachusetts), wrote out the substance of a Lecture delivered by him in the capitol at Raleigh, on the evening of January 14th, 1850, as follows:—]

GENTLEMEN: If I had the talents to amuse and entertain a public audience; talents, to which I make no pretensions; I could not expect to afford amusement and entertainment on a subject of dry statistics; but on a subject so deeply interesting to the people of North Carolina as the development of their resources, I hope to be able to command the attention of an audience so patriotic as that which I have the honor to address, while I discourse, for a short period, on the value of the Coal Fields of Deep River, a subject to which I have given my undivided attention and laborious investigation for the last few months.

The value of coal, as a Mineral fuel, is little known, except to those whose interests have made it a subject of study. Professor Taylor, in his invaluable work, on the *Statistics of Coal*, very justly remarks, that it would be no difficult task to show, in figures, how vastly more profitable is the application of labor in the mining and working and transportation of coal, than that of the precious metals. "The annual production of all the gold and silver mines of North and South America was estimated by Baron Humboldt at nine millions of pounds sterling and at present (excepting the recent discoveries in California) is less than five millions of pounds, or twenty five millions of dollars. Now, the value of the coal produced annually, in Great Britain alone, is computed at fifty millions of dollars at the pit's mouth, and from seventy-five to one hundred millions of dollars at the places of consumption."

Great Britain is indebted to her coal for her supremacy as a manufacturing, commercial, and maritime nation. Take from her the coal mines and she would sink into a fourth rate commercial and maritime power. Her manufactures would cease—her Sheffields, Birmingham and Manchester would be no more, and her people would be compelled to emigrate or starve.

The use of coal, in the United States, to any considerable extent has been very recent. The immense coal fields West of the Alleghenies were considered of little value, twenty-five years ago, and the anthracites of Pennsylvania were scarcely known thirty years since. The whole amount of that kind of fuel mined in Pennsylvania in eighteen hundred and twenty was only 365 tons. The mining of that species of coal increased very slowly, as it had to make its way against public prejudice, arising from its difficulty of ignition.

In 1828 the amount of anthracite mined and sent to market, was only seventy-seven thousand tons. From that period the quantity rapidly increased, and in 1849 amounted to nearly three millions and a half of tons. In 1850, it is estimated, the amount did not fall short of four millions of tons. The beneficial effects resulting to the State of Pennsylvania, from the development of her coal fields was felt and acknowledged throughout the length and breadth of her land. The growth of her commerce increased with the growth and development of her mineral resources. In 1820, the coastwise arrivals at the port of Philadelphia amounted to only 877; in 1847 to 18,069. Three millions of tons of anthracite coal were brought to market that year, whose value then was twelve millions of dollars, and eleven thousand four hundred and thirty-nine vessels cleared from the single port of Philadelphia that season loaded with a million and a quarter tons of coal.

During the agitation of the tariff in 1846 at Washington, it was stated by Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, that thirty years ago coal was entirely unknown in this country; yet in 1846 it gave employment to four millions of days work annually. It kept in movement a thousand ships of one hundred and fifty tons each, and afforded a nursery for the training of six thousand seamen, who earned three millions of dollars yearly. It gave circulation to a capital of fifty millions of dollars. It kept in activity fifteen thousand miners and sustained a mining population of seventy thousand souls, who annually consumed upwards of two millions worth of agricultural productions, and more than three and a half millions of dollars worth of merchandise.

To Pennsylvania (says Professor Taylor) the almost exclusive possession of this species of combustible (anthracite) within reasonable distance of the sea-board, is a boon of inestimable superiority, which places her in a position of enviable pre-eminence, and baffles speculation as to the point to which it may ultimately elevate her. If such there have been the magnificent results, from the development of the coal fields of Great Britain and Pennsylvania and such the anticipations as to the future, the question occurs what

are the value of the coal fields of North Carolina.

Their value depends upon their extent, upon the thickness of the beds, the quality of the coal, and the facilities and cheapness of transportation to tide water, and thence to a market. As to their extent, you heard last evening the statement of Professor Johnson, than whom no one stands higher in his profession. He had recently returned from a tour of several weeks examination in the valley of Deep River. He stated that his own observations satisfied him that the coal measures of Deep River extended fifteen miles and that he had reliable authority for their extension fifteen miles farther. He did not state the width of the measures as he had not time to examine, except in one place where he had traced the beds on both sides of the river and where they were from three and a half to four miles wide. From other sources of information I have no doubt of their greater extension, both in length and width. But, if we take the length to be but 30 miles and the mean width at three and a half miles, we have an area of one hundred and five square miles.

The thickness of several of the veins, the learned Professor stated. None that he examined were less than six feet. Some were of greater thickness, and, in some localities, two or three veins were found underlying each other. Now, if we estimate the area to be underlain with only one vein, and that vein to be only six feet thick, this estimate would give for the solid cubic quantity in the ground six millions of tons to the square mile. Making allowance of one fifth for waste and faults, the whole available amount would be five millions of tons to the square mile, or 525 millions of tons for the entire coal area of Deep River. The coal is of three kinds, the highly bituminous, the semi-bituminous and the pure anthracite, and each kind has been shown by analysis to be among the best coals of its class. In quality of coals the fields of Deep River are unsurpassed; in variety unequalled by any locality in the United States; in quantity, as far as regards all practical purposes, equal to any other. To mine the coal of Deep River at the rate of two millions of tons a year would occupy 262 years, and at the rate of three millions of tons a year 175 years. The remaining questions, what are the means and cost of transportation to market? The means of transportation are through the slackwater improvement of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers. The enterprise of a few individuals, aided by the liberality and wisdom of your Legislature, has opened a pathway to the ocean, which for extent, and capacity combined, surpasses any canal in this or any other country, and at an expense not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars. Compare the canal, as it may without impropriety be called, with the great canals which have been constructed with a view to benefit the coal trade of Maryland and Pennsylvania. The cost of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, was upwards of seventeen millions of dollars. It is about the extent of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers—is sixty feet wide, and six feet deep, with locks of 15 feet in width and 100 feet long. Your canal averages 450 feet in width. The water in the pools is usually from ten to fifteen feet in depth. The Locks are 18 feet wide and 115 feet in length. It requires 14 days to go from Cumberland, at the head of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to Alexandria and return, not including the time occupied in loading and unloading the barges. A steamboat with her tow of barges can go from the mines on Deep River to Wilmington, and return in 4 days, making a difference of ten days in one trip.

The expenses of transportation are greater in other respects, as well as in the saving of time, as it regards these two improvements. On the Maryland Canal, animal power is used to draw the coal barges. On the Cape Fear and Deep River improvements, steam power will be used. From the relative cost of the two improvements, and the means of transportation to be used on them, there can be scarcely a comparison, as to the relative amount of toll, or the expenses of transportation. When at tide water, at Wilmington, the coal can be sent to New York, at as little expense as from Alexandria. As far then, as regards bituminous coals, the owners of mines on Deep River, need not fear any rivalry from the Maryland mines, or from any other quarter. Nor need the owners of the Maryland mines fear any rivalry from North Carolina. The supply from both, and from all sources within our borders, will not exceed the demand for that species of fuel, when we take into consideration the rapidly increasing number of River and Ocean Steamers.

The case stands somewhat different as it regards the anthracite coals. This species of coal is supposed to constitute the great bulk of the coals on Deep River. The market for coal is not to the South, but to New York, and the New England States. To enable the mine owners on Deep River to compete with the anthracites of Pennsylvania, (which are all the anthracites of any amount in the United States) they must be able to place their coal at New York at as low a price as the anthracites of Pennsylvania. It is a saying, in England, when a person sends his goods to a market, which produces an abundance of goods of a similar character, that he has "sent his goods to Newcastle," which, as you know, is the chief mart of the great mining district of England. Pennsylvania is the great mining region of the Atlantic States, the Newcastle of America, and New York is contiguous to her. Their territories join. Their capitals are less than one hundred miles apart, and coal can be transported from the former to the latter city at sixty cents per ton. The question then recurs, can we send the coals of Deep River to the vicinity of Newcastle? to New York? Upon an accurate calculation, made by intelligent and practical men, I am assured that the ANTHRACITE COAL of Deep River may be placed along side of the Pennsylvania anthracite in New York market, and sold on favorable terms, provided the former are exempt from the onerous tax of pilotage, to which they are now liable. The coals which go from Pennsylvania to New York, pass through the Morris and Raritan canals, and are not subjected to fees for pilotage. The coals which pass down the Delaware and Hudson canal, to New York, are also exempt from any charge of pilotage. Vessels coming into the Delaware River to load with coal, are also exempt. The fees for pilotage in coming into the Cape Fear, over either bar, and going up to Wilmington, amount, upon a vessel of one hundred tons burthen, to about forty dollars, which is a tax of 40 cents upon each ton of coal she may carry. If this tax is laid upon the coals of Deep River, they will arrive at New York taxed with a duty that will disenable them to compete with the coals of Pennsylvania. A tax of forty cents a ton upon a million of tons would amount to four hundred thousand dollars, and is a greater profit than any mining Company has ever made, or can hope to make. The boat that the Slack Water improvement of Cape Fear and Deep

Rivers affords a cheaper transit to the ocean than any other improvement, in this country, of the same length and capacity, would be entirely fallacious with the burden of pilorage on coal, as forty cents added to the anticipated toll of eight cents would make the tolls greater than on the Chesapeake and Ohio canals, or on any one of the Pennsylvania canals. Whether the vast mineral treasures of the valley of Deep River shall be developed, depends upon the view which the people of North Carolina shall take of this momentous subject. When I consider what Maryland and Pennsylvania have done to foster and cherish their great mineral interests and the magnificent results which have followed the exercise of that parental care, I cannot for a moment doubt as to the course which North Carolina will pursue regarding her great interests. That you may have an adequate impression of the value in which the mining interests of Maryland and Pennsylvania are held in these Commonwealths, I will briefly state what each has done for their advancement.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal was constructed at an expense of seventeen millions of dollars. Individual exertions proving unavailable, the States of Maryland and Virginia lent their aid by subscribing money and guaranteeing the bonds of Canal Directors. All these combined exertions proving insufficient, the State of Maryland waived its priority of lien, for payment of its advances, and foreign capitalists came to the rescue, and by their aid that great work was completed, and with the sole object to open a path to the ocean for the coal of Cumberland mountains. In Pennsylvania, since the year 1821, more than 600 miles of canal and 450 miles of railroad have been constructed, by State and individual enterprise, almost entirely for the benefit of the coal trade, and at an expense of more than thirty-eight millions of dollars. The results have shown the wisdom of those gigantic expenditures. That as great results will follow from the development of the coal mines of Deep River, no well regulated mind can doubt. It is a law of philosophy, that similar causes will produce similar effects, and I am yet to be informed that this law does not hold good to the south as well as to the north of Mason & Dixon's line. If, in Pennsylvania, cities have sprung up under the influence of the coal trade, with a suddenness that reminds one of the fable in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments, where palaces were built in a single night, by the magic influence of the Lamp of Aladdin, why may we not expect to see the borders of Deep River, within a very few years, inhabited by a dense population, and adorned with flourishing villages and cities, and Wilmington, with her increased commerce, approximate to the wealth and splendor of Philadelphia? That similar results will follow from the development of the mineral riches of Deep River, is as certain as the law of causes and effects. That they will follow more rapidly than they have done in Pennsylvania is equally certain. Pennsylvania, at the commencement of her mineral operations, had to contend with prejudices as to the use of her anthracite—prejudices which experience has conquered, and you will not have to overcome.

In eight years from the opening of the Pennsylvania mines, she had sent to market less than two hundred and fifty thousand tons. A greater amount can be sent from Deep River in two years from the opening of her navigation. It was twenty two years before Pennsylvania had sent to market in any one year a million of tons. Deep River can send that amount within five years. If capital and enterprise will do for North Carolina, what they have done for Pennsylvania, then will the future progress of North Carolina, be more rapid than has been the past progress of Pennsylvania. In Pennsylvania the soil and climate are against her, in North Carolina they are in her favor.

The navigation of Cape Fear and Deep Rivers is never interrupted by ice. The canals of Pennsylvania are frozen up four months in the year. During that period, the bituminous coals of Deep River can go North or seek the more profitable markets of Charleston, Savannah, Texas, Mexico, and the West India Islands. Another advantage in favor of North Carolina, is the natural fertility of her soil, while the coal regions of Pennsylvania are sterile and unproductive, in agricultural products. Deep River and the adjacent country, with the aid of the fertilizing manures, lime, plaster and guano, which will form the return cargoes of coal vessels from the North, will become, in a few years, the Nile of the South. Its products will quadruple, and will find a HOME MARKET on the spot which produces them.

The iron ore of Deep River forms an important item in this estimate. Iron of good quality and in as great abundance, as in any country, is found in North Carolina. On Deep River it is in immediate contiguity with the Coal. On the land of Peter G. Evans, Esq., the coal is overlaid by a stratum of iron ore, three feet in thickness, which yields fifty per cent of iron. The coal which underlies it, is six feet thick, and of that kind best adapted for the manufacture of iron. The iron, when manufactured, can be transported to New York, at a less cost than it can be sent to the same market, from the celebrated works at Danville or Northumberland, on the Susquehanna. It can be also manufactured at less expense, as those establishments pay a higher price for their coal, than it can be procured at on Deep River. At Danville and Northumberland, the coal costs \$2.50 a ton. On Deep River it can be had for the price of mining it, as those who own the iron own the coal. But the iron need not be sent abroad for a market. There is a better market at home. The time will undoubtedly come, when the manufacturers

\*The wonderful rapidity with which villages and cities have sprung into existence in the mining districts of Pennsylvania, may be instanced in the cases of Carbondale, Honesdale and Pottsville, among hundreds of others. In 1828, there was but one building on the site of Carbondale, and that a log tenement. In 1845, it contained a thriving and industrious population of 3,500, occupying good buildings, Honesdale was covered by the primitive forest in 1828; in 1845 it contained a population of from 2,500 to 3,000 persons.—*National Magazine for August, 1845.* And all this prosperity arose from the mining of less than three and a half millions of tons of coal. The same amount mined on Deep River would produce, necessarily, the same results. In 1841 the central town of Pottsville, originating at a later date than we have quoted, contained the following establishments for the education of the children of the miners and new settled residents: Six private schools, numbering 479 pupils; eight public schools, numbering 472 pupils; eight Sunday schools numbering 1,137 pupils; teachers, 166; total, 2,254, with a library of 1,659 volumes.—*Taylor on Statistics of Coal*, page 14 of introduction. Pottsville now contains a population of nearly fifty thousand.

of iron on Deep River will supply the wants of a large extent of country beyond the limits of North Carolina.

The water power on Deep River is scarcely equalled in any part of our country. In cheapness, it is unrivalled. Dams which, on most situations, are expensive structures, are here already built without charge to the owners of the adjacent lands. Eighteen of these are already constructed or in progress of construction by the Navigation Company of Deep River. SUCH ARE THE PROSPECTS OF THE VALLEY OF DEEP RIVER. And, in view of them, can the most skeptical doubt of the MAGNIFICENT FUTURE of that favored region? Or that the progress of population and improvement will advance WITH A MORE RAPID PACE, than it has ever done in Pennsylvania? Should foreign capitalists hereafter be induced to associate with your people, in developing the treasures of Deep River, in coal, iron, and other minerals, the present holders of the land will part with their interests, upon a full knowledge of their value; and the capital that may find its way hither, from other regions, will form part of that fund which is to contribute to the support of your State Government, and tradesmen who may accompany or follow it, will mingle with your people, become identified with your interests, and add to the wealth, population, and strength of your native State.

## Communications.

### PATENT MEDICINES.

Messrs. Editors: Understanding your columns to be open for communications on all subjects of general interest to the community, I have thought proper to offer a few observations on the subject of patent medicines. It is not my intention to say all that might be said on this topic; such a thing would be impossible, in the space of an ordinary communication. Volumes might be written on the many pretended panaceas, and certain cures, for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," which have risen to high favor in the public mind, and after enjoying this favor long enough to enrich the vendors, have gone down to merited oblivion, never again to be heard of.

There are a few prominent errors abroad in the land, which it is my design to present to notice. It is a fact well known that intelligent Physicians, every where, oppose the use of all secret or patent medicines. A selfish motive is unhesitatingly attributed to them for their course in this respect, by many intelligent persons out of the profession. This is a slander on the profession,—often made, I am aware, without any unkind feelings, or much reflection. I assert, and will endeavor to prove, that purer and better motives operate on the minds of medical men.

The first argument I offer, to prove what has just been stated is, the fact well known to the profession and believed by many, out of it, that the use of quack medicines puts more cases into the hands of physicians, than it takes from them. Suppose, then, that physicians were actuated wholly by selfish motives,—would they not be found recommending the use of every vile nostrum that is puffing in the newspapers? But they are moved by a higher and nobler principle. They know there is more harm than good done, to the health of the country, by the use of patent medicines. They know (and I wish every man and woman could be induced to believe it,) that the sole object of those who put forth these flaming advertisements, about the wonderful effects of their medicines, is to make money.

If all that is expended for patent medicines was so much money taken from the pockets of physicians, then there might be some ground to suspect them of selfishness. But such is not the case, it comes off the people, without thereby diminishing their "doctor bills." It is raised chiefly from two classes of persons: First, those who need no medicines, and therefore would be but little profit to a conscientious physician; second, from those who are afflicted with some incurable disease, not under the control of medicine. This latter class are greatly to be pitied; and yet they act most foolishly, to throw away their money on quacks after the science and skill of physicians, have been exhausted in vain. Do they think that a man living perhaps a thousand miles from them, can without seeing them or knowing any thing of their case, prescribe the very thing suited to their case? A man of this class, first applies to his regular physician, who after examining his case, honestly and candidly confesses that he is unable to cure him. A consultation is then had with some neighboring physician, and the same result follows. After he has consulted two intelligent and scientific physicians in whom he has confidence, and who are anxious to do all for him they can, and who have the whole Materia Medica at their command, he puts his trust in some quack nostrum, put up, perhaps, five hundred miles from him, by some one who neither knows nor cares any thing about him. Here again, if physicians were actuated entirely by selfish motives, could they not by making fair promises, run up long bills, and pocket the money which they see going to enrich some unscrupulous pretender?

How often have you heard such persons say, "I have tried the Doctors and they tell me they can't cure me; I thought I would buy a few bottles and try them; I see that worse cases have been cured." He buys and uses them, and in a short time becomes disgusted and quits them, to make trial of something else which is no better; and so he goes on till death overtakes him, having used in the mean time several "certain remedies" for the very disease of which he at last dies.

And is there nothing in all this to excite the indignation and opposition of one who sees and understands the whole machinery by which these worse than useless medicines are imposed on an unsuspecting people, by ignorant and unprincipled deceivers? I have paid some attention to the peculiar phraseology of quack advertisements, and I have scarcely ever examined one in which I could not point out a palpable falsehood. And I have been surprised to see intelligent men, who admit that the powers of these medicines are greatly overrated, still believing that the proprietors wish to benefit mankind, and that the medicine is at least "worth a trial." These quack men profess to be exceedingly anxious that every person should be acquainted with the virtues of their medicines while at the same time they take special pains that no one shall know anything about their composition. There is one way in which they do desire every person to know something of their, and that is by paying for it. Their conduct reminds me of the Priest

who wished every soul out of purgatory, but unless he was well paid for his prayers they might all remain there so far as he was concerned.

How is it with physicians on this subject? Whenever a physician discovers a new remedy, or a new combination of remedies already known, he at once communicates the fact, to all his brethren through some of the journals, and puts the world at once in possession of his discovery. This is one of the principal reasons why physicians oppose patent medicines. Not because they are afraid their business will be injured by the success of these medicines, but because their authors show to the world by withholding the knowledge of their composition, that their object is gain, and not the advancement of science, nor the benefit of their fellow-men.

### For the Patriot. THE PULPIT AND THE FAMILY.

Messrs. Editors: Senex gives us a pretty good sermon from this text—surely he can have no objection to another sermon from the same text reversed. We do not promise to demolish the doctrine of your correspondent, Messrs. Editors, for we hold the pulpit as pre-eminent in sanctity, morals, and pure religion, and should be, in wisdom and learning. The family forms the circle for moral culture and religious training, and is not to be despised, or set aside. It is in the family circle that the mother weaves her powerful, but delicate influence. It is her appropriate sphere of action, from which she sends forth sons and daughters to bless or curse society. Immense are her responsibilities! and we would lend her all the help of the pulpit, and all the help of the Bible, and the Sabbath School, and the CATECHETICAL CLASS, and pastoral visitation; and every other auxiliary that can be judiciously brought to her assistance. In the case of all these we would warn her against the case of pernicious stimulants, such as, rum, brandy, ball-face whiskey, sparkling, gushing champagne, which legislators drink, and love; for the simple reason, that any of these gude creatures, decidedly injure the boy, and ruin and damn the man. Any sensible, judicious, "newcomer from old fashioned parts" would probably take up "the same conclusion. We would caution Senex on visitors from "old fashioned parts," of whom he seems to have great reverence. We are not young, and have some recollection of our boyish days, and the manner in which a visitor from those "old fashioned parts" made his ingress to the domicile of his friend—not infrequently did he reach the door after the third unsuccessful effort. We expect Senex himself may recollect something like this, as he recollects the days before such frequent pledges, as we have now.

We only have to guess what Senex is aiming at,—but in his sixth paragraph, where he commences his peroration, we think we understand what he is driving at, viz: The *Cadets of Temperance*. Senex can correct us if we mistake him. He is very much concerned about children taking upon themselves vows and pledges. He asks the question of his elder readers, by way of awaking reflection, "if they have never doubted the propriety of their children taking upon themselves vows and pledges, the nature and extent of which they cannot understand?" This is a serious question we admit. But Senex seems to take for granted, what we do not admit to be true, that a boy from twelve to eighteen years old "cannot" understand the simple pledge, that he will use no intoxicating liquors as a beverage so long as he belongs to the *Cadets*. This is as simple in its structure, and as obvious in its meaning as,—do not lie, do not steal, do not bear false witness! And yet no judicious godly parents fails to teach his dear little boy this. Why, Messrs. Editors, the *HARD-SHELLS* teach, that all this is wrong. They will tell you, let the poor little things alone, until they can think and act for themselves. Will Senex do this? or will he advise us according to the precept of the Bible,—"Train up a child in the way—not about the way, not to the way, or around the way—but, 'in the way he should go.'—Then surely if you would have your son to grow up a temperate man, teach him temperance when a boy, yes, PLEDGE HIM TO IT, and teach him the power and nature of his pledge—teach him when he is young to hate and shun the intoxicating cup, and when he is old he will not depart from your teaching, if you give him the EXAMPLE. Nine tenths of the inebriated, and fashionable wine drinkers of our land, acquired the habit from the age of twelve to twenty five. What sent your boy home from the Academy, the College, disgraced? In nineteen cases out of twenty father set the example of drinking wine, egg-egg, &c. before the son left home. Ah, in these days, he opposed the *Cadets*, he opposed the Sons of Temperance.

Why are our wine drinking, wine-loving gentry so opposed to the whole temperance reformation, and especially the *Sons and Cadets*? The whole secret is told in three words—they love it;—yes, they love the liquor—and rather than give it up, they will run the risk, and do the run the risk of having, in plain words, all their sons drunkards, and their daughters marry husbands that are, when they marry them, far gone in the drunkard's path, or soon found in them, after marriage.

"The spirit of the pledge," says Senex, "is hard to keep, and ever lieh weightily upon a tender conscience." The very thing we wish. Who has a tender conscience, the temperate or the intemperate? It takes no Solomon to decide. Who is it that spurns his tender hearted wife, as at his feet she seeks his favour!—whose children skulk, and hide and tremble when at midnight he returns to his dwelling? Is it the Cadet, or the Son of Temperance? No—no, gentle reader—"the wife of the Son of Temperance, smiles his welcome home, his children run to meet him, their little arms embrace him, with lip and heart they bless him." They know he is a sober sane man, and from such they confidently look for protection, and they are not disappointed. God bless a tender conscience.

Then again, Senex adds, "I confess I am not in favour of multiplying vows. After a man does all he honestly can," &c. Surely refrain from useless, unnecessary vows, and pledges too. But never cease a war with wrongs and crime, until you have conquered, or you are a ruined man. In this war against appetite, for this is the name, there is death or victory. Mark it!

In the next paragraph, Senex asks, "Would not an old fashioned observer, newly introduced among us, be apt to conclude, too, that in this age of improvement, the Pulpit had become a place of secondary importance," &c. I surely suspect, Mr. Senex, that you have elicited the wrong answer in the case to be adjudicated, for when you and I were boys, it was an unusual thing for the doctors, who occupied

the pulpit, his elders, class-leaders, deacons, and vestrymen, all to drink together, as if pledged to one another, and to get, gently, or derisively, or what ever you may call it, tight, together. This cannot be denied. Bad judges, Senex, that you have called upon. For one, I shall not accept the decision of insane minds—deranged by the use of what every sober man now condemns—and we want sober judges.

Again, Senex continues, "By the way, it is matter of surprise that a person of Hercules' penetration—laying claim, as his friends did for him to the prerogatives of divinity—should set about slaying the hydra Vice, by pummeling a head at a time, which sprung into life again as fast as he got its brains knocked out," &c. Senex mistakes the thing, and is either blind, or in his dotage, or near sighted. The hydra headed monster is the very beast that the Sons and Cadets have attacked. Just let me give you the shape, size, complexion, and features of the monster Intemperance, as drawn and recorded in the book of books: "Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby, is not wise." "Who hath sorrow? who hath sorrow? who hath contentions? who hath babbings? who hath soundings without cause? who hath redness of eyes?" Here are six heads, or six features, as you may see fit to call them—applying to whom?—they that tarry long at the wine—they that go to seek mixed wine." "Look not on the wine when it is red, when it giveth its colour in the cup, when it moveth itself aright; at the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." "Thine eyes shall behold strange women, and thine heart after perverse things." Effect, &c. Caution, Prohibition: "Woe unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink, that continue until night, till wine inflame them." "Woe to them that are mighty to drink wine, and men of strength to mingle strong drink." "Come ye, say they, I will fetch wine, and we will fill ourselves with strong drink, and tomorrow shall be as this day, and much more abundant." "I have written unto you, if any one that is called a brother shall be a drunkard, with such an one, not to keep company, not to eat with him." "Drunkards shall not inherit the kingdom of God." Weak Senex if not to battle with this monster, Intemperance, is only striking one of the heads of vice? No, indeed! We strike at madness—anger—wrath—deception—contention—litigation—quarrelling—strife—broken arms, and ruined characters, &c. &c. The name is legion—not one. Go to our court dockets and records, and there you may learn a very different lesson, gentle reader, from that which Senex teaches.

Senex intimates that temperance lecturers are assuming the prerogatives of the pulpit. Not at all. The Sons, Cadets, and other temperance reformers are assuming no church prerogatives; robbing the church of no honour, no labour. But this point and allegation brought by many, we shall not discuss now. Suffice it to say, we are battling it with the hydra headed monster, Intemperance.

"The axe must be laid at the root of the tree," says Senex. So it is—has done and is doing powerful execution. And if it were not for the props around the tree—the gentlemen wine drinkers—temperate drinkers—manufacturers—dealers in ardent spirits, the tree would have toppled before this. But such men as Senex are propping up the tree, and then cry—"lay the axe at the root of the tree;—and then cry again—"I must not be understood as setting myself up in opposition to any of the benevolent institutions in which men are engaged. Far from it," &c. I'll venture Senex is no member of a temperance society, and never intends to be, with all his good wishes to guard the advocates of temperance against arrogance, and to produce in them a proper degree of humility. And if Senex supposes that the Sons of Temperance wish to gag him or his pen—that they are wont to denounce him or any one else for not going into their organization, he is totally mistaken. And while I believe every man morally bound to do good, and to do right, yet I do not forget that he is free to do either. And while I believe, and will ever teach, that every man is morally bound to the authority of high heaven, to be a just and good man, and to belong to the church of Jesus Christ—yet there is no human authority to force him in, and a divine authority will never do it. The man must choose willingly.

Senex says again, "I am free to allow that these associations will do great good in their sphere," &c. Then come in, my good fellow, whoever you are, and help us keep these associations in their proper sphere. Rest assured, they will never, no never, supersede the high ordinances of Heaven, for the moral control of mankind. That power will remain, when the pen of Senex, and my pen, shall have fallen from our nerveless hands, and we are gone to our long home. I am a temperance man, and intend to contend temperately for the Sons, so long as life lasts, and they continue an honourable, temperate association. And if attacked, I will resist the attack soberly.

AN OLD SON.

## WEEKS AND GRIFFIN'S

Gold Enamelled Photographs.

### DR. WEEKS,

From Raleigh, will visit Greensboro', next week, for a short stay only, to give the citizens an opportunity to obtain some of his excellent *Liberness*, which are so celebrated for rich, deep, of tone and golden finish, and are *Imperishable as Fine Gold*. His magnetic Silver pictures are unsurpassed in the sharpness and distinctness of their minute delineation. Just received, a likeness from life of Madam Jenny Lind, of which he has a copy for sale. Also Gold Lockets and Pins.

N. B. One pupil will be received to learn this beautiful art, including all the late improvements. From a host of notices of the Press we copy the following:

"Their pictures we have seen; they are of superior finish, with a remarkable softness of tone and life-like expression of the eye."—*Deaf Mute, Raleigh.*

"We advise all who wish to secure good likenesses to give them a call, as they have been engaged in the study and practice of the Photographic Art from its earliest infancy, and possess advantages rarely to be met with.—*Farmville (Va.) Republican.*

All agree in saying—"The plainest pictures we ever saw."

"All who want good pictures would do well to call on Dr. Weeks immediately as he will leave in a few days."—*Southern Democrat.*

### R. M. ORRELL,

Commission and Forwarding

MERCHANT.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

CONGRESS.

The Senate has passed a bill, by a vote of 36 to 16, granting ten millions of acres of public lands to the States for the relief and support of the indigent insane.

The Senate has passed a joint resolution, 82 to 20, creating the office of Lieutenant General in the army—to be conferred by the President and Senate, by brevet only, in acknowledgement of eminent services.

The House of Representatives has been hammering at Father Richie's printing bills. Slow progress is made upon the annual appropriation bills, nine in number, which have to pass the House before the Senate can touch them.

THE POOR OF GUILFORD.

In casual conversation with James Sloan, Esq., one of the Wardens of the Poor in Guilford, we learned that the plan adopted the past year for taking care of the paupers of the county was considerably less expensive than the mode before pursued.

The amount of money spent for the Poor in 1850 was some \$500 less than for any year in several past, owing not alone to the saving indicated above, but also to the diminished amount of "out-door relief."

We cannot permit this occasion to pass without a good word for Mr. E. Ward, the present Overseer. He and his excellent Lady do all that benevolent hearts and willing hands can do to render those under their care comfortable; and such has been the effect of their kind and forbearing treatment, that we are told, some cases actually had recovered and left the Poor-house with "sound minds in sound bodies."

The way we "come for to go" to the Poor-house so often last summer—we went with the crowd to partake of the waters of a mineral well there. The water is a strong chalybeate, and consequently possesses medicinal efficacy in many forms of disease.

The Poor-house Building is situated three miles east of Town, on the Hillsboro' road. The appearance of the structure to the passer by is imposing—too grand, perhaps, to be in good keeping with the purposes of its erection.

The idea strikes you that the architectural display is too fine and the cost too extravagant to correspond with the simple outlays necessary to the comforts and habits of the Poor. But on going in, you will perceive that the work is all finished in the very plainest, though neat and durable, manner.

It is computed that five thousand persons have perished, the past season, on the overland routes to California. The Council of the Cherokee Nation have imposed a heavy tax on all free negroes and mulattoes residing in the Nation.

Some half dozen vessels, loaded with ice, were sent out from New Haven a week or two since, to North Carolina. They are to return with shad for the Northern market.

A party of 400 Mormons sailed from Liverpool, on the 5th ult., for New Orleans. Their destination is the Valley of the Great Salt Lake. A second ship, with 280 emigrants of the same persuasion and for the same destination, was ready to sail from Liverpool.

A party of one hundred American gentlemen have subscribed \$35,000 and engaged at first class vessel, which they will make their home while they stay in London at the World's Convention, and which will be elegantly furnished and will be used for parties, &c.

Eighteen out of a party of nineteen men were frozen to death in one night, on Feather River, California, in Dec. last. Snow had fallen to the depth of 12 to 14 feet.

It is rumored that the Swiss Government have forwarded a beautiful stone from the Alps to be placed in the National Monument to Washington.

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, has estimated that at least one-third of the white population of the United States are directly descended from the twenty-two thousand Puritan emigrants who first settled New England.

WORLD'S FAIR—THE GLASS PALACE.

Among the prominent events marking the history of the nineteenth century, the World's Fair, or great Industrial Exhibition to be held at London, commencing in May, 1851, will be considered one of the most important.

Asia, Africa and Australia, and the very "ends of the earth," will be represented there. The continent of Europe will exhibit a multitude of specimens in the highest style of civilized art.

The building for the accommodation of the Exhibition is erected in Hyde Park. It is constructed of an iron frame work, with glass sides and roof. The length of the structure is 1848 feet (something over one-third of a mile); breadth 408 feet; height 66 feet.

The long line is crossed near the centre by a transept 108 feet high. The number of columns, varying in length from 14 feet 6 inches to 20 feet, is 3,230. There are 2,244 cast iron girders for supporting galleries and roofs, besides 1,128 intermediate bearers or binders; 358 wrought iron trusses for supporting roof; 202 miles of sash bars.

The glass roof is made of a series of ridges or valleys eight feet wide, whence the water, in case of rain, is conducted in gutters to the head of each column, escaping through the hollows of the columns themselves.

John Bull will no doubt "turn a penny" by affording so fine accommodations for the great Industrial Exhibition. But then it will be worth the penny to the visitor, to see the men and the costumes and a touch of the manners of all nations—let alone the products of their industry and the specimens of their art.

EXHAUSTION OF THE SOIL.—Professor Mapes, of New York, is calling attention to the momentous fact that the common process of cultivation in the United States is rapidly deteriorating the soil—that with our surplus grain exported, we annually export "the productive capacity of our soil," without making to our soil any return; thus laying the foundation for future poverty and famine.

If such are the results in the grain growing States, what results must we inevitably contemplate in the old tobacco regions of Virginia and North Carolina! It is a general sin against humanity and in the sight of heaven, to abuse the fair face of the earth as our people have done, and the effect will be felt by the third and fourth generations.

This falling off of crops, the Professor remarks, is only unobserved because of our great area of territory and consequent continuance of supplies from fresh lands.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The election for Delegates to the State Convention, held on the 10th, seems to have excited but little interest among the people, after all the fuss, and there was fuss enough, in all conscience, among the fire-eating leaders.

There were only between 800 and 900 votes polled in the city of Charleston, where there are 2,000 voters. The Charleston Mercury accounts for the thinness of the election on the assumption that all the candidates occupied the same ground, thus failing to produce the excitement of a contest.

We begin to suspect that the actual popular feeling in South Carolina is different from what the leaders would have the world suppose.

THE "ATLANTIC" SAFE!—The steamer Africa has arrived from Liverpool, bringing tidings of the safety of the Atlantic. The Atlantic had proceeded 1900 miles on her way over, when her main shaft broke, and she was compelled to put back, under sail, for Liverpool, which port she reached in safety.

HISTORY OF N. C.—The Rev. Dr. Francis L. Hawks, of New York, (formerly of this State,) says the Fayetteville Observer, has been for some time past engaged in writing a History of North Carolina.

BISHOP CAPERS' ADVICE.—Bishop Capers, a distinguished divine of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, has addressed a circular to his fellow citizens of South Carolina, strongly advising against secession. He expresses the belief—after having travelled for five months, in his official calling in the church, over the States of Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia—that three-fourths of the Southern people are opposed to secession at the present time.

BALANCE OF TRADE.—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, who professes to have "referred to the record," says that for the year ending 30th June, 1849, we are brought in debt to the tune of about twenty-seven millions of dollars to eight foreign powers (exclusive of Great Britain) which he enumerates. He earnestly recommends that we endeavor to cultivate and manufacture every thing, and says, "it is high time that we should do things according to the rule of free and common sense, and not shape all our acts for the benefit of foreign countries."

TWO WARS.—The expenses of the last war with Great Britain and the war with Mexico have been thus compared:

Table with 2 columns: War, Military establishment, Naval do. Rows include War with Great Britain (1812-1816), Mexican War (1845-1849).

THE TRUE COURSE.—The Raleigh Standard, noticing the increase of Southern trade at Baltimore, says, "This is the true course. One of the most effectual checks to Freesoil aggression will be found in the dependence of the South on the South." So have we steadily argued and maintained. But this is a new kink in the Standard. That paper has hitherto insisted that the true course was in the Nashville Convention, secession resolutions, threats of disunion, or something of that sort.

A new post office has been established at Danbury, Stokes county, Ferdinand Dalton, Post Master. The late session of the Legislature changed the name of Danbury to Crawford;—chance if this does not produce an occasional botheration. We should like to have the names of twenty-five new subscribers to direct to, either at Danbury or Crawford.

"FAIR" SPECIMENS.—Some of the papers suggest that a specimen of American lady be sent to the World's Fair from each State in the Union. A capital suggestion; and we don't know a likelier place than Greensboro' to find the handsomest specimen for North Carolina.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—The Committee on the Basis of Representation has made its report. It states that the Committee was equally divided in opinion, twelve of them adhering to one principle, and twelve to a different principle. Half the Committee were pledged to the white basis, and half to the mixed basis.

CENSUS OF KENTUCKY.—The late census exhibits an increase of nearly 31 per cent in the free population; nearly 16 per cent in the slave population; and on the aggregate population an increase of over 27 per cent in the last ten years.

ITEMS.

The Artesian well at Charleston, S. C., has reached a depth of one thousand feet, and it is intended to go still deeper. The latest borings indicated that water in abundance cannot be far off.

The number of dead letters returned to the dead letter office at Washington, is about 24,000,000 annually.

The Whigs of the Indiana Constitutional Convention have recommended Gen. Scott as the Whig candidate for the Presidency.

It is computed that five thousand persons have perished, the past season, on the overland routes to California.

The Council of the Cherokee Nation have imposed a heavy tax on all free negroes and mulattoes residing in the Nation.

Some half dozen vessels, loaded with ice, were sent out from New Haven a week or two since, to North Carolina. They are to return with shad for the Northern market.

A Company to construct a railroad from the Columbia river to Willamette Valley has been organized, with a capital of \$400,000, of which \$100,000 have been subscribed.

It is said that 500 guineas have been offered for the privilege of advertising on the last page of the catalogue of the great Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations.

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FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

Tuesday, Feb. 18, 1851. Bacon 9 to 10. Cotton 11 to 11 1/2. Corn 85 to 90. Coffee 13 to 41. Flour \$5.75 to 6.25. Lard 8 1/2 to 9. Molasses 27 to 30. Oats 50 to 60. Sugar, brown 6 to 9; loaf 11 to 12 1/2. Wheat \$1 to 1.10. Whiskey 42 to 45.

HAY.—The Wilmington Journal mentions a sale at auction of 23 bales of hay from Bladen county at \$1 to \$1.07 per hundred pounds, while Northern hay was selling in market at 80 cents per 100.

The Fayetteville Observer remarks—"There is no doubt of the fact that better Hay can be made here than is sent from the North, and it is a disgrace to the State that an agricultural State like North Carolina should be at all indebted to the North for such an indispensable article."

Let us have the Railroad, and we will crowd the Wilmington market with Hay, and "other things accordin'."

For the Patriot. VALENTINE, ADDRESSED TO THE LADIES OF GREENSBORO'.

"The world is so full of resplendent eyes, 'T were a pity to limit one's love to a pair." So sings the bard, and I agree, For where so many Fair I see, Can heart and head so soft as mine Select but one for Valentine! Eyes sparkle, braids and ringlets shine, The graces sport their wavy line; Each in her own bright sphere excels; They charm by turns, and all are belles. O, Greensboro', woodland nest of beauty, Thy lovely maidens claim my duty! Were our dull piping times like those When ladies reigned by valor's blows— When caressed in mail, on gallant steed, Love proved his force by doughty deed— Tho' fair Columbia's regions wide, With lance in rest full tilt I'd ride, Tho' forests old, and cities new, Pampas, prairies, barrens through— Proclaiming loud their peerless charms, With trumpet's clang and clash of arms, And loud defiance at each shout Whose craven taste should dare to doubt. Feb. 14th, 1851. C. W. MOORE.

SUPREME COURT.

The following decisions have been delivered: By Pearson, J. In Caffey v. Rankin, from Guilford, dismissing the appeal. Also, in Griffin v. Richardson, from Pasquotank, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v. Burrows, from Martin, declaring there is no error in the proceedings of the Superior Court. Also, in State v. Burchman et al., from Carteret, affirming the judgment. Also, in Tofin v. Korneygay, from Lenoir, dismissing the appeal. Also, in Skinner v. Wood and others, in equity, from Perquimons, directing the property to be sold and an account taken of the rents and profits. Also, in Turnage v. Turnage, in equity, from Greene, overruling the exceptions. Also, in Brothers v. Brothers, in equity, from Gates, ordering the negroes to be sold and directing a reference. Also, in Taylor v. Spivey, from Gates, affirming the judgment. Also, in Nixon v. Jones, from Perquimons, affirming the judgment.

By Ruffin, C. J. In Do ex dem, Bullard v. Barkesdal from Sampson, judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Lassiter v. Ward, from Montgomery, affirming the judgment. Also, in Taylor v. Stedman, from Chatham; judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in Richmond v. Fogs, from Caswell, affirming the judgment. Also, in Powell v. Felton, from Gates, declaring that there is no error in the judgment against J. F. Also, in Den ex dem, Badham v. Cox, from Cheraw, affirming the judgment.

Gold and Silver.—A writer in Hunt's Merchant's Magazine supposes that \$40,000,000 in gold were taken from the California mines last year, and \$30,000,000 more from the mines of Russia, Brazil, and Spanish America. He thinks that if this abundant production continues, as it probably will, gold may be so depreciated as to be worth only ten for one of silver, a proportion which existed for about 2000 years, until the relative value of silver was depreciated by the discovery of the rich silver mines of Potosi and other parts of Spanish America.

Congress is now almost inundated with applications for new lines of steamships. Proposals for the establishment of about New lines have already been presented, viz: One from San Francisco to Canton, via the Sandwich Islands; lines from Philadelphia to Liverpool, Rio de Janeiro and to Antwerp; one from Norfolk to Gibraltar; one from Baltimore and Norfolk to the African coast; one from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, touching at the mouth of the Coatzacoalco; and, finally, one from Tehuantepec to San Francisco.

The World's Fair.—The frigate St. Lawrence, at Brooklyn Navy Yard, has taken on board nearly all the articles deposited there to be conveyed to the World's Fair, and will sail in a few days for Southampton, (England.) She will carry out, as we learn, about five hundred separate consignments, which, owing to the shortness of the time, is a much more respectable cargo than was at first anticipated.

A Left-hand Compliment.—A letter from Mr. Edward Quincy, in the Anti-Slavery Standard, says, with reference to the late election in Massachusetts: "The Freesoilers have at least one thing. They have given Massachusetts a trifle the meanest two-faced Governor she has ever had. He seems to be neither fish, flesh, nor good red-herring."

The Scarcity of Silver.—More than three hundred thousand dollars of silver were exported from New York last week. The mail steamer Asia, alone, took out two hundred and ninety-eight thousand dollars, of which \$270,000 were in American half dollars. The specie imported into Boston in January amounts to \$10,308, while that exported is \$151,263.

Won't be Americans.—According to official documents, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, 1851 inhabitants of New Mexico have left that territory, and settled in Mexico.

The True Theory of the Tariff.

The following short article of the Washington Republic explains with remarkable clearness the operation of the anti-protective system in this country. We have long been satisfied that the course of things which it describes, must be consequent upon the large importations induced by low and uncertain duties.

How to have cheap iron.—The division, on Wednesday last, on the proposition to amend the existing revenue laws, having taken place in committee, the eyes and noses were not recorded; but, having been present, we had an opportunity of seeing who favored and who opposed the measure, and were greatly struck with the contortions that appeared to us to exist between the real interests of large sections of the country and the action of those who represented them.

Among the opponents of the measure were numerous Representatives of States now largely engaged, or preparing to engage in the making of railroads; and the reason given by them for their course was, that they needed cheap iron, yet to us they appear to be doing that which must inevitably give them dear iron. Competition in the production and sale of any commodity always cheapens its price, whereas monopoly always enhances its price. The reason why iron is now cheap is, that our power to produce rose under the tariff of 1842 to 800,000 tons, and thus established competition with England. The tariff of 1846 has reduced our productions to half a million of tons, and threatens to reduce it to 300,000 tons; after which England and a few domestic producers will have regained their monopoly of the supply, and then iron will be high in price. To keep it cheap, competition must be maintained.

The farmer knows that the more numerous the grist millers, and more the competition for the purchase of his wheat, the higher is its price, and that the more numerous the farmers in comparison with the mills, the lower is its price, and such must be the case with iron. The more numerous the producers of iron and the greater the competition for its sale, the more readily will it be obtained. The fewer its producers, and the greater the competition for its purchase, the higher it will be. If then they wish iron to continue cheap while they are making roads, their only course, as it appears to us, is to prevent the re-establishment of the English monopoly of the supply. Common sense, therefore, would appear to dictate such change in the revenue laws as will secure the maintenance of that competition which has already done so much towards cheapening iron.

We are authorized to announce Col. Joas Hart as a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 8th Brigade 9th Division N. C. Militia.

MARRIED.—In this county, on the 15th inst. by Daniel Thom, Esq., Mr. Anderson Birch to Miss Abigail L. Wiley, all of this county.

DIED.—In this county, on Saturday, the 15th of February, SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Col. James N. and Elizabeth Mills, aged 4 years, 2 months and 18 days.

Lizzie, in childhood's sweet and lovely bloom, Has just sunk untimely into the tomb; And that from tho't's so oft been fondly press'd, Now in a dark and narrow cell must rest. But kind parents, do neither grieve nor mourn, For its pure soul to Jesus' arms is borne; And when the last peal of Gabriel's trump shall sound, Its body will arise from the silent ground. [Com.]

NEW AND CHEAP DRUG STORE.

DR. G. J. PATTERSON is now opening a Drug Store in Greensboro' one door south of Sloan's Store, and is daily expecting a full and choice selection of Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Varnishes, Paint Brushes, Perfumery, Toilet Articles, Surgical and Dental Instruments, &c. &c., which were selected with great care by himself in the cities of New York and Philadelphia.

He can confidently assure the Physicians and the public that every article offered for sale is fresh and genuine, and will be sold upon the most moderate terms possible. He will also have a large lot of very superior Havana Cigars at prices ranging as high as 50 dollars per thousand. Genuine Republic chewing Tobacco, and smoking Tobacco put up in papers. Purchasers are requested to call and examine for themselves. February 22, 1851.

Scaled Proposals.

WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 14th day of March, for the following work on the Laticas Asylum.

CARPENTER'S WORK. For flooring, including Plank, nails and laying the same complete. The price per square. Doors including frames, sashes, hanging and all materials except hinges and locks. The price for each. Window frames, exclusive of Caps and Sills. The price for each. Sleepers and Joists. The price per square. Roof including rafters and every thing except tin. The price per square. Stairs including materials: price per square.

MASON'S WORK. Door Sills and Caps per superficial foot of Rough Stone, the price per foot. Window Sills, and Caps of Rough Stone, the price per lineal foot.

The plans can be found at the Bank of the State. Bonds with approved security will be required of the Contractors. By order of the Commissioners. GEO. W. MORDECAI, Sec. of Com. Raleigh, Feb. 13th, 1851.

FLLOUR—A large lot for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN. Feb. 1851.

PEAS—A large quantity of Cornfield Peas for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN. Feb. 1851.

IRON.—We have just received and expect to keep constantly on hand a large quantity of iron, from the Rolling Mills of W. E. Rose Esq., of Gaston county,—consisting of Tire, Band and Horse-shoe iron—round and square bars of all sizes. RANKIN & McLEAN. Feb. 1851.

G. F. College.

THE TRUSTEES of Greensboro' Female College are requested to meet at their room on the 23d of April next, being Wednesday of Guilford Superior Court. G. C. MENDENHALL, Pres't. Feb. 7, 1851. 411

200 kegs best cut NAILS, just received and for sale low. W. J. McCONNEL. October 18, 1850.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

IMPROVED DAGUERREIAN PROCESS.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity, that they will early in March open here a Gallery for the production of "COLORED DAGUERROTYPES LIKENESSES." FAMILY GROUPS and LARGE SIZE PICTURES, none of which we believe have ever been attempted—or performed here.

THE COLORED PHOTOGRAPHS are a style of picture belonging exclusively to our method, and others purporting to produce them are more imitations—their pictures counterfeit—bearing the same value to ours, that a counterfeit note does to a genuine one. Our reputation is not unknown in this section as the press abundantly testifies, yet "to those unacquainted, &c. &c. &c." To those unacquainted with us, we hesitate not in saying that our facilities in every respect are unsurpassed (and we believe unequalled) by any other Operator in the State. We possess the finest Instruments, Apparatus, &c. All the recent and valuable improvements in the Art, both American and European.—A large and varied assortment of Morocco Cases, some new styles never before introduced here, as the Jenny Lind case, Book case, &c.;—Rosowood, Mahogany and Gutta Percha Frames;—And the finishing of miniatures in Lockets, Finger-Rings, Breastpins, Bracelets, &c., is a branch in which we have had as much practice as any Daguerrotypist in the United States.—In fact we can furnish Superior Likenesses in better and more different styles than any other Artist in North Carolina.

To Ladies, our advantages present strong claims, as they are assisted (in a separate apartment,) in their toilette, and prepared for sitting by Miss Wilde, whose experience and success with children produce gratifying results and whose style of coloring is unequalled,—both of which duties are exclusively within the province of a female. Likenesses taken equally as well in cloudy as in clear weather, yet a bright day is better for children; and pictures of all kinds correctly copied to any size.

Practical and valuable Instruments in the Art, (embracing all the recent improvements and additions) given to inexperienced or imperfect Daguerrotypists. J. W. F. WILDE & DAUGHTER.

Prices moderate, and to families a liberal deduction made. We exhibit as specimens our own productions, (likenesses of persons known) not, as frequently is the case, especially with itinerant Yankee Operators who show fine pictures and palm them off as their own work, whereas they were purchased at the North for samples!!!

NORMAL COLEGE.

THE Trustees, M. W. Leach, L. M. Leach, A. H. Robbins, Joseph Johnson, Jabez Leach, James Leach, C. M. Lines, Rev. B. Craven, Hon. A. H. Shappard, John A. Gilmer, Col. S. Barringer, L. Blackmer, Rev. A. S. Andrews, Dr. S. G. Coffin, H. B. Elliott, J. W. Thomas, John B. Troy, J. P. H. Russ, Eli Russel, and Gen. J. M. Leach, are requested to meet at Union Institute on Thursday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock. As business of importance will come before the meeting, every member of the Board is specially requested to be present. The winter session of Union Institute will close on the 27th instant. February 3, 1851. 42-1f.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE attention of Merchants dealing in School Books is called to the following list, which has been recommended by the Committee of Examination and adopted by the Board of Superintendents for the use of the Free Schools of our county. It is desired that they be bought so as to cause their introduction into general use.

- 1. Gould Brown's Primer. 2. Webster's Spelling Book. 3. Worcester's Readlers. 4. Emerson's Arithmetic, 1st, 2d, and 3d parts. 5. Worcester's Dictionary, (Elementary.) 6. Mitchell's Geography, (Intermediate.) 7. Bullion's English Grammar.

By order of the Board. Guilford county, Feb. 1851 42-3w

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing in the Tannery in Greensboro', between the subscribers, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the firm, are requested to present them for payment, and those indebted to the firm are requested to make immediate payment.

A large quantity of Leather.

will be found on hand at the old stand, which will be sold on very favorable terms, either in parcels or large quantities. One or the other former partners will be found at the place, either to make sale or adjust settlements. JAMES T. MOREHEAD, EZRA WILLIS. Greensboro', Feb. 7th, 1851. 41-3

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between Hunt & Gardner has been dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned would say to his friends and the public generally, that he continues the Mercantile Business at the old stand, and will be pleased to receive calls at any time. Those wishing to buy should examine for themselves. JOHN HUNT. Friendship, N. C., Feb. 7, 1851. 41-3

Blasfield & West,

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

GREEN'S FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

AN assortment of Garden and Flower Seeds, warranted the growth of 1850, just received and for sale by D. P. WEIR. Feb. 1, 1850.

TO RENT.—Mr. Beatty's House, occupied last year by Mr. Johnson. Apply to D. C. MEBANE. Jan. 1, 1850. 361f

CHAIRS.—Maple chairs, a handsome article—RANKIN & McLEAN. Jan. 1851.

JUST RECEIVED 2 Hhds. new crop Molasses. Also, 1 tierce new crop Rice. RANKIN & McLEAN. Feb. 1, 1851.

FOR RENT.—2 or 3 Houses. Apply to RANKIN & McLEAN. Feb. 1, 1851.

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

