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Political.

The Letter of Bishop Capers.

To my Fellow-Citizens of South Carolina:

I take the liberty of addressing you, through
the newspapers, on a subject of a different char-
acter from what has hitherto employed me; and
I do so the more readily as my life guarantees my
sincerity, and, on your part, personal good
will. It is the first time that I have ever felt it
my duty to express publicly an opinion on any
matter of State policy. Once, indeed, during the
extreme excitement which prevailed in Charleston
on the subject of nullifying a law of Congress,
I met with the clergy of the city apart, at the
instance of some venerable citizens, to consider
whether there was any thing which we might
possibly do, in our sacred character, to promote
peace. But it resulted in nothing. We found
nothing in our power but our prayers for the
people. Ministers of religion have little to do,
at any time, with matters of the State, more than
to pray for God's guidance and blessing on the
people. Nevertheless, ministers are men—a
citizens; and it may be expedient, once in a
lifetime of three score years and more, for a min-
ister to appear in his character as a citizen, and
not as a minister. Suffer me, then, for this one
time, to assert my citizenship, and commune
with you freely on the state of public affairs. I
am a citizen—a son of a citizen—born on the
soil of South Carolina not long after it had
won, in part, by the sword of my fathers.

After an absence of about five months, on my
sacred duties in Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisi-
ana, Alabama, and Georgia, I cannot express
how painfully it has shocked me to be told, on
my return home, that the great State measures
now on foot look solely to secession from the
United States by this State alone; that the Con-
vention shortly to be held is in order to this; and
that the only question to be open there is one of
time: whether to secede at once, or await the
issue of the Southern Congress, and then secede.

To secede at once, or at a future time, alone,
must be to secede from the other Southern States
no less than from the Northern. It must be a
putting of the other Southern States in fault—a
sort of branding them as deficient in knowledge,
or courage, or patriotism, or all these together.
They are involved in all respects as we are,
touching the injustice of the late acts of Congress.
We may not hold ourselves wiser nor better than
they are, but as equals only; and they are many,
while we are comparatively few. And what in such
circumstances, will be the probable judgment of
mankind respecting our action, should we secede?

If I may place any reliance on what has come
under my observation during my long journey
through five of the principal Southern States, it
is not probable that a Southern Congress, re-
presenting the Southern people, can be had at all;
nor, if it could be had, that it would do much, if
any thing, more than the Georgia Convention
did. As to secession, I have no doubt that three-
fourths of the people would oppose it at the pre-
sent time. The reason of this opposition I have
understood to be that they do not consider the
acts of Congress to be a violation of the Constitu-
tion, and, in their opinion, nothing less should
justify secession. I understand it to be the opin-
ion of our people of South Carolina that Con-
gress has violated the Constitution. At most,
then, it is a mooted point, and not a settled fact;
we entertain one view of it, while a majority
of the wise and virtuous of other States, greatly
outnumbering us, hold the opposite. Do we
own them nothing? Is it not even due to our
own self-respect to review the matter? Surely,
we should know that we are right, beyond dis-
pute, before we should proceed to a final act of
the most fearful import.

And ought we not to consider consequences?
Patriotism demands not of us to run madly on to
our country's ruin; and secession, by our State
alone, must prove ruinous. What though no hos-
tile army might invade our soil, the United States
must and will oppose us. Charleston will be
shut out from the rest of the world, her commerce
perish, her merchants leave her in despair; while,
from her very suburbs, our rice and cotton shall
be carried to Savannah and Augusta for a mar-
ket. Even now the rivalry of Savannah is not
to be contemned, but let our State secede from
the Union, and Charleston must become a desola-
tion.

Nor will the blight fall on Charleston only,
but on all the State; while our taxes, increase
seven-fold, and the heat of the present agitation
cooling off, our very leaders, if they should prove
too proud to be found knocking at the door of
the Union for admission, shall join the many
thousands of our poverty-stricken people in their
flight from their ruined homes to more favored
parts. Can patriotism demand the sacrifice?
Patriotism demand the sacrifice of the State?
No, never.

Let us then, fellow-citizens, review our ground.
If a Convention we must have, let it not be a
Convention of boys and half-made men, but of
the wise and sober-minded. There is no battle
to be fought for glory by secession, but a fear-
ful struggle with poverty and high taxes, hard
times, without hope of improvement, and great
and sore humiliation. And may God grant us
deliverance!

WILLIAM CAPERS.

CHARLOTTE, FEBRUARY 6, 1851.

From the Raleigh Register, Feb. 5.

Another peep under the Standard's Mask!
The Speech in the Half-Way House on
the eve of the adjournment!

It is fortunate for the cause of truth, that error
is apt to adopt acts and devices to carry out its
purposes, which tend to its own detection and
overthrow.

The Editor of the Standard, with many of
those, whose Organ he professes to be, began the
contest in the Legislature, by contending for the
Constitutional right of a State to secede from the
Union—but finding that they were overwhelmed
in the argument, they bethought themselves of
the prudence there would be in falling back from
their original position, to a kind of "half way
house," from which they could rally fourth, un-
der such colors as might be best calculated to
protect them from the indignation of the People.
Where that half way house was—what were its
dimensions—what kind of sign-board decorated its
portals—what were the characteristics of those
who worshipped at the altars which had been
erected in its dark and devious recesses—
were for some time matters but little known
even to those who professed that they had found
under its spacious roof ample protection from all
the dangers of oppression from the General
Government. The Editor of the Standard was
however, much more fortunate than many of his
co-religionists, and whilst they appeared to be bewil-
dered by a maze of uncertainties, and groped a-
bout in darkness of the place, he gave the watch-
word boldly—hoisted without fear his own mark
and called lustily upon all others in the pantom-
ime to do likewise, and exhibit their faces—
that "each might know, who and where the other
was."

It is well known, at least to the Democratic
public, that during the week before the adjourn-
ment of the Legislature, the Editor came out
with a flaming article, rallying his forces to the
conflict. Most people thought it would be equal
to any blast which *Roderick Dhu* ever blew upon
his bugle. He told them "that was the day—
that the hour—that very week" something
must be done, and it they went home with "feeble
resolves" in their hands, they would meet the
rebukes of the People. At such announcements
as these, many looked aghast, and prepared "to
die with dignity," but upon the ears of many
others, such big words fell "like an old tale," and
behold! that week passed off, the hour of
adjournment came, and the "Secession Resolu-
tions" still slept upon the Speaker's table,
"none so poor as to do them reverence."

It is rumored, that many things were done,
worthy of note, in the "half way house," which
may never reach the public ear, but during the
last convulsion, which assembled in the Council
Hall of that celebrated edifice, we cannot pass
over in silence the eloquent and characteristic
speech of the Editor. He had around him the
choice spirits of his "secession" band. He
felt that he was "in the vein." He ventured to
address them. They rallied around him and he
began:

"My brave yet discomfited and routed com-
rades! We are here in this receptacle of the
rights of man—here, where there are none to
make us afraid—no prying *Whigs* to "pick
flaws" in our bold resolves, and cite the opinions
of such federal apologists as *Madison* and *Jack-
son* against our glorious doctrine of "secession."
Nor have we amongst us any of these timid "De-
mocrats" who thought that, though our principles
were right, yet it was *wrong* and imprudent
to avow them. We can think and speak,
and act as we please, and if it should become nec-
essary, we can "secede" from these halls with
impunity!"

I confess I looked with some suspicion and
disquiet upon the manifesto of the "minority." It
was drawn without that care, which should have
marked the birth of a great document intended to
go forth to the world as a vindication of our prin-
ciples. Would that you had called on me for
aid! But there is no use in crying over spilt
milk—"We have been indeed routed—routed,
"horse, foot and dragons." Let us however all
take consolation from the words of the poet,
"Truth crushed to earth will rise again!"

But I cannot conclude my remarks without ex-
pressing my unbounded and most unsophisticated
admiration of the gallant Senator from Mecklen-
burg, who was, to our little band, what the great
Napoleon was to his army of invincibles, at the
bridge of Lodi. Yes! that Senator snatched the
standard, and rushing ahead, precipitated himself
into the thickest of the fight, and *warfied* indeed
in our ranks. We were found to follow "in
his footsteps." I myself endeavored to hasten
his rescue, but I met, like *André*, and could only ex-
claim, "Go on, my brave boys! Never quit
with feeble resolves!" And echo answered,
"feeble resolves!" "feeble resolves!"

How have the mighty fallen! But yesterday
I mean, at the beginning of the contest—*Seces-
sion* might have stood against the world, but
now it lies, alas! in the deep bosom of the oc-
cean buried!" "We have lost the breed of no-
ble bloods," but, "live or die, sink or swim"—
yes,

"What tho' the field be lost!
All is not lost; the unconquerable will,
And study of revenge, immortal hate
And courage never to submit or yield,
And what is else not to be overcome!"

My voice is still for war! Ye gods! can a
body like this, "long debate which of the two
to choose"—*Secession* or *Union*? No! Let
us, up, and gird on our arms, attack the foe, and
"charge home upon him!" (applause.) Yes,
let us "gather resolution from despair" and leave
every bone in our corporeal frames lying bleached
upon the plains of another *Philippi*, before we
"bend the pregnant hinges of the knee" to a
Government, which was formed by men whose
"eye balls were seared" by that monster "Fed-
eralism" which for the last half century has been
raining about the Country "seeking whom it
may devour!" (applause.) Again, I say, in
the words of the immortal Wellington, on the
plains of Waterloo—"Up Guards and at them!"
(immense cheering.) And who dares tell me
Secession and *Nullification* are any thing alike?
(Here some one was wicked enough to let drop
the name "Jackson!") Jackson! *Who was he?*
What opportunity did he ever have of reading
the Standard or the "minority report" of the

Speeches of the eloquent *Shepard*—the astute
Adams—the profound *Avery*—the mellifluous
Dobbin—the erudite *Person*, and a galaxy of oth-
er bright names, who will stand as "mental
pyramids in the solitude of time!" None, what-
ever. Had he lived to this day he would have
reputed such heresies.

But I am wearying your patience. May you
all live to reach your homes in health and peace.
May the sight of that old Eagle, and those Stars
and Stripes, no longer haunt your imaginations.
May the one take her flight to regions unknown
and far away. May the second be dimmed and
"go out in night"—and the third, more dreaded
than any by violators of the laws—may they "go
down to the vile dust from whence they sprung."
(Great sensation.)

In conclusion, my ever to be remembered and
beloved comrades! permit me to say in the
words of the Poet—

"Freedom's battle once begun,
Tho' baffled oft is ever won"
(Great applause.)

"Glory enough for one day!" shouted one.
"Huzza for Secession!"
"Open the door!" bellowed a third.
"Who is to be our Candidate for the Presi-
dency?" enquired one.

"BARNWELL RHETT!" was the answer.
"Who is to be the Public Printer of the New
Confederacy?" inquiringly asked another.
"Our glorious Standard bearer, *William W.
Holden*!" shouted the whole crowd.

Appropriate tears being shed, the lights went
out, deep darkness descended upon the place, and
"homeward bound" the band departed, each
singing to the topmost pitch of his voice—

"Secession!" the world are all thinking about it.
And as for myself, I can swear,
If I fancied that Heaven were without it,
I'd scarce feel a wish to go there, &c.

The Embrace of the Extremes.

Mr. Clay's motion to refer the President's
Message.

The 22nd of February, 1851, will be remem-
bered alike for what was seen and what was said
in the Senate of the United States. The debate
on Mr. Clay's motion to refer to the Judiciary
Committee the message of the President and the
accompanying documents, in relation to a recent
rescue of a prisoner from the officers in Boston,
has brought out and stamped the purposes and
motives of certain gentlemen in colors too marked
to be mistaken. It is idle to say that the motives
of public men ought not to be impeached—they
ought to be and will be successfully impeached to
produce, if not designed to precipitate, a catastrophe
upon which all patriots must look with horror.

Several Senators, to whom we listened with
much pleasure, took part in the discussion of Sat-
urday. Mr. Downs concluded the remarks com-
menced the previous day, in a patriotic, liberal
and conciliatory spirit. He was not disposed to
regard the recent outrage in Boston as anything
more than a sudden movement of the mob which
could not have been anticipated. Mr. Clemens,
of Alabama, followed with a spirited and pertinent
speech, in which he cordially concurred to the
President the character of a patriot and a
statesman, and expressed entire confidence in his
administration of the laws. Then came the
disunionists. When we listened to Mr. Borland
Mr. Turney, and Mr. Chase, we were prepared
for the indignant invective with which Mr. Doug-
lass denounced traitors and conspirators within the
sound of his voice, and for the sincere and fervent
though somewhat rugged eloquence in which Mr.
Dodge of Iowa, vouched for the loyalty of his
State, applauded the conduct of the Administration,
and announced his determination in the
measures of compromise to give it his earnest
support. And when we heard Mr. Chase com-
plimenting the opinions of his friend from South
Carolina, and agreeing with the gentleman from
Tennessee and the gentleman from Arkansas, and
for the free eaters generally, we were prepared for
the expression of surprise with which the Sena-
tor from Michigan commented on the strange as-
sociations and ominous conjunctions which the
Senate had that day witnessed.

Strange it is, indeed, to mark the numerous
points of agreement between Mr. Chase and Mr.
Hale upon one side, and Mr. Mason, Mr. Borland,
Mr. Jefferson Davis, and Mr. Turney on the oth-
er. Unless we misunderstand the position of
the honorable Senator from Virginia, he believes
that the Fugitive Slave law never can be execu-
ted in the northern States, because it is repugnant
to the sentiments of the northern people.

At the same time, he avows that if the law is
not executed, the failure will be a sufficient cause
for dissolving the Union. But Mr. Mason is the
author of the law. It follows then that Mr. Mas-
on advocated the passage of the law with the be-
lief that the catastrophe would follow which he
does not pretend to deprecate. Worse than this,
by his very vaticinations, he seeks to bring about
the state of feeling at the South which will re-
ceive a partial or temporary failure of the law as
equivalent to its entire and absolute non-execu-
tion. To distinguish between an effort of this
kind and a treasonable purpose of Disunion, re-
quires near faculties of discrimination than we
possess.

But it is not Mr. Mason alone who believes
that this law cannot be executed. Mr. Jefferson
Davis agrees with him in the opinion; and Mr.
Borland and Mr. Turney swell the chorus of
Disunion with their feeble and discordant voices.
In the case of the gentleman last mentioned, the
"venom of the shaft" does not compensate for
the lack of "vigor in the bow;" and it is only be-
cause they add numbers to the ranks of conspi-
racy, that they extort the compliment of notice.
These gentlemen, in the debate, coincided, in
their action and language, with Mr. Chase.—
They all agreed in assailing Mr. Clay as an agi-
tator. They all agreed in denouncing the Com-
promise, not only on its original merits, but on
the ground that it had failed to produce the re-
pose and quiet that were expected to flow from
it. They all agreed that the Fugitive Slave law
had proved and would prove of but little practi-
cal value, whether it were executed or not. They
all, in short, breathed the spirit of disloyalty and
disunion, not to say of conspiracy and treason.
It was with sincere pleasure, therefore, that
we listened to Mr. Dodge, and Mr. Douglass, and

to General Cass, in their replies to the men who
pursue measures and avow principles that will
render Disunion inevitable, and to those who by
their prophecies and denunciations are aiding
them in their unholy purpose. It was not mere-
ly that they abandoned their political prejudices
to do justice to the President that we heard them
with satisfaction, but chiefly because they gave
warning to the coalition of extremists—to the
Abolitionists and Secessionists—to conspirators
and Disunionists of all quarters and all complex-
ions, that no party associations and no party an-
tipathies will prevent them from rallying to the
support of the Administration in a matter that
involves the supremacy of the laws and the per-
petuity of the Union.—*Republic.*

South Carolina—her relations to the Union.

From the Richmond Whig.

As long as the State of South Carolina re-
mains a member of the Union, she has no politi-
cal existence whatever in the eyes of foreign na-
tions. Her external sovereignty has been swal-
lowed up by the Federal Government. As she
is no longer susceptible of the rights conferred,
or the duties imposed, by the law of Nations, it
appears irregular in a foreign Consul to make, in
the name of his government, any complaint what-
ever to the authorities of a State. As between
South Carolina and Great Britain, no question
can arise. It is to the United States Government
that the appeal ought to have been made. This
brings to our mind the sheltered position of that
State, and all the States, so long as the present
Union continues. What if the State of South
Carolina does not repeal the obnoxious law, and
the English Government insists upon the obliga-
tions of the treaty, even to the last extremity,
with what party would the war be waged? Not
with South Carolina alone, with her overwhelming
negro population; but with the great and pow-
erful Government of the Union. If an English
fleet were dispatched to bombard Charleston, or
an English army to invade her cotton fields, the
Navy and the Army of the Union would be sent
for her defence; and the most rabid disciple of
Garrit Smith would be compelled to subscribe
his money, and possibly lay down his life, to
protect the slave institutions of South Carolina
against the negro soldiers and negro sailors of
England. So important is that Union, which
she is prepared to overthrow, to the welfare of
South Carolina! It would be a lesson fraught with
utility, if this rebellious and disloyal State were
the first to call for federal aid against that power,
under whose protecting wing she is ready to
place herself, as soon as she is emancipated
from her federal obligations. If South Carolina
were now in the position of independence in which
her statesmen desire to place her, what think you,
reader, would be the tone and language of Eng-
land now? A respectful request to repeal the
obnoxious law? Let those acquainted with the
insulting and domineering conduct of England to-
wards feeble States, answer for themselves this
question. How has she borne herself towards
the Republic of Nicaragua? By her power, she
has given validity to the claim that a negro boy
has set up to the mouth of the river San Juan,
and at this day holds it in possession, in virtue of
a military armistice concluded with the Govern-
ment of Nicaragua, in his name. She has re-
versed the Roman maxim, and wherever weak-
ness invites aggression, there is her flag seen
and the emblem of oppression. Why, if South
Carolina were at this moment free from her fed-
eral relations, England would seize upon the
Government, and as she has done in her own
West Indian colonies, enslave the blacks,
and raise them above their masters. But for-
tunately for the white race in South Carolina,
that State is a member of the great Republic,
whose power is only equalled by her ability and
willingness to protect her every part. Federal
power is the best protection which the South
can have from both foreign and domestic foes;
and it is wisest for us to cling to the Union, and
keep the legislation of Congress within the
sphere marked out for it by the Constitution.

Washington Monument.—The Managers of
this work have assented to receive from Mr. E.
C. Delavan a block of marble, inscribed with
the following temperance declaration, already
signed by eight Presidents of the United States
and to "assign to it in the great national edifice
a becoming and appropriate position." It will
be so placed as to enable all succeeding Presi-
dents to add their signatures. The declaration
is as follows:

"Being satisfied from observation and experi-
ence, as well as from medical testimony, that AR-
DENT SPIRITS as a drink is not only needless, but
harmful, and that the entire disuse of it would
tend to promote the health, the virtue, and the
happiness of the community, we hereby express
our conviction that, should the citizens of the U-
nited States, and especially the Young Men, dis-
continue entirely the use of it, they would not
only promote their own personal benefits, but the
good of our country and the world.

JAMES MADISON.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
ANDREW JACKSON.
M. VAN BUREN.
JOHN TYLER.
JAMES K. POLK.
Z. TAYLOR.
MILLARD FILLMORE."

Interesting Physiological Fact.—It is re-
markable, as among the millions of other proofs
of the wisdom and provident care of the Supreme
Being, that in the milk of a female, who has a
fractured limb, the limb is reduced in quantity
until the fractured bone is again united. The
eggs, also of a fowl, which has a broken limb,
are without shells until the broken part is a-
gain united.

Solitary reading and study enable a man to gather
a great deal of information, of one sort or other;
but conversation enables him to make the most
judicious, happy, and profitable use of it.

A large number of persons entertain the idea that
education consists of what is usually learned at
school. Education, however, is of a very compre-
hensive nature, and includes the forming of char-
acter in youth.

General Intelligence.

From Billy Bowlegs.—A letter from Florida
speaks of a late interview between Capt. Casey,
the United States Indian agent, and Mr. "Whim
Bologs," as he signs himself. Capt. Casey set
forth to Bowlegs the recent action of the Florida
Legislature for the removal of the Indians, and
told him that now was his last chance for a peace-
able arrangement; that the United States author-
ities were his friends, and would not only see
him comfortably removed, and provided for after-
wards, but would pay him well for going; but if
he delayed, the Governor of Florida and his rifle-
men and long knives would be down upon him,
and drive the whole tribe into the ocean. Upon
this Billy scratched his head and thoughtfully
inquired if the United States Government was
really his friend and wished him well? Capt.
Casey replied that there could be no manner of
doubt about that. "Well, then," say Billy, "if
you are my friends, just you stand still, and let
me whip the Governor of Florida and his long knives
down quick!" and, in short, gave Casey to un-
derstand that he did not value the sovereignty of
Florida so much as "the shaking of a squirrel's
tail." This is truly mortifying. Billy evidently
had not read the report of the majority com-
mittee on Federal Relations. —*Tallahassee Sen-
tinel.*

Death of General Bem.—Bem, the well
known Polish General, died at Aleppo in the
first part of December. He remained in the Mo-
hammedan faith to the last, and was buried with
military honors. With Bem faith was a matter
of small account; his business was action, and
that of the most intense and tumultuous sort. His
only religion was to avenge his country upon the
Russian despotism, and destroy the tyranny of
the Czars. Personally he was one of the brave-
st and most generous of beings, a man of most
fertile resources and original mind, next to Na-
poleon and Wellington, the great commander of
modern times. He was small in stature, but of
an active and untiring temperament. His will
once fixed, nothing short of impossibility could
turn it, and that impossibility he was the last to
admit. He was born at Tarnow, Gallicia, in
1795, and was accordingly fifty-five years old
at his death. Much exposure and suffering made
him appear older. History will honor his mem-
ory.

Visitors to the World's Fair.—*Frazier's
Magazine* communicates the surprising infor-
mation that 20,000 Americans have secured berths
to go to the World's Fair. There will be a con-
siderable addition to the number before the exhi-
bition closes. More than ten thousand Russians
of the first families have asked of the Emperor
leave to go to London during the World's Fair.
The last number of the *Pekin Monitor* announ-
ces that a fleet of several junks, commanded by
a Mandarin of the third class, sailed from Can-
ton about two months since, on their way to visit
the World's Fair at London. Each junk car-
ries four families, mostly of tea and porcelain mer-
chants. They are helped on by steam tugboats.

Vegetable Evaporation.—A cabbage will
throw out, during its growth, in the form of in-
sensible vapor, half its weight of water. A sun-
flower, not more than three feet high, threw off
two pounds of water in one day. A sprig of
mint weighing 27 grains, threw out 2,543 grains
of water in 77 days, a little more than 33 grains
per day; and a sprig of nightshade weighing 49
grains, threw off 3,700 grains in the same time,
or more than 47 grains per day. It has been
calculated that an acre of land growing 640
trees, eight inches in diameter, will throw off,
through their leaves, three thousand eight hun-
dred and seventy-five gallons of water in twelve
hours.

South Carolina Imprisonment.—The corres-
pondence between the Governor of South Caro-
lina and the British Consul has been referred to
a Select Committee of the Legislature, chosen
from the Charleston delegation, with the power
to sit during the recess of the Legislature. It
is believed that the obnoxious law for imprisoning
free blacks will be abandoned, or probably mod-
ified so as to conform to an enactment in force at
Wilmington, N. C., which requires all free col-
ored persons to be on board their vessels from
sunset to sunrise. So says a letter from Char-
leston. —*Baltimore Sun.*

**Thompson, the English Abolitionist, pelted
with Eggs.**—Springfield, Mass., Feb'y. 20.—
Thompson, the notorious English abolition lec-
turer, was pelted with rotten eggs while at the
railroad depot in this place, yesterday. He was
completely covered over with the precious com-
modity. This, too, in the presence of a large
crowd of spectators, who hooted him with all
manner of disapprobatory vociferations. It was
with great difficulty and only by the interference
of the authorities that the populace was pre-
vented from perpetrating even more serious chastise-
ment upon him.

Singular Trap.—Make two circles of stakes
driven in the ground, one inside of the other, with
sufficient space between. Make a door to the out-
ter circle that will rest against the inner one.—
The animal designed to be caught, attracted by
the bait which is placed within the inner circle,
enters by this door, and passing around between
the two circles, comes against the door, which,
with his muzzle he pushes shut, and it fastens of
itself. The animal is then a prisoner. These
traps are used in Norway for catching wolves,
foxes, and even mice.

Cost of our Army and Navy.—In the last 65
years, it is estimated, on the authority of official
documents, that our military establishments have
subjected us to an expense of at least \$950,000,
000. The Navy has cost about \$80,000,000,
more, and yet the talk at Washington is that we
should still further increase the Army and Navy
establishments with the increase of territory and
growth of the country.

Dividend.—The Commercial Bank of Wil-
mington has declared a semi-annual dividend of
5 per cent, and a bonus of 2 per cent, more, the
latter being a part of the accumulated surplus
fund, which is divided preparatory to the admis-
sion of new stockholders.

A Cunning Fox.—An English paper relates
the following:—A farmer had discovered that a
fox came along a beam in the night to seize his
poultry. He accordingly sawed the end of the
beam nearly through, and in the night the fox
fell into a place whence he could not escape.
On going to him in the morning, he found him
stiff, and, as he thought, lifeless. Taking him
out of the building, he threw him on the dung-
hill; but in a short time Reynard opened his
eyes, and seeing all was safe and clear, galloped
away to the mountains, showing more cunning
than the man who ensnared him.

No License in Illinois.—The following is the
substance of the No License bill which was passed
by the Legislature of Illinois:

1. It repeals all present license laws.
2. Prohibits the sale of intoxicating drinks in
less quantity than one quart, under a penalty of
\$25.
3. If sold to minors increases the fine to
from \$20 to \$100.
4. Provides for a penalty of not less than \$25
nor over \$100 for selling more than a quart, and
permitting the same to be drunk on the premises
of the seller.
5. Giving away liquor to come within the
provisions of the law.

Steamers to Africa.—Great enthusiasm pre-
vails in the State of Virginia on the entry line
from some Southern port, particularly Baltimore
and Norfolk, to the coast of Africa. Several
eighties of the General Assembly and of the Re-
form Convention have memorialized Congress
on the subject. The Governor of the State, the
Speakers of both Houses, in short, every man of
position in Virginia, seems to be in favor of it, as
that measure of compromise which nearly tide
them of an intolerable nuisance, while to the free
blacks themselves it is a work of great national
charity and enterprise.

Gipsies.—A company of these strange wand-
erers visited Northeast Cecil county, Maryland,
last week. They travelled in wagons, and lodged
in them at night, notwithstanding the severity of
the weather. They came from England, and
have been in this country about three months.
They conversed in English, but had an unintelli-
gible jargon among themselves. They relieved
the good people of Northeast of much of their
small change by fortune-telling. —*Cecil Demo-
crat.*

**St. Louis embraces in its population of 77,
716 persons, 40,471 foreigners and foreign born
citizens, of whom 23,814 are Germans, 11,277
Irish, 2,921 English, and 2,459 natives of other
foreign countries. The people of foreign stock
thus constitute the majority of the population.
The city also contains 1,250 free colored persons,
only 575 of whom have licenses to remain in the
country; 684 are therefore remaining there in
violation of law.**

**A squirrel, setting on a hickory tree, was once
observed to weigh the nuts he got, in each paw,
to find out which were good and which were bad.
The light ones he invariably threw away, retain-
ing only those which were heavier. It was
found, on examining those he had thrown away,
that he had made a mistake in a single in-
stance. They were all bad nuts.**

African Colonization.—The Virginia Coloni-
zation Society met at Richmond on Thursday,
13th inst., when the annual report was read, and
a series of resolutions adopted, declaring that col-
onization has become a "political and social nec-
essity."

The World's Fair.—The "New York Her-
ald" publishes a complete list of articles sent to
the World's Fair from the United States, per the
frigate St. Lawrence, which sailed on the 15th
inst. We notice but a single article sent from
North Carolina, viz: some specimens of lamb-
go, by the Hon. T. L. CARRIGAN.

Trees in Australia.—In Australia there are
the highest trees in the world. One of an un-
known kind has been found there, measuring 220
feet from the ground to the low est branch. At
the base this tree is 30 feet in diameter, and at
the height of the first branch 12 feet; at the
ground its circumference is 130 feet; at three
feet high, 102 feet. This tree is perfectly sound

REMARKS OF MR. GILMER, OF GUILFORD, ON THE RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS OF THE STATE.

Mr. Speaker: Feeling a deep interest in the improvement and prosperity of the State, I would detain the Senate with a few observations and the statement of some facts, to which their attention is most respectfully solicited, before the vote shall be taken.

From the best and most serious consideration, which I have been enabled to give this whole subject, I am fully satisfied that the true interest and future welfare of the State now demand the concentration of all her resources and energy, individually and collectively, to the completion and extension of her works of internal improvement commenced and to which such liberal aid has been pledged. The prospect of these being successfully carried forward is accompanied with every thing that is cheering, encouraging and interesting. The idea of a failure fills us with gloom and despair.

Since the meeting of this Assembly, I have heard with pain and concern, Mr. Speaker, in the other end of this Capitol, arguments against the propriety and feasibility of improving this State by means of Rail Roads: many considerations, from some who assumed to be learned on this subject, against the State's having any thing to do with the efforts that are being made not only to connect ourselves with the Rail Road Improvements North and South of us, but to unite the different parts of the State, and give the whole cheap and ready access to our own markets on the sea-coast.

I heard it gravely urged that the people of North Carolina were too sparsely settled to build Rail Roads—that these could be successfully built only in densely populated countries, and where from a long successful and continued increase of wealth, capital became superabundant, and for the want of a better, seeks investment in Stocks of this kind.

There are many other similar views I have heard from some sent here to advance the best interest of the State, and who, in urging them, seem to be very sincere, judging from the grave and wise countenances they assume in debate. But, Mr. Speaker, I have heard some such wise-creeds before. Such sons have for years been sung in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and in Georgia. Their influence, I am happy to learn, is gone in the States North and South of us. Their croaking, I regret, is still heard and their influence still felt in North Carolina. They insist that they teach the doctrine of every Political Economist. How this may be I cannot say; I prefer to follow the lead of the Practical Economists, in the States North and South of us.

The friends of Rail Road Improvements in Virginia, South Carolina and Georgia, also, as unsuccessful as we in their first attempts, did not despair, and sit down to read the theoretical opinions of cloistered economists, but with laudable energy and perseverance studied and corrected their errors, took lessons from the practical experience, improvements and success of others, effectually followed their example,—and the history of their condition and prospects compared with our own, shows the superior wisdom of those who study practical economy.

The census recently taken shows that the population of Georgia, whose Legislature has been carefully and most liberally fostering her Rail Road Improvements, has increased over fifty per cent, within the last ten years, while the population of our own beloved State, acting under the advice of economists, has increased less than seven per cent. A comparison with South Carolina and Virginia increases our embarrassment in accounting for the difference and assigning to our constituents satisfactory reasons why, North Carolina, similarly situated and between them, with the same, if not a better soil and climate, as much means and her fair proportion of capital, moral and industrious inhabitants, has fallen so far behind her sisters in every thing that cheers, animates and attaches the citizen to his native State.

I find many in the Assembly as well as many out of it, who, when you ask their aid and influence to these works in the State, are ready with trite and thread-bare arguments against them, and generally as proof of the correctness of their opinions refer triumphantly to the failure of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. True, Mr. Speaker, the road has been a failure, and a serious disaster to those who built it. Equally unsuccessful was the first attempt to connect by Rail Road the City of Charleston with the town of Hamburg in South Carolina. Those and many of the first constructed Roads in the South proved to be failures. In this, as in every thing else, the country has to learn from experience. With the lights and knowledge we now have in building Rail Roads it is only a matter of surprise, that this Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, (that has made so many great, wise and distinguished statesmen in North Carolina,) built at the time and in the manner it was, should have succeeded half as well as it did. The Charleston and Hamburg road under its first construction failed as effectually as this Gaston road. Our neighbors in South Carolina, not discouraged but availing themselves of the light of experience, have rebuilt it, made it a good road, and thereby so successfully proved, by the sudden and extraordinary increased value of its stock, and its beneficial effects on the trade, transportation and travel of the State generally, the superior advantages of Rail Road improvements, as to make all the citizens of that enterprising State Rail Road men. Such a lesson has that State been taught that she has been and is about connecting by profitable Rail Roads, every section of her territory with this enterprise, once a failure, now so prosperous and useful. In fact, any one who will examine into the patronage which has for several years past been given to this Raleigh and Gaston road in its very crazy and dilapidated condition, and compare its advantages with other roads, will be satisfied that if it were properly repaired and supplied with strong T or U iron, it would defray all necessary expenses, and pay a fair dividend on a sum now sufficient to build a good road from the start.

Mr. Speaker, altho' no enemy to the Raleigh and Gaston road, a work that commenced before I had any thing to do in public life, for many considerations connected with the welfare of the State, I have often wished there had been no such road, and that the country between Raleigh and Gaston was still in native forest. There has been so much said against this unfortunate road, that almost every argument used in favor of Rail Roads in the State, is met by the exclamation, "Look at the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road." By way of illustrating I will mention the result of a rail road conversation that occurred some time ago between two of my constituents. Whilst they were conversing, an innocent but silly bee was struggling to get out of the room, though the glass of a side window. After all the best

arguments in favor of the Central Rail Road had been answered with "the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road," the friend of Internal Improvement called the attention of the other to the Bee, had the window shutter closed, and, on the Bee's escaping, (having discovered light in another direction) remarked, "you are like that Bee, but being an honest man, would soon be in favor of the road, if you could only be induced to look for light from some other quarter than 'the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.'"

Two years ago when the friends of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road petitioned the Assembly to remove the mortgage, and let them incur a debt of five hundred thousand dollars to enable them to purchase and lay their road with strong heavy iron, it was with the utmost difficulty that the proposition was carried.

Arguments were made. The statistics of roads in South Carolina, Virginia and Georgia, and other satisfactory illustrations, were presented, showing clearly, that this would not only improve and relieve the road, but save the State's stock and put the success of the enterprise beyond question, and yet one half the Assembly disbelieved, and nearly all the rest doubted. It was then insisted and as I thought conclusively shown, that the success of this or any other Rail Road, mainly depended on the strength and durability of its structure, consequently saving of expenses in running, and ability to carry larger quantities at cheaper rates. The relief was granted, and pray what is now seen to be the result.

Although the heavy rail had been laid down over but half the Road, the Company's report of November shows the net income of the Road, after paying all the ordinary expenses and a portion of the suspended debt of last year, to be a profit of \$147,500.00, a fraction less than six per cent interest on two and a half millions of dollars, and it is to be remarked that this astonishing result is produced when only half the road was supplied with the heavy rail and the fare reduced to one-half what it was in 1841. So thoroughly now are the prospects of this great work changed, that the stock is rapidly increasing in value, so much so that the friends of other Roads are anxious and desirous to take transfer of the State's stock in it at par value. Two years ago, and a majority of the people's representatives, considered the six hundred thousand dollars worth of stock which the State owned in this Road, not only lost, but that the State would be fortunate if she did not have to pay the amount she had indorsed for the Road. How stands the case now? Is this effected by pursuing the advice of Economists, or the advice of the intelligent, whole-souled, liberal citizens of enterprising Wilmington? All praise is due to the energetic and efficient gentlemen who have this road in charge. Such Economists it is my pleasure to follow. Economists who study and advise for the interest and prosperity of the State. Would to God, that the State was full of such Economists! If so, we should have far less difficulty in cheering North Carolina to that destiny, which her strength and natural advantages merit.

Mr. Speaker, I am well satisfied that it is our duty, to give the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Manchester Road the assistance they ask. The reasons, set forth in their memorial, why it should be given, are to my mind satisfactory: The interest of the State requires it. A large portion of our State will be greatly improved by the completion of this Road, the State's Stock in the Wilmington and Raleigh Road made at once profitable and productive, one of our most enterprising and deserving Towns improved and the capital and trade of the State increased by simply lending the credit of the State, without the possible chance of loss. Besides I desire to see the Wilmington and Raleigh Road in that prosperous and flourishing condition which a connexion with Manchester will give it.

I desire to see speedily among the people of North Carolina that spirit of internal improvement which the certain success of this road will infuse, and which I trust will ere long rise up to the shame and confusion of those, who years past, for the sake of temporary personal popularity, have been exciting caution, arousing fears and suspicions, and preaching such close and strict economy.

Mr. Speaker, this much as a representative of North Carolina I have deemed it my duty to say for an improvement in the Eastern part of the State, although a Western man, and representing a people deeply interested in the success of the Central Road and its extension East and West. Although this Road across the Eastern part of the State, connected with the Northern and Southern Roads, may in some degree be a rival to the Central Road as to a portion of the through travel yet I am fully satisfied that the success of the one will aid much in securing the success of the other, that in many points of view they will be hand maids to each other, and that the resources of the immense, rich, fertile and densely populated country, through which the Central Road is to be built, the happy connexions with other roads formed by it, will give it sufficient patronage to make the investment good paying stock, which will increase its profits from year to year, by reason of the facilities it will give and the influences it will exert. To be satisfied of this it is only necessary to look to the map of the State, see the Counties through which it is to run and those sufficiently near to patronize it; count their inhabitants and list their resources. Of the Counties coming under this description, together with their population, and assessed value of real estate, I would mention the following.

Counties.	Population 1840.	Value of Real Estate.
Wake	21,118	\$2,052,185
Chatham	16,242	1,245,814
Randolph	12,875	1,002,538
Davidson	14,606	1,156,316
Rowan	12,109	1,012,469
Cabarrus	9,250	833,836
Mecklenburg	18,273	1,850,943
and Anson		
Orange	24,856	2,234,376
Guilford	19,175	1,612,262
Stokes	16,265	1,275,940
Surry	15,079	1,005,737
Davie	7,574	644,309
Iredell	15,685	933,172
Lincoln, Gaston, &c.	25,160	2,088,901
Montgomery & Stanly	10,780	720,684
	238,439	19,629,542

Besides these are the Counties of Johnson and Wayne immediately on the route and the rich and populous Counties of Rutherford, Cleveland, Burke, McDowell, Caldwell and Wilkes above will put much of their produce on the road, and which, together with all the other Western Counties, will travel upon it. The freight and way travel (should it be any thing like what it has proved to be in all other communities through which railroads have been built) will make the Stock profitable in case the road is properly built. I feel certain that no road which has ever been built through such a Country and laid

with a heavy rail, has failed to be good stock. That we may have some idea of the resources and productions of our Western Country, take those of my own County Guilford as given by the Census of 1840.

Horses and Mules	4,585
Neat Cattle	11,629
Sheep	13,463
Swine	30,528
Poultry, value	\$4,333
Butt's Wheat	57,728
do Oats	36,884
do Rye	11,060
do Corn	464,962
Pounds Wool	12,498
do Wax	1,598
Potatoes Bushels	8,136
Tons Hay	22,945
Pounds Tobacco	8,705
do Cotton	126,989
Silk, Pounds	210
Cords Wood sold	1,296
Value Products Dairy	\$2,615
do Orchard	\$3,615
Home made and family goods	\$7,497
Retail Dry goods and other Stores	30
Capital invested	\$124,998
No. of Small Arms manufactured	528
Brick and Lime val.	66,800
Cotton Factory, Spindles	2,500
Val. manufactured articles	\$50,000
Tobacco manufactured	\$6,575
Hats and Caps manufactured	1,300
No. of Tanneries	16
Sides Sole Leather	5,608
do Upper do	6,301
No. of Saddleries	8
Value manufactured	\$7,028
Pounds Soap	26,975
Pounds Tallow Candles	790
No. of Distilleries	275
Gals. produced	171,098
Val. Wagons made	\$3,610
Flouring Mills No.	24
Barrels Flour sold	6,300
Grist Mills No.	48
Saw do do	36
Oil do do	4
Val. Manufactures of Mill	\$66,850
Capital invested in manufactories of all kinds	\$216,385
Money at Instalment and listed for taxation under the Act of 1848—'49 (exclusive of Bank Stock and sums under \$1000)	\$468,000

These are the prominent means, productions and resources of only one county out of the many named, not more than an average County and which would in most things soon be doubled when stimulated by the advantages of the Road. Our streams, immense water power, minerals, coal, marble, timber, &c. are not to be overlooked in recounting the advantages and prospects of the Central Road.

Compare Western North Carolina with Western Georgia into which two roads have been constructed, one from Savannah and the other from Augusta.

I have before me a short statistical account of the Georgia Rail Road from its commencement in November 1837 up to April 1849.

DATES.	From Nov. 1, 1837, to May 1, 1838	May 1, 1838, to May 1, 1839	May 1, 1839, to May 1, 1840	May 1, 1840, to April 1, 1841	For year ending April 1, 1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849
Miles of Road	40	75	66	63	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Receipts from Passengers	\$23,164	\$12,080	\$18,733	\$19,267	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376
Receipts from Freight, Mail &c.	\$6,640	\$6,789	\$14,939	\$23,482	\$11,867	\$11,867	\$11,867	\$11,867	\$11,867	\$11,867	\$11,867	\$11,867
Total Receipts	\$29,804	\$18,869	\$33,672	\$42,749	\$22,243	\$22,243	\$22,243	\$22,243	\$22,243	\$22,243	\$22,243	\$22,243
Total Expenses	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376	\$10,376
Net Profit	\$19,428	\$8,493	\$23,296	\$32,373	\$11,867	\$11,867	\$11,867	\$11,867	\$11,867	\$11,867	\$11,867	\$11,867
Total number of Passengers carried one mile.	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Ratio of Expense to Receipts	34 per cent.	54	31	24	47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
Cost per mile of Road	\$105	\$138	\$158	\$165	\$69	\$69	\$69	\$69	\$69	\$69	\$69	\$69
Cost of Receipts	\$26,613	\$26,613	\$26,613	\$26,613	\$26,613	\$26,613	\$26,613	\$26,613	\$26,613	\$26,613	\$26,613	\$26,613
Bales of Cotton	8,201	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613
Bush's of Grain	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613
Barrels of Flour	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613	26,613

By examining this table or statement much valuable and interesting information is to be obtained. First, the net profits of this road 212 miles long, in the year 1849, amounted to the sum of \$386,232. Secondly, that as the road increased in length the ratio of expenses decreased, and the ratio of receipts and net profits surprisingly increased. The reports of the South Carolina Road, the Central and Macon and Western Roads in Georgia, show similar results and prove most conclusively that rail roads may be built in the South cheaper and with more certain success, than in the North. This is no longer a problem to be solved. There is no conjecture about it.

This statement of the Georgia road shows that the cost to it of conveying a passenger on it is less than two cents per mile and freight one and a half cent per ton per mile. If Senators, when they return to their constituents, would show and explain to them how much it would cost them per mile to convey them and their productions along a Railroad to market and get them to compare it with their present tedious and expensive means of getting off what they have to sell, I predict that Rail Road Senators would be more numerous in the next Assembly. Our people, from their intercourse with Virginia and the States South of us, are getting their eyes open. A spirit of improvement is gradually spreading among our people. Notwithstanding what they have said here and elsewhere about Rail Roads being the result of thick settlements and accumulated wealth, they see our neighbors in Georgia most successfully running their rail roads into that section of their State but recently settled, where but a few years since it might be said, "the air moved but to wither, the sun shone but to burn, and the rains fell but to deluge and to chill." And they also see following not preceding these improvements, prosperity, wealth and happiness.

Mr. Speaker I will not pursue this subject further, but permit me to give my opinion, that the more the true friends of North Carolina examine and look into it, the more fully they will be satisfied of the necessity of fostering and aiding our improvements commenced. Let this be done. Let the Central Rail Road be built, and at the earliest day possible be extended East and West, and I here venture the prediction that the period is not distant, when North Carolina will be spoken of as a State, as she was when discovered, "a delicate garden, abounding with all kinds of odoriferous flowers."

Union Meeting in Surry.

A large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Surry county, without distinction of party, assembled in the Court House in Rockford, on Tuesday, the 11th February, 1851.

When, on motion of John M. Cloud, Esq., Gen. Solomon Graves was called to the chair, who, in a few brief and pertinent remarks, explained the objects of the meeting.

On motion of Col. H. M. Waugh, Josiah Cowles, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Col. H. M. Waugh, the chairman appointed a committee of five, consisting of Col. H. M. Waugh, Tyre Glen, E. Thompson, A. W. Martin, and Wm. W. Wolf, Esq., to prepare resolutions expressive of the feeling of the citizens of Surry county upon the subject of the compromise measures of the late Session of Congress.

While the committee were deliberating, upon a call from the chair, the Hon. N. Boyden entered the meeting with a short speech in his best style, approbatory of the course of Clay, Cass, Webster, Foote, Dickinson, and other patriotic members of Congress, in support of the measures commonly called the peace measures and in support of the Union. At the close of his remarks, the committee reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the recent course of distinguished Democrats and Whigs, members of the thirty-first Congress of the United States, in which they express their belief, that a renewal of sectional controversy, upon the subject of Slavery, would be both dangerous to the Union and destructive of its objects; and seeing no mode by which such controversy can be avoided, except by a strict adherence to the settlement thereof, effected by the Compromise Acts passed at the last Session of Congress, have declared their intention to maintain the said settlement inviolate, and to resist all attempts to repeal or alter the acts aforesaid, unless by the consent of the friends of the measures, and to remedy such evils, if any, as time and experience may develop; and in which to make their resolution effective, they have further declared, that they will not support for the office of President, or Vice President, or of Senator or Representative in Congress, or as a member of a State Legislature, any man, of whatever party, who is not known to be opposed to the disturbance of the settlement aforesaid, and to the revival of any form of agitation upon the subject of slavery.

Resolved, That when the members of this meeting declare their devotion and attachment to the constitutional Union of these States, they honestly believe, they but express the undivided sentiments of the citizens of Surry, and of a large majority of the people of North Carolina, who are equally opposed to fanaticism on the one side, and agitating ultraism on the other, and although sincere in the opinion that a repeal of the fugitive slave law, or material alterations in its provisions would be an act of gross injustice and bad faith, calculated to alarm the whole of the slave States, destroy their confidence in the honesty and fair purposes of the people of the States concurring in such repeal or alteration, and produce such alienation and distrust, as would render the further maintenance of the Union very difficult, if not utterly impossible, yet they rely with entire confidence on the influence of distinguished patriotic Union men, in every section, and of all parties, to avert any event ruinous not to one State alone, not to any particular section, but to American liberty and the cause of freedom throughout the world.

Which being read by the Secretary, upon a call of the meeting John A. Gilmer, Esq., of Guilford, rose and addressed the meeting in a few eloquent and patriotic remarks, commendatory of the subject of the meeting, strongly marked throughout with unvarying devotion to the Union, and in support of the resolutions. John A. Lillington, Esq., of Davie, being next called on, engaged the attention of the meeting in a few happy and appropriate remarks in support of the subject of the meeting and resolutions.

At the conclusion of which, the resolutions were put upon their adoption by the chair and were passed unanimously and by acclamation. On motion, the Secretary was requested to forward a copy of the foregoing proceedings and resolutions, to the Editors of the North Carolina Standard and Raleigh Register for publication. [Other State papers requested to copy.] A resolution of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary were unanimously passed; and the meeting adjourned. S. GRAVES, Ch'm.

J. COWLES, Sec'y.

Quartz Gold.—It is supposed that there are 150,000 persons now in California engaged in mining for gold. Recent developments in the gold region have demonstrated that the yield will hereafter be much greater than at present, and that the supply is inexhaustible. So soon as suitable machinery shall be constructed at the mines of gold-bearing quartz now in progress of being worked, the supply from that source will be immense. Veins of very rich gold-bearing quartz have been discovered along nearly the whole range of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and all that is wanting to develop the richest results is suitable machinery. Nearly all the steam engines heretofore sent out to California for that purpose have been deficient in power.

Pacific News, Jan. 1.

General Intelligence.

Shot and Robbed.—On Saturday evening last, about dark, Mr. D. Gilchrist, of Davidson county, while on his way home, was shot and fell to the ground, whereupon two men came up and demanded his money. Upon his refusal to deliver his money, he received a heavy blow on the back of the head, which rendered him insensible to anything that took place for some time after. One hundred and five dollars were taken from his person, together with all his notes and other valuable papers. The load of the gun passed through his thigh. A hope is entertained that the wounds will not prove fatal. Mr. Gilchrist thinks there were three persons engaged in robbing him, and doubts not that they left him for dead.—Ashboro' Herald.

A Splendid Meteor.—A letter in the Philadelphia Inquirer says:

A few minutes after leaving the depot in Pratt street Baltimore, on the 6th, at 6 o'clock while it was yet dark, one of the most extraordinary and beautiful meteorological phenomenon ever witnessed by mortal eyes, appeared in the heavens, as reported by Mr. Humphreys, the intelligent and gentlemanly conductor and by the brakeman and the engineer of the Washington train. A meteor of immense size, (appearing many times larger than the sun at rising) appeared in the South-East, and in its course, North-West, remained visible for the space of at least 5 minutes. It then appeared to remain stationary for a few seconds, expanding to greater size, and exhibiting a higher ring, the apex within which was filled by a less luminous reddish glare. The trail appeared at least a hundred feet long.

The extraordinary length of time that this meteor continued in sight, may perhaps be accounted for by its enormous size and immense distance, and the singular appearance just before it exploded, by the fact that the rays of the sun (although they had not begun to illumine the east) struck upon it in its great elevation, and changed the bright white appearance to the duller reddish glare.

Surfrage in South Carolina.—The Charleston Mercury corrects the common impression that there is in South Carolina a general "landed qualification." It says:

"The landed qualification here merely entitles a voter to the privilege of voting, on the strength of his proprietorship in the Parish or District in which his land may chance to be situated, without the usual requirement of residence. He can, however, vote but in one district. A residence of two years in the State, and six months in the district, is the only qualification required in S. Carolina, to constitute a citizen of the United States a legal voter for all elective officers."

Feeling in Arkansas.—The Little Rock Democrat, which heartily opposed the compromise measures, is now in favor of acquiescence in the adjustment. It says:

"If there is a man in our city, or in our State, who is not in favor of abiding by the measures of adjustment of our national difficulties enacted by the last Congress, or who is not 'opposed to Southern ultraism and Northern fanaticism,' or who is not 'desirous of maintaining the perpetuity of the Union,' or who is not 'opposed to secession and disunion,' we do not know him, nor do we believe there is one."

Strength of the Glass Palace.—Mr. Fox, in reply to a late question as to the effect of wind on the "Crystal Palace," said: "The greatest force of wind ever known, is computed at twenty-two pounds to the superficial foot. Taking twenty-eight pounds as the force, and assuming that they could have a gush of wind that would strike the whole side of the building, from top to bottom, at the same moment, the total force which could be brought against it would be from 1,400 to 1,500 tons. Now, they had got a power to resist it, of 6,360 tons."

Celebration of Marriage.—The intervention of an ecclesiastical functionary was not deemed necessary to a marriage until the Council of Trent in 1409; when a decree was passed interdicting any marriage otherwise than in the presence of a priest and two witnesses. Before the time of Pope Innocent III., 1118, there was no solemnization of marriage in church; but the bridegroom came to the bride's house and led her home to his own, which was all the ceremony then used. Banns were first directed to be published by Hubert Walter in the year 1200.

Artesian Wells.—Several fountains of great beauty exist at Pond du Lac, in Wisconsin. One which excels any other in the place, has recently been completed. It discharges, with almost irresistible force, forty-five gallons of the purest water per minute. It was formed by boring to the depth of ninety feet—eighty-two feet through clay, and eight through solid rock—and sinking a pipe four inches in diameter, in the aperture thus made.

A Beautiful Signification.—"Alabama" signifies, in the Indian language, "Here we rest!" A story is told of Indians who fled from a relentless foe to the trackless forest in the south-west. Weary and travel-worn, they reached a noble river, which flowed through a beautiful country. The chief of the band struck his tent pole in the ground, and exclaimed: "Alabama! Alabama!" (Here we rest! here we rest!)

The Fall in Cotton.—The following prices current of Cotton, "all along shore," extracted from the Charleston papers, show a rather sudden decline in the great staple:

Charleston, Feb. 25.—Heavy sales at 9 1/2 to 11 1/2 cts per pound

Mobile, Feb. 19.—10 1/2 cts. for middling qualities.

New Orleans, Feb. 19.—11 to 11 1/2 cts.

The Deaf and Blind.—Dr. Darwin was of opinion that if a deaf person dreamed of hearing, the internal parts, essential to the function, were unimpaired. The same remark, says Dr. Smith, of Boston, is applicable to the blind. I have invariably found that the incurably deaf, as well as incurably blind, never dream of hearing or seeing.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.—A meeting was held in Raleigh on the 25th, to take measures for organizing the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. It was the general opinion of those present that the stock would be very readily taken, under the provisions of the recent act of the Legislature, allowing a Company one half of the road, if they subscribe \$450,000 to rebuild it with T iron.

SUPREME COURT.

Since our last, opinions have been delivered in the following cases:

By PEARSON, J. In Hardy v Williams, from Bertie; judgment reversed and venire de novo.—Also, in State v Jones, from Anson; judgment reversed and venire de novo. Also, in State v Cherry, from Martin, directing the judgment to be affirmed. Also, in Highway v Flood, from Chowan, affirming the judgment. Also, in Adams v Hickorynut Turnpike Company, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. Also, in State v Tilghman, from Craven, declaring that there is no error. Also in Ormond v Moye, from Greene, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wilson v Purcell, from Rockingham, affirming the judgment. Also, in McLeod v Kirkham, from Moore, affirming the judgment. Also, in Greene and wife v Stevens, in equity from Sampson, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Knight v Bunn in equity, from Nash, declaring that the note to D. A. T. R. is not secured by the deed. Also, in Smith v Davenport, in equity, from Henderson, declaring that the bill of sale was intended as a mortgage and directing a reference. Also, in Powell v McDonald, in equity from Richmond, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Paul v Baker, from Halifax, Also, in Devereux v Burghwyn, from Northampton, affirming the judgment. Also, in Mills v Williams, from Rutherford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Wharton v Hopkins, from Guilford, affirming the judgment. Also, in Downey v Bullock, in equity from Granville, dismissing the bill with costs. Also, in Ballenger v Iddings, from Guilford, in equity; decree for plaintiff. Also, in Ward v Turner, in equity from Martin, reversing the decree with directions

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1851.

CENSUS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Register publishes a table of the census of North Carolina, complete—the number of inhabitants, and statistics of each county—prepared by Mr. Little, the Marshall of the State. We shall publish the table in a week or two—in the mean time, the totals are annexed:

Number of white inhabitants,	553,775
“ Free colored,	37,567
“ Slaves,	280,458

Total, 870,800

Number of Deaths from June 1, 1849, to June 1, 1850,	10,278
No. of Establishments of Industry,	2,609
Number of Farms,	63,466
Number of Dwellings,	108,084
Number of Families,	106,628

THE CENSUS—REPRESENTATION.

The Washington papers publish a table of the population of the United States, as near as can be ascertained at present from the certificates of the Marshals. We await the full and complete returns before publishing the tabular statement; but in the meantime extract several items of interest for the present information of our readers.

The entire population of the United States is set down at 23,138,454.

	Free.	Slaves.
Free States,	13,574,797	
Slaveholding States,	6,294,938	3,067,234
District & Territories,	197,955	3,500
Total,	20,067,720	3,070,734

The entire federal or representative population is about 21,710,000. The ratio of representation in Congress, agreeably to the act of May 22d, 1850, will be about 93,170—that act determining the number of Representatives at 233. The apportionment will probably therefore stand as shown below, compared with that of 1840. The figures in the first column denote the order in which the several States stand in point of population.

States.	In 1840.	'50.	States.	In 1840.	'50.
1 New York,	34	33	17 Maryland,	6	6
2 Pennsylvania,	24	25	18 Louisiana,	4	4
3 Ohio,	21	21	19 New Jersey,	5	5
4 Virginia,	15	15	20 Michigan,	3	4
5 Indiana,	10	11	21 Connecticut,	3	3
6 Tennessee,	11	10	22 New Hampshire,	4	4
7 Kentucky,	10	10	23 Vermont,	3	3
8 Massachusetts,	10	11	24 Wisconsin,	3	3
9 Georgia,	8	8	25 Arkansas,	1	2
10 North Carolina,	9	8	26 Texas,	2	2
11 Illinois,	7	9	27 Iowa,	2	2
12 Alabama,	7	7	28 California,	2	2
13 Missouri,	5	7	29 Rhode Island,	2	2
14 South Carolina,	7	5	30 Delaware,	1	1
15 Maine,	7	6	31 Florida,	1	1
16 Mississippi,	4	5			

In making up the number of Representatives as above, a Representative is allowed to each of the following eleven States on account of their having the largest fractions, viz: Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Indiana, Maryland, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri and Kentucky.

The States which gain, irrespective of the fraction, will be Pennsylvania 1, Illinois 2, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1—6.

The States which gain, in all, are as follows, viz: Arkansas 1, Indiana 1, Illinois 2, Massachusetts 1, Mississippi 1, Michigan 1, Missouri 1, Pennsylvania 1—10.

The following States lose, viz: Maine 1, New Hampshire 1, New York 1, North Carolina 1, South Carolina 2, Vermont 1, Virginia 2, Rhode Island 1—10.

The free States gain six members and lose four. The slave States gain four and lose six.

SOBER SENSE.

A discourse was delivered in Hartford, Connecticut, on the 22d of December, by N. S. Wheaton, D. D., of the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the sectional evil of the times, in which the speaker shows conclusively that the apostolical teaching did not interfere with any of the civil institutions of those days, and that the spirit of those teachings ought to put an end to the political agitation of the slavery question in northern States. The following passage is fraught with sound sense and imbued with the right spirit:

“I cannot regret the discussion which is now going on in these northern States. It has been forced upon us by the recent outbreaks against law; and it is time that we should all understand our duties as Christians, as citizens, as members of this great confederacy. I am glad that a crisis has been reached, when we must determine whether we will any longer invite or tolerate an agitation, so utterly senseless and pernicious as that which for years past has disturbed the peace of the Union and now threatens its very existence. If we are henceforth to live in harmony with our brethren at the south, we must forego our absurd abstractions, and learn to deal justly, and follow after the things which make for peace. And never again should any factious man amongst us be allowed, with impunity, to reproach them, in a style so popular with the vulgar, for perpetrating an institution for which, at present, there is no remedy; or sting and irritate them with sarcasms, as mean and ungenerous as they are unjust. And let us learn also to put more faith in time and progress, to bring about results which appear to us desirable.”

We have often wondered whether even the most fanatical of the Abolitionists would be willing to take the three millions of southern slaves into the bosom of society at the North as free negroes! A careful pondering of this question would seem sufficient to produce a greater degree of reason and charity, even in the sect of Abolitionists, towards southern men.

We are indebted to Mr. Clingman for his speech in the House of Representatives, Feb. 15, on the future policy of the Government.

CONGRESS.

The 31st Congress of course expired on the 4th, (last Tuesday.) We have the “Republic” of Tuesday morning, in which it is remarked that “the Senate of the United States is the theatre of one of the most extraordinary scenes ever exhibited in a legislative body.” The purpose of a factious minority was avowed, and in process of acting out, to occupy the brief time of the Senate with the view of defeating the passage of the River and Harbor bill. Mr. Soule attempted the infliction of a long and irrelevant report, the reading of which was, however, dispensed with by a vote of the Senate. Mr. Clemens next engaged in the reading of a speech or message from the Congressional globe.

On the morning previous Mr. Clay stated that if the minority would avow the determination to defeat the bill by parliamentary delays, he would himself move to lay it upon the table and proceed at once to other business. No one ventured to accept the proposition. But as the debate became warmer, in the evening, the purpose of the minority was avowed, “and it appeared that there was a combination among certain individuals to prevent the passage of the appropriation bills unless they could have their own way with the River and Harbor bill.” The votes taken during the day showed a large majority in favor of the bill; “but the doctrine of the new-light Democracy is, that the minority ought to govern by trick, indirection, contrivance.... if they can thereby defeat the will of the majority.” The West and Northwest have been overslaughed and deprived of the legislation for which they have so long called, and called in vain, by a combination of the Disunionists and Secessionists with the hair-splitting abstractionists of the Democracy.”

There was great doubt whether the appropriation bills—by which the wheels of Government are kept in motion—would be reached before the hour for closing the session.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Cheraw Gazette is informed that the Patriot, and, we presume, we may likewise speak for other whig prints of the Old North State,—so far from “entertaining a deadly hatred to South Carolina and her citizens” it entertains all due respect for her State organization, and cherishes a degree of sympathy approaching to sorrow for her citizens. The condition of the masses—the real people of South Carolina—we believe to be truly set forth in the following extract of a communication to the Raleigh Register, in reply to certain sayings of the Standard—a paper which, by the way, cherishes a sympathy, the heartiness and sincerity of which no one can doubt, with the aristocratic disunionists of our sister State.

A few leaders possessing the courage and skill to plant the standard of their country, the Union, in the midst of the State, and arouse the latent patriotism—evoked the real sentiments, of the people, would soon work a revolution in South Carolina not to be resisted by lordlings who have so long held hereditary sway. The result of the recent election in Greenville district, and a few other bright spots, where the disorganizers have been successfully met, attest the correctness of this belief.

Extract from the Register's correspondence:

“But the ‘Standard’ claims South Carolina for a ‘Democratic State.’ It is welcome to every inch of it. But, such a Democracy! Wagoners of North Carolina! did you ever hear any thing but wildest contempt flung upon your dear Mother State and yourselves treated with ridicule. Farmers of North Carolina, how do you like yourselves to be called ‘peasantry’ by the gentry of South Carolina? Yet, it is the usual style they indulge in. We once heard a South Carolina Gentleman, in the village of Hendersonville in the West, in a public speech, compliment the people living in the country about as ‘a fine set of peasants.’ Our blood boiled to hear such language addressed to independent freemen, and had we not been strangers on the spot, we should have indignantly resented it. Peasant indeed!! Oh! Democracy! It is well known that there is a greater distance between the rich and poor in South Carolina than there is in any other State of the Union. The masses are not in power or influence. The people proper are ruled over by a few. They elect not their Governors nor their Presidential Electors. They must do as they are bid by their masters. A few influential families can control the destinies of the whole State, and that is the true secret of all agitation pervading the State. It is like a tempest raging in a tea-pot or within a small space. The press is bought up or threatened with ruin if not advocating certain measures. We do think there is need of a Revolution in that State; much need of it.”

HOMESTEAD.

The census of North Carolina shows that there are 63,466 Farms, and 106,628 Families, in the State. Consequently, there are over forty thousand families living upon other men's land. This is wrong; and the policy which fosters this “land monopoly,” (to use a term much hackneyed,) has a tendency to impoverish the State, to drive away multitudes of citizens, and to degrade multitudes that remain. If it were the policy of our laws to protect every Family in the possession of a spot of earth for a home, against all contingencies—what honor and gratitude would those families entertain for such laws!—what numbers, now landless, and hopeless, would set about procuring homes!—and with what industry and cheerfulness and skill would they improve their permanent abiding places! Some, we allow, would abuse their privileges; but we insist that the great body of these forty thousand landless families have the elements of thrift, which only lack encouragement to develop themselves equally with more fortunate neighbors.

GILMER'S IMPROVEMENT SPEECH.—If any old friend of the N. C. Railroad project has become lukewarm, or doubting, or depending, or indifferent, we invite him to the perusal of the speech of John A. Gilmer, Esq., published in this paper—it will renew his faith and his hopes in the great work.

REGISTRY OF MARRIAGES.

In answer to an inquiry respecting the particulars of the act of the recent Legislature in this respect, Mr. Hill, our Secretary of State replies, that “the act providing for the keeping a Record of Marriages, makes it the duty of every Justice or Minister of the Gospel, who may marry any persons, to transmit a certificate of the fact to the Clerk of the County Court of the County in which the marriage takes place, and it is made the duty of the Clerk to record the same in a book to be kept for that purpose with a suitable index, in one month after he receives the certificate. Either failing are liable to a fine of \$25.”

SURRY MEETING.—THE STANDARD.

“Better late than never”—we publish the proceedings of a Union meeting held in Surry county some weeks since. The meeting was composed of a large number of the most influential Democrats and Whigs of the county—all equally interested in the preservation of that Union now so ruthlessly assailed by fanatics north and south.

It is with unaffected regret that we look upon the course of the Raleigh Standard in this connection. In the number of that paper containing the minutes of the Surry meeting, there is an editorial warning to the Democrats to avoid such meetings. And the respectable Democrats of Rockingham, who some time ago held a Union meeting in which the comparatively few Whigs of that region participated, received a severe lecture from the same source. It does not appear, however, to be so much or account of their meeting with the Whigs, as their meeting for the Union, that these Democrats are censured by the Standard.

The mass of the Democrats in North Carolina, in the first generous impulses of their hearts and in the maturity of their judgments, are for their country—for the perpetuity of the Union. But the chief organ of their party is constantly and insidiously operating against it; and we sincerely regret to see so wide a circulation, so much influence, and so sprightly talent as the Standard commands, so egregiously—we fear, wickedly—misapplied.

The Standard warns the Democrats to “stand by their colors,” but fails to explain what those colors are—there is a mist over them, so that you cannot see clearly the device and the motto; but they bear wonderful resemblance to the *Fa. melito* and “Disunion.”

We warn the people of North Carolina, Democrats and Whigs, without regard to party, to stand by their colors!—the glorious Stars and Stripes, waving high and proudly, the admiration of the world,—bearing the plain and unmistakable devices of the American Republic, and that motto so dear to every true American heart—“Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!”

Let no easy citizen flatter himself that the warning is not required: the signs of the times too truly indicate trouble ahead, unless the schemes of the Secessionists, or Disunionists, or whatever other name they choose to take, are crushed and scattered by the overwhelming mass of the honest and true People of the land.

“THE SOUTHERN METHODIST PULPIT.”—A double number, for January and February, being Nos. 1 and 2 of Vol. IV., has been issued at this place. Contents: Report of a Sermon, by the Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., preached in London, July 31, 1844—Report of a Sermon, by the Rev. William Capers, preached in London, July 27, 1848—A Sermon by the Rev. William B. McFarland, appointed by the Western Virginia Conference—Editorial Miscellany, comprising notices of the Annual Conferences, Literary Notices, and a variety of other editorial articles written in familiar and engaging style. A work so excellent in character and so cheap, published in our midst, ought to receive a liberal patronage from this community. By President DENNIS, at \$1 a year in advance. The March No. will be ready before the close of the month.

DUEL.—A duel took place recently between Mr. Inge, of Alabama, and Mr. Stanly, of North Carolina, occasioned by words used in debate in the House of Representatives. The following authorized statement of the settlement of the “affairs,” shows that the difficulty was occasioned by that same old source of trouble—a want of discrimination between personalities and politicalities:

“After an exchange of shots between the parties, [neither being wounded], the friend of Mr. Stanly advanced to the opposite party and expressed a desire that the matter should be terminated, and, in order to arrive at an amicable settlement, stated that the remarks made by Mr. Stanly in reference to Mr. Inge were made by Mr. Stanly in reply to what he considered a gross personality on the part of Mr. Inge in his first remarks. And as the friends of Mr. Inge stated those remarks to have been political, and, as such should not have a personal bearing Mr. Stanly withdrew his remarks. And the above having been submitted to the principals and by them accepted, the difficulty between them was announced as honorably and amicably settled.”

POPEY IN ENGLAND.—The recent act of the Pope of Rome, creating a cardinal in England, has excited strong feelings in that country. Reference is made to it in the Queen's speech at the opening of Parliament in February, and Lord John Russell asked leave to introduce a bill to prevent the assumption of such titles as the Pope designed to confer, or had conferred.

The Disunion papers of South Carolina say that their State Convention, recently elected, will contain about one hundred and twenty-seven Secession members. The whole number of members composing the Convention will be 169.

TRIAL OF MRS. SIMPSON.—We are indebted to the publishers, Messrs. E. J. Hale & Son; Fayetteville, for a Report of the Trial of Mrs. Ann K. Simpson for the alleged murder of her husband—a neat book of some 200 pages, in paper cover. The trial is reported by Mr. Haigh, a lawyer of Fayetteville. The evidence, the arguments of counsel, and the charge of the judge, bear the strongest internal marks of accuracy and fulness. We can give no better idea of the taking character of the work, than by stating that all “our folks” read it as soon as they could get hold of it, and it is now lent out to somebody else's folks.

The third edition, we believe, is now on sale by Messrs. Hale & Son.

MEAN.—“A Southern Merchant” shows up in the New York Courier and Enquirer, the practice of certain merchants and their clerks in the city of New York, of addressing Southern buyers on their arrival on the exciting topics of the day, seeking to ingratiate themselves by representations of their friendly feeling to the South and her institutions, and not forgetting to name certain others with whom they ought not to trade on account of alleged hostility. The “Southern Merchant” expresses his contempt for all this impertinent claptrap, and “begs leave to be allowed to conduct his business as he has heretofore been accustomed to—buying where he thinks it for his advantage, and feeling friendly towards those who have always treated him like a gentleman.”

THE TOWN OF CAZENOVIA, New York, having become notorious for abolitionist meetings, the citizens of that town, as a community, have publicly disclaimed all connexion with the assemblages of ultra anti-slavery men and women, who have chosen their village as a convenient place of meeting. They state that the proceedings of these assemblages have been condemned by nine-tenths of their population, and proceed to express their appreciation of the value of the Union, the compromises of the Constitution, and their respect for the laws.

PROPORTION OF SLAVES.—The late census shows that the number of slaves exceeds the free population in the State of South Carolina, in round numbers, 70,000. In Mississippi the number of slaves exceeds about 20,000. In all the other slave States the excess is largely in favor of the free population:—in Virginia the free excess is 480,000, North Carolina 287,000, Georgia 190,000, Alabama 110,000, Louisiana, 50,000, Texas 50,000, Arkansas 105,000, Missouri 501,000, Tennessee 550,000, Kentucky 271,000, Maryland 402,000, Florida 23,000.

THE DEATH PENALTY.—The Legislature of Iowa has abolished the penalty of death.

In Michigan the death penalty was abolished five years ago. Repeated attempts to reinstate the law on the statute books have been unsuccessful. The Detroit Tribune states that flagrant crimes of all descriptions have decreased since this law was adopted—that there have been since 1846, in a population of 397,000, but three indictments for murder, and not one conviction.

DISUNION.—In noticing the avowals of disunion in South Carolina, the Fayetteville Observer remarks:—“This is the end to which the doctrine of secession will inevitably bring its advocates. It is not often avowed here, as yet, but twelve months ago it was not avowed in South Carolina. The step is gradual, but certain, and we warn the people that the advocates of secession in North Carolina in 1851 will be the advocates of disunion in 1852—if they dare.”

The Bible and Gov. Bell.—The American Bible Society have forwarded a copy of the Scriptures to Gov. Bell, of Texas, probably to convince him that Shakespeare was not the author.

This was bad taste and bad judgment in the Bible Society. They have done an act which will probably mortify and irritate rather than reform and amend the distinguished object of their charity.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—Contents of the February No.: Latimer and Ridley, (a poem); My Novel; or Varieties in English Life; part vi.—Additional Chapters from the History of John Bull—Harry Bolton's Curacy—The Dangers of the Country—Curran and his Contemporaries—Lord Holland's Foreign Reminiscences—Popery in the Nineteenth Century.

NEW JERSEY SENATOR.—Commodore Richard F. Stockton has been elected U. S. Senator from New Jersey for six years from the 4th of March. Com. Stockton is a Democrat, but succeeded in his election on account of two members from strong Whig counties voting for him, and two other Whigs being absent.

THE CHEAP POSTAGE BILL which passed the House of Representatives was materially changed by the Senate. Whether the alterations were concurred in by the House, we have not seen. We shall be informed by next week, when, (if the bill has passed,) all the details will be given.

MR. STANLY has published a card in the Washington N. C. Whig, declining to run for a seat in the next Congress. He states that he very reluctantly became a candidate the last canvass, and that now the situation of his private affairs imperatively demand his presence at home.

A communication from “Candor” has been received, in rejoinder to “Asith,” but owing to its length, and the fact that our columns were nearly pre-occupied when it was received, we are compelled to defer its insertion until next week.

The Boston Courier says that, with the exception of a few of the most violent abolition and disunion journals, the public have received both the Proclamation and the Message of the President with sentiments of high approbation.

THE LYNCHBURG VIRGINIAN comes to us much enlarged, printed on new and beautiful type, and arranged with excellent taste. Mr. A. W. C. Terry, late of the Danville Register, is now the Editor of the Virginian.

INCREASE.—The increase per cent. of population has been, within the last ten years, 31 in Ohio, 31 in Pennsylvania, 28 in Kentucky, 45 in Indiana, 94 in Michigan, 350 in Iowa, 895 in Wisconsin, 104 in Arkansas, 78 in Missouri.

See Petersburg advertisements.

A TABLE

Of correspondence between Pennyweights and Grains, and the Hundredths of a Troy Ounce.

Gold and silver bullion, and coins in quantity, are weighed at the United States Mint and its Branches, by ounces and hundredths, rejecting the usual division into pennyweights and grains. It was much to be wished that this easy decimal system were brought into general use. Probably that wish will ere long be realized; but in the mean time, it is desirable for dealers and depositors to have a ready means of knowing the equivalents in the two methods of weighing; and the ensuing table is inserted for that purpose.

Decimals of an ounce.	Dwt.	Grain.	Decimals of an ounce.	Dwt.	Grain.	Decimals of an ounce.	Dwt.	Grain.
.01	0	5	.34	6	19	.67	13	10
.02	0	10	.35	7	0	.68	13	14
.03	0	14	.36	7	5	.69	13	19
.04	0	19	.37	7	10	.70	14	0
.05	1	0	.38	7	14	.71	14	5
.06	1	5	.39	7	19	.72	14	10
.07	1	10	.40	8	0	.73	14	14
.08	1	14	.41	8	5	.74	14	19
.09	1	19	.42	8	10	.75	15	0
.10	2	0	.43	8	14	.76	15	5
.11	2	5	.44	8	19	.77	15	10
.12	2	10	.45	9	0	.78	15	14
.13	2	14	.46	9	5	.79	15	19
.14	2	19	.47	9	10	.80	16	0
.15	3	0	.48	9	14	.81	16	5
.16	3	5	.49	9	19	.82	16	10
.17	3	10	.50	10	0	.83	16	14
.18	3	14	.51	10	5	.84	16	19
.19	3	19	.52	10	10	.85	17	0
.20	4	0	.53	10	14	.86	17	5
.21	4	5	.54	10	19	.87	17	10
.22	4	10	.55	11	0	.88	17	14
.23	4	14	.56	11	5	.89	17	19
.24	4	19	.57	11	10	.90	18	0
.25	5	0	.58	11	14	.91	18	5
.26	5	5	.59	11	19	.92	18	10
.27	5	10	.60	12	0	.93	18	14
.28	5	14	.61	12	5	.94	18	19
.29	5	19	.62	12	10	.95	19	0
.30	6	0	.63	12	14	.96	19	5
.31	6	5	.64	12	19	.97	19	10
.32	6	10	.65	13	0	.98	19	14
.33	6	14	.66	13	5	.99	19	19

THE MARKETS.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 4.—Bacon 10 cents—a good article in demand at that price. Cotton 10 to 11. Corn 85 to 90. Coffee 13 to 14. Flour \$5.75 to 6.25. Lard 9 1/2 to 10. Molasses 24 to 27. Oats 50 to 60. Sugar, brown 6 to 9; loaf 11 to 12 1/2. Tallow 10. Wheat \$1.00 to 1.10. Whiskey 42 to 45. Brandy, peach 45 to 50; apple 40 to 45.

CHERRY, March 4.—Bacon 10 to 12 1/2. Butter 20 to 28. Coffee 10 to 13. Cotton 9 1/2 to 11 1/2. Corn 90 to \$1. Flour, country, \$7.00 to 7.50; northern, \$8.00 to 8.50. Lard 7 1/2 to 8. Molasses 25 to 40. Sugar, brown, 8 to 10; loaf, 12 to 15.

WILMINGTON, March 10 to 11. Corn 74 to 78. Northern Flour \$6 to 8. Lard 9 1/2 to 10. Cotton 10 1/2 to 10 1/4.

“As in the manufacture of materials for domestic consumption, so also,” says the Charleston Courier, “in that of arms for our defence, the State of South Carolina is gradually paving her way to that career of independence which will yet conduct her to prosperity and wealth.” A powder magazine and depot for the reception of arms have already been established in that State; and the Ordnance Department have just ordered to be cast within the State, two batteries of field artillery, consisting of eight 6 pounders and four 12 pound howitzers. South Carolina is preparing not only to live within herself, but to defend herself, if necessary, against the assaults of her enemies.—Raleigh Standard.

“South Carolina is preparing not only to live within herself but to defend herself if necessary against the assaults of her enemies! Thus speaks the last ‘Standard.’ What enemies? Is South Carolina threatened with foreign invasion? Defend herself indeed! The public must be blind not to see through all this preparation for defence, and the People of this State, North Carolina, cannot fail to perceive the object of the ‘Standard’s’ oft repeated commendations of the course and conduct of South Carolina.—She is to hold a Convention in the Fall. A large majority of that body are for Secession, Disunion, at once; and these ‘powder magazines’ and ‘Depots for the reception of arms’—this casting of ‘batteries of field artillery, consisting of 6 pounders and 12 pound howitzers,’ and all such military preparations are intended not for defence against ‘her enemies’ but to make good, if possible, her resistance to the laws of the Country, to break up this Union, and bring upon the whole South the horrors of Civil War. Talk about Secession being a peaceable remedy! The very movements which are here detailed as going on in S. Carolina, prove, most conclusively, that she expects, should an attempt be made to carry this doctrine into practice, a collision of arms. Yet all this is noted by the ‘Standard’ if not with approbation, at least with silent, lurking satisfaction. It is seen that South Carolina is preparing to break up the Union if she can, and not a whisper of warning is heard from that print! Every man who speaks out boldly against her rashness, and in favor of the enforcement of the law, is tauntingly and insultingly told that he is a submissionist! And this impudent and tyrannical arrogance is nearly the whole stock in trade of these presses at the South, which if they are not *thoroughly*, are, at least *convincing*, of the fendish purposes of those who are resolved on the total overthrow of the Government!

We appeal to you, patriots of North Carolina—to do your duty in the approaching crisis. It becomes every man who has any thing at stake, to consider well, whether the voice of our State should not be heard at once rebuking in bold and firm tones, the headlong course of fanaticism, both north and south!—Raleigh Register.

The Insane Appropriation of Lands.—We learned, with what little susceptibility of surprise that recent events have left us, of the passage in the Senate of the bill to appropriate ten millions of acres of public lands to the States for the benefit of insane persons.—Southern Press.

Our brethren of the Press are so determined to take offence at all the legislation of Congress that they even repudiate an act which promises to be for their personal advantage.—Republic.

Here is the best thing of the season, from that racy paper the Florence Gazette:—

A Mississippi paper in eulogizing the disunionists, says, “the everlasting destiny of the South hangs upon such men as Quitman, Davis and others.” If this be true, how appropriately may we exclaim in the language of Dr. Watts:—

“Great God! on what a slender thread Hangs everlasting things!”

The Pale Faces.—Frederika Bremer, the other day, in Wisconsin, was invited to sit near the fire where some other ladies were seated, but replied, “No, no; you American ladies are very handsome, but you are too white. You sit down by a fire of your own making, and neglect the great fire that God has placed in the heavens, which would give you health and colour.”

Speaking of the American census, the London Times says, that from what has already appeared, the returns will “exhibit an instance of material and industrial development unparalleled in the annals of nations;” and concludes an article on the subject, by the direct assertion that ten years hence, the population of America will exceed that of the British Isles!

The Legislature of Iowa has just passed an act to abolish interest on money, parties being left free to contract for such rates as they may see proper, the law interfering only so far as to compel the fulfilment of the contract, whatever it may be.

The Fayetteville Observer says that one of the steam (portable) mills on the Plank Road there, has cut an average of more than 10,000 feet of lumber per day during the last five weeks, through all weather.

There are twelve Masonic Lodges in the State of California.

Nine of the fifteen Whig papers in the State of Vermont, condemn the late nullification law passed by the Legislature.

From the Lincoln Courier.
The Mountain Home.
I wish I had a little home,
In Carolina's mountains;
How sweetly there I'd love to roam,
And drink from crystal fountains.
Those towering heights I love to view,
Whence genial gales are blowing;
I love them in their robes of blue,
Both joy and health bestowing.
'Tis even there I'd love to stray,
Heath wild, mantling bowers;
To catch sweet odors as they play
Among the crimson flowers.
Yes, truly there, 'mong flowers sweet,
And near those crystal waters,
Fond, cherished ones I'd love to meet:
Fair Carolina's daughters.
Oh! had I but this little spot,
I'd ne'er for riches quarrel,
For greater wealth dwells in the cot
Among the mountain laurel.
When sunny hue adorns the cheek
And rosy is the weather,
The mountain home who would not seek,
And j-in with friends together.
To this dear home would I repair
When gloom prevails, or sadness,
For spiey gales blow sweetly there,
And wing the hour with gladness.
Then let us seek, wh'er we roam,
These pure and rippling fountains:
For no other spot is like the home,
The home among the mountains.

For the Patriot.
A Coon Hunt in N. Carolina.
It was on the branches and in the bottoms that old Michael Tand and his son Johnny were burning plant land, for tobacco plants, many years ago; and while old Michael was tending wood across the branch, some large coon tracks attracted his attention. You must recollect that coon skins in that day and time were worth double what they are now; and coon skin hats were the most superior and fashionable hats then worn. "Ah, Johnny," says old Michael, "it won't do, my son; we must catch some of these old coons, and get de skins and have us some hats made." It was not long before there was a wet, drizzly, dark night, and Johnny, thinking that a suitable time, went and jugged his father's memory of the coon hunt. "Well, Johnny, my son, I reckon this is as good a night as we will get." So Johnny, getting his axe and calling up his dogs, told his father he was ready. "Johnny, don't make so much fuss, my son, you will spile the dogs, for they are not very good no how." "Ah, daddy, I'll be bound if a coon jumps from a tree they will have him." So on they went through the dark for a considerable time; and the old man falling down several times, says, "ah, Johnny, my son, we will pay for our coons before we get them." "Stop, daddy, stop—Jowler's tread something." The old man stopped and listened—I believe he has, my son,—"so off they started. The old man said he "knewed there was coons there—where have they tread?" "Right down the branch by the plant bed." With much difficulty they reached the spot, and found that Jowler was barking up a large oak tree that leaned over the branch. "Ah, Johnny, it will be too much labor to cut down this tree, so you must climb it." Johnny pulled off his coat and shoes. "Ah, Johnny, my son, you ought not to pull off your coat, you will catch your death." "But, daddy, we must have the coon." So he started up the tree; and after climbing some fifteen feet sat down on a limb to rest. The limb turned out to be rotten; so off it broke and down fell Johnny into the branch. "See him, Jowler!"—said him, "Towser!"—hold him, my good fellows!" shouted the old man. The dogs being as eager to get hold as he was to set them on, jumped into the branch and commenced shaking him at an awful rate. After the old man thought they had shaken him enough he looked up into the tree, exclaiming, "you had better come down, Johnny, or de dogs will tear de skin." Johnny, scrambled up out of the mud and water, crying, "ah, daddy, de skin already tore!"
DANON.

NEW AND CHEAP DRUG STORE.
DR. J. J. PATRICK
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.

Asheborough English, Classical and Mathematical Academy.
THE spring session commences on the first Monday in January; the fall session on the first Monday in July. Tuition per session of five months—
English Branches, \$10 00
Languages, 15 00
Contingent fund, per session, 50
Asheboro' is an uncommonly healthy place, is remarkably free from temptations, vice and immorality, and has many other advantages as a situation for a literary institution. Students are prepared to enter the Freshman, Sophomore, or Junior class in any of our colleges. The students are required to attend divine service on Sabbath morning, and Sabbath school in the afternoon.
J. H. BROOKS,
Dec. 14, 1850. 35-1y Principal.

Boot and Shoe Making.
The subscriber is now prepared to furnish a superior article of work to any that has yet been seen in this section of country. As his work will be made of the best French and Northern calf-skin, with such other materials as are suited to his business, and his prices will be low agreeably to the quality of the work. Call and see before purchasing elsewhere. His shop is on east street, opposite Weatherly & Dick's store.
H. H. BRADY,
January 1, 1851.
N. B. All that have dealings with him are respectfully informed that he cannot do business without cash. The claims of his business are cash claims, and must be paid.
H. H. B.

DR. A. S. PORTER. Having disposed of his entire interest in the Drug Store to Dr. D. P. Weir, respectfully tenders his services in the various branches of his Profession to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the carriage shop.
Greensboro', N. C., August 15, 1850. 30-2

AN ENTIRELY NEW STYLE OF PHOTOGRAPHIC LIKENESSES By the Extraordinary Improvement of ELECTRO-GALVANISM.
The modified Sky-Light, Stereotype, &c.
THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity, that they will early in March open here a PERMANENT 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 mere imitations—their pictures, counterfeits—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 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.;—Rosewood, Mahogany and Guita 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 Daguerrotypes 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 show fine pictures and palm them off as their own work, whereas they were purchased at the North for samples!!!

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

NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH COUNTY, Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1850.
Andrew J. Amick } Petitioner
vs. }
Susannah Amick, } Divorce.
It appearing to the Court that the defendant cannot be found, and that a copy of the petition and subpoena was left at her last place of abode in the county more than ten days before this court, and the said Susannah neglecting to appear and proclamation having been publicly made by the Sheriff at the door of the court house for the said Susannah to appear and answer as by the subpoena commanded, it is ordered by the court that notice be given for three months in the North Carolina Herald & Greensboro' Patriot to the said Susannah to appear and answer said petition at the next Term of the Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Randolph at the court house in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of March next.
Witness Wm. Murchick Clerk of Randolph Superior Court at office in Asheboro' the 4th Monday of Sept. 1850. Wm. MURDACH, Clerk.
Dec. 11, 1850 Pr. adv. \$10 —\$43m.

State of North Carolina, Stokes County, IN EQUITY.
Silas Tucker & wife Frances, Moses Tilly, John Francis & wife Nancy, and ——— administrators of Eleanor Tuttle, dec'd, vs. ———
Aaron B. Tilly, administrator of Elizabeth Tilly, dec'd, and Thomas J. Tilly.
Original Bill filed in vacation.
AFFIDAVIT having been made in this case that Thomas J. Tilly, one of the defendants, has removed from this State, and complainants having required advertisement in vacation: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for said defendants to be personally appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Stokes, at the courthouse in Germantown on the third Monday after the 4th Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur to plaintiffs' bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.
Witness, J. W. Davis, Clerk and Master in Equity for the county of Stokes, at office in Germantown the 4th day of February, A. D. 1851.
Pr. adv. \$5 47c J. W. DAVIS, c. m. e.

RANKIN and McLEAN return their thanks for the liberal patronage which they have heretofore received at the hands of this community, and as their
Stock of Goods is now quite good for the season they hope by their constant attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.
They would respectfully invite all persons indebted to them by book account, to come forward and make settlement. All persons failing to do so may expect to be charged with interest from the 1st January, 1851.
Regalia—Regalia.
H. J. SLOAN, Agent of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in Baltimore, (Messrs. Gibbs & Smith,) the subscribers are prepared, on the shortest notice, to furnish all Lodges and Orders of L. O. O. F. Encampments, Masons, Sons of Temperance, Rechabites, Red Men, &c. &c. with full sets of Regalia, Jewels, Seals, &c., and as good terms as any house in this section of the country. Private regalia kept constantly on hand at all prices.
J. R. & J. SLOAN.
FRENCH BURN MILL STONES.
WE are prepared to furnish Burns of every dimension and deliver them at any point that may be desired. They are now so constructed as to secure all the advantages of the cast-iron, yet there is no increase of price.
J. R. & J. SLOAN.
April, 1850.

WEEKS and GRIFFIN'S GREAT SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREOTYPES.
DR. WEEKS.
FROM Raleigh, has fitted up a Sky-Light Gallery at Col. Gott's Hotel, to give the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity an opportunity to obtain some of his excellent Likenesses, which are so celebrated for their rich depth of tone, and Life-like expression of the eye, which is never attained by a side window; every picture is covered with gold enamel, making it Imperishable as Fine Gold.
Every Daguerrotype shall be colored to the Life, in the best style of Miniature painting, by one who has taught the pencil and brush.
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 a life-like expression of the eye."—*Duff 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.*

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST PULPIT
EDITED BY PROF. DEEMS.
THE FOURTH VOLUME of this periodical commenced with the January number, 1851. This, therefore, is a good time to subscribe. The Pulpit is issued monthly,—each number contains 32 pages, octavo,—the whole volume contains 384 pages,—each number has a neatly printed cover.
CONTENTS. I. At least one Sermon in each number. The Sermons are furnished by ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, frequently by appointment of the Annual Conferences to which they belong. II. Brief articles on subjects of interest to Christians, especially to Methodists. III. Notices of current events in the Church. IV. Notices of Books. V. Occasional superior steel plate engravings of distinguished ministers of the Church.
The aim is to make the Pulpit a Southern Family Journal.
The work has been approved by all the Bishops by all the periodicals, and by several of the Annual Conferences, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. It is one of the cheapest periodicals in the South.
TERMS.—One Dollar per annum if paid in advance; one dollar and fifty cents if not paid in advance.
AGENTS.—All ministers, travelling and local, are Agents for the Pulpit. One-sixth of all they collect is allowed to those who act as Agents.
The work is hereafter to be published in Greensboro'. Subscribers residing in Guilford county will therefore have it free of postage. Persons residing in the town or in the neighborhood, who wish to subscribe, can leave their address with the Editors of the Patriot, and those at a distance may address (post-paid) the "Editor of the Southern Methodist Pulpit, Greensboro', N. C."

Sealed Proposals
WILL be received by the Subscriber, until the 14th day of March, for the following work on the Lunatic 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. 43

Now is the time to buy Bargains!

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

LET IT BE UNDERSTOOD
That JAMES KIRKMAN & CO., of Greensboro', stand unrivalled in fashionable Boot Making, as to fit, durability and workmanship.
They will keep on hand and make to order French Calf Boots, Fancy top Dress Boots, Double Biscuit Boots, Pump and Pegged Boots, in all their varieties of form and fashion.
SHOES—Men's Calf Shoes, Gaiters, Cloth Dress Shoes, Ladies Boots and Bussins.
Work done here cannot be surpassed anywhere, for workmanship and good materials, having received a fresh supply of French calf skins and best trimmings and best oak tanned sole leather, and latest fashion of lasts. So we cannot fail to please in all the varieties of work.
All orders from a distance promptly attended to.
Shop one door north of Rankin & McLean's store. November 1850.

FRESH ARRIVAL.
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, and DYE-STUFFS.
COD-LIVER OIL, WARRANTED PURE.
Brown's Cantharine Plaster, a new and elegant blistering tissue;
PURIFIED CHINOLINE, a valuable substitute for quinine in intermittent fever.
Valerian, Iodine, Iodine Iron, Iodine Mercury, A. Posh, Ammonia, A full assortment of Trusses, with ivory, wood, and stuffed pads, single and double.
For sale by D. P. WEIR, At the Greensboro' Drug Store.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE.
LEONARD SCOTT & Co.,
NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK.
Continue to publish four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the "FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE," by Henry Stephens, F.R.S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., assisted by John P. Norton, M.A. New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c.
This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of the art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of ploughing, planting, sowing, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short, the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of agriculture.
The work is being published in Semi-monthly numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the steel engravings, and is sold at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.
The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:
THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, (Conservative.)
THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, (Whig.)
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, (Presbyterian.)
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, (Liberal.)
AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAG. (Tory.)
Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive. From the serial works of Butler and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Castans" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, &c., &c. it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.
TERMS: Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews, \$3 00
For any two, " 5 00
For any three, " 7 00
For all four of the Reviews, 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3 00
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9 00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10 00
For Farmer's Guide (complete in 22 nos.) 5 00
Payments to be made in all cases in advance.
CLUBBING.
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: 4 copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9; 4 copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$39, and so on.
Orders from Clubs must be sent direct to the publishers, as no discount from these prices can be allowed to Agents.
Money, current in the States where issued, will be received at par.
Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked, to the Publishers.
LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
79 Fulton street, New York,
Entrance 54 Gold st

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
THE undersigned, having formed a co-partnership, under the firm and style of
Wm. R. Johnson & Co.
for the purpose of conducting a Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe business in the City of Petersburg, will offer early in February a large and varied assortment of all articles usually embraced in the Shoe Trade. They have taken the store on the east side of Sycamore Street, two doors below the house of Messrs. Paul & McIlwaine. Purchasing their goods for cash, they will be enabled to sell on the most accommodating terms to cash paying or punctual customers. They will also pay particular attention to the Wholesale Trade, and invite merchants and other wholesale dealers to examine their stock before buying elsewhere. They will also keep on hand an assortment of all articles in their line, well suited to a retail custom, and respectfully solicit a call from their friends and the public generally.
W. R. JOHNSON, SAML. B. PAUL.
Being in the employment of Messrs. W. R. Johnson & Co., I respectfully invite a call from my friends and former patrons.
PETER W. ALFRIEND.
N. B. S. B. Paul continues to practice Law and may be found at his Office over Messrs. Dunn & Spencer. 38-9 Jan. 9.

Brandreth's Pills.
Aneurism, or Enlargement of the Heart, Arteries, Piles, &c. &c.
USE the pills two or three times a week in doses sufficient to purge freely; and when a paroxysm comes on, a fearless use of the pills must be made; down six or eight, and in a little while repeat the dose; do this until the bowels are strong, and the danger is over for that time.
Angina pectoris and stone in the gall-bladder are treated in the same manner; and although considered incurable by the medical profession, are cured by the use of Brandreth's Pills. Piles are cured by Brandreth's Pills. In severe attacks the doses must be full; six or eight for a few nights together will cure the worst cases. Whenever this disease comes on in the treatment of other diseases, it is a good sign; use nothing but the pills and, as an outward application, cold cream or liniment. Where there have been pectoral affections, as asthma, consumption, &c., perseverance will be required with the pills to effect a permanent cure. But any other course will assuredly bring on the pectoral affection.
In cases of Debility, Weakness, Wastings, Declines, or Consumption approaching, it will be necessary to commence with small doses. Begin with one pill going to bed; next night two pills; do this alternately for three or four days, or longer; if no alteration takes place, then increase a pill each night until five or six pills are used, then decrease by one pill down to one pill. Should any feverish symptoms arise, then take strong doses until the fever is reduced. When this is done, the patient may drop down to such doses as their own judgment shall determine; being careful to keep the drain upon the impure humors; as these are removed, so will be their advancement to sound health.

Blasfield & West, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILK AND FANCY GOODS.
SHAWLS, LACES, RIBBONS, &c.
NO. 89, CEDAR STREET, Near Broadway, 32-3m* NEW YORK.
R. M. ORRELL, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
200 kegs best cut NAILS, just received and for sale low. W. J. McCONNEL.
October 18, 1850.

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.
Feb. 1851 RANKIN & McLEAN.
FARMERS' and Planters' Almanac for 1851 published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C., for sale at the publishers' prices. J. R. & J. SLOAN Sept. 1850.

TO RENT—Mr. Beatty's House, occupied last year by Mr. Johnson. Apply to D. C. McFARLANE. Jan. 1, 1850. 35-1f

FRESHMAN, HODGES & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
58 Liberty Street, New York. (Between Broadway and Nassau.)
ARE now receiving a rich and beautiful assortment of Fancy Silk and Millinery Goods, to which we would particularly invite the attention of all Cash Purchasers, and will make it an object for them to give us a call, as we are determined to sell our assortment, for Cash, lower than ever before offered in this market.
Milliners can supply themselves with every article in their line, at about the cost of Importation or Auction prices. Many of our goods are manufactured expressly for our own sale, and cannot be surpassed for beauty or low prices.
Rich Hat and Cap Ribbons, a large variety. Silks and Satins for Bonnets. Crapes, Crape Lisses, Tulletrons and Illusion Laces. Trimmings for Hats, Caps, and Dresses. Jenny Lind Caps, Party and Opera Head Dresses. Embroidered Capes, Collars, Cuffs, and Chemises. Embroidered Edgings and Insertings, Swiss and Muslin. Throats, Braselles, Valenciennes, Silk and Lisle Thread Laces. Embroidered, Revere and Plain Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs. Gloves and Mitts, Kid, Silk, Lisle Thread and Sewing Silk. Scarfs, Cravats and Dress Hks. Swiss, Jacquett Book Muslins, and Bishop Lawns. Embroidered, Damask and Plain Canton Crape Shawls.
A Full Assortment of Straw Goods. French and American Artificial Flowers. With a large variety not mentioned above. All wishing to avoid paying low prices will make money by calling and satisfying themselves.
Jan. 1851. 40.

REGULAR LINE.
THE Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Steamer CHATHAM will run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, commencing on Monday the 27th instant, leaving Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Wilmington same evening; giving Passengers going North an opportunity to take the cars next morning at 9 o'clock. And leave Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M., giving passengers by the cars, which arrive at Wilmington at 1 o'clock daily, an opportunity to take the Boat to Fayetteville.
The Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, with the Tow Boats belonging to the Line, will run in connexion with the Chatham, making one or more trips a week, as circumstances may require. Passengers and Freighters may rely upon the above arrangement. It is hoped that the necessary expenses to be incurred by this arrangement will be rewarded by an increased patronage; otherwise a loss will probably be sustained by the Company, which will lead to a discontinuance of regular time of running.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent, Cape Fear Steam Boat Co. Fayetteville, Jan. 20, 1851. 55-1f

NEW STORE.
John T. O. Wilbur respectfully informs the citizens of Greensboro' and Guilford county, that he has received a General Assortment of all kinds of Goods, and would invite them to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell at very low prices. His stock consists, in part, of the following articles:
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, CALICOES, Black Silks, Muslin de Laines, Alpacaes, Cashmeres, Vestings, Shawls, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Cambric Shirts, Hose and Half Hose of every kind, Clothes and Hair Brushes, Combs, and a variety of FANCY ARTICLES. Groceries, Moccasins, Brown, Loaf and Crushed Sugars, Cheese of fine quality, Coffee, Tea, All- Spice, Cloves, Nutmegs, Indigo, Mustard, Spermin and Tallow Candles, with many other articles in that line; Scotch and salt Herring, and Family mackerel. A variety of Crockery and Glass Ware apart in sets.
CONFECTORY—Lisbon Grapes, Rasins in quarter, half and whole boxes, Dates, Prunes, currants, citron, figs, almonds, filberts, English walnuts, Brazil nuts; a variety of Candies. The above confectionaries are of the best quality, and will be sold at very low prices. 10,000 Spanish cigars, of various qualities, some of superior quality; Scotch snuff.
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods.
WANTED.
30,000 Rabbit Skins, 1,000 Gray Fox Skins. 10,000 Racoon " 500 Otter " 10,000 Opossum " 10,000 Muskrat " 5,000 Mink "
Liberal prices will be paid for the above Furs in Goods and a part in Cash. Merchants sending him down their lots of furs, or writing him so that he can send them, shall have the highest prices, and goods as low as can be bought elsewhere.
Dec'r, 1850. 33-1f

Pianos, Pianos.—Any person in want of a good Instrument would save from 10 to 20 per cent. by calling on me, as I am prepared to fill orders from one of the manufacturers in New York city. Several of the instruments can be seen in this place.
June 12, 1850. W. J. McCONNEL.
That Valuable Rotary Churn.
If application be made soon, I will dispose of the right to make and vend, in the counties of Randolph, Davidson and Rowan, that valuable double-acting Rotary Churn, from which butter can be made in from 3 to 6 minutes.
January, 1851. JOHN SLOAN.

Blasfield & West, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILK AND FANCY GOODS.
SHAWLS, LACES, RIBBONS, &c.
NO. 89, CEDAR STREET, Near Broadway, 32-3m* NEW YORK.
R. M. ORRELL, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT.
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
200 kegs best cut NAILS, just received and for sale low. W. J. McCONNEL.
October 18, 1850.

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.
Feb. 1851 RANKIN & McLEAN.
FARMERS' and Planters' Almanac for 1851 published by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C., for sale at the publishers' prices. J. R. & J. SLOAN Sept. 1850.

RENEETA LINE
Steam and Freight Boats.
ARE all in excellent order for business. Our Tow Boats have been recently repaired and made good as new. We have also added a new Flat for low water, and well adapted to the service. She will carry 700 bbls. merchandise, and draw only 20 inches water.
Those favoring us with their patronage, may expect as prompt and cheap service in every particular as any other Line can offer.
G. DEM NG, Pres't.
R. M. ORRELL, Agent.
A. D. CAZAUX, Agent at Wilmington. Fayetteville Dec. 21, 1850. 40-6

FIRE!
THE Etna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn. Offers to insure Buildings and Merchandise, against loss or damage by fire, at premiums to suit the times.
This is one of the oldest and best Insurance Companies in the United States, and pays its losses promptly.
Applications for Insurance, to be made to N. J. PALMER, Agent, Milton, N. C.
August 20, 1850.

NORTH CAROLINA FABRICS.
WE invite the attention of the public to a lot of Casimires and Kerseys just received from the manufacture of Carson, Young & Grier, in the county of Mecklenburg.
Being of Home production and of superior quality, we look for quick sales.
We will furnish Merchants at the Factory prices, and solicit a call, so that the Goods may be introduced into the trade.
Oct. 1, 1850. J. & R. LINDSAY.

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

MACHINE CARDS.—On hand and for sale, for Wood Machines, cards in sheets and filed together. Emory of different numbers, Cleaning Cards and Comb Plates.
J. & R. LINDSAY, April, 1850.

HOLING CLOTHS.
J. & R. LINDSAY, having received, selecte stock, offer for sale all numbers from 1 to 11, of the genuine Anchor brand.
April, 1850.

BLAKE'S Patent Fire and Weather-Proof Paint, or Artificial Slate.—I have the agency for the sale of the above Paint, and can furnish it at the manufacturer's prices, including freight, by the quantity, or 64 cents per lb. retail. A trial is only needed to satisfy any one of what it purports to be—fire and weather proof. I should be pleased to show it to any one who wishes to see it on a building.
W. J. McCONNEL, June 4, 1850.

Bibles and Testaments.—BIBLES, from 25 cents to \$12.50. Testaments from 64 to \$2. For sale at the Guilford County Bible Society's Repository.
J. R. & J. SLOAN.

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

8000 PAIR OF Shoes and Boots just received and for sale, direct from the manufacturers in Massachusetts, and many styles lower than they have ever been sold.
Oct. 18, 1850. W. J. McCONNEL.

Chair Factory.
CALL and purchase a neat set of Chairs. A happy come lot now on hand for sale by the subscribers also, HOLLAND PAINTING done at the shortest notice. Feb. 14, 1850. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

What Boy or Man would go bare-headed, when they can get a good cloth cap for 25 cents, or a wool hat for 50 cents? Where can these goods be found? At McConnells' store, where all kinds of goods are sold equally as low.

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

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

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 Readers.
4. Emerson's Arithmetic, 1st, 2d, and 3d parts.
5. Worcester's Dictionary, (Elementary.)
6. Mitchell's Geography, (Intermediate.)
7. Bulfinch's English Grammar.
By order of the Board.
Guilford county, Feb. 1851. 42-3w

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

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

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