

# The Greensborough Patriot.

VOLUME XII.

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C., APRIL 12, 1851.

NUMBER 50.

## PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY SWAIN AND SHERWOOD.

Price \$2.50 a year.

On THREE DOLLARS, IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH AFTER THE DATE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.  
A failure on the part of any customer to order a discontinuance within the subscription year will be considered indicative of his wish to continue the paper.

### ADVERTISING RATES.

One dollar per square (fifteen lines) for the first week, and twenty-five cents for every week thereafter. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements as follows:

	Three months.	Six months.	One year.
One square,	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three " (1 col.)	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column,	15.00	25.00	35.00

### BY AUTHORITY.

#### Public Acts.

Passed during the second session of the Thirty-first Congress.

[Public—No. 17.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the support of the army, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two:

For pay of the army, two millions ninety-six thousand six hundred and seventy dollars: *Provided*, That all promotions in the Staff Department, or Corps, shall be made as in other corps of the army.

For commutation of officers' subsistence, five hundred and seventy thousand seven hundred and thirty-nine dollars.

For commutation of forage for officers' horses, one hundred and three thousand seven hundred and seventy-six dollars.

For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants, thirty-five thousand seven hundred and twenty dollars.

For expenses of recruiting, fifty-four thousand and forty-eight dollars.

For three months' extra pay to non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, ten thousand dollars.

For subsistence in kind, one million seventy-six thousand five hundred and fifteen cents.

For clothing for the army, camp, and garrison equipage, &c., two hundred and forty-two thousand five hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents.

For the regular supplies of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of fuel, forage in kind for the authorized number of officers' horses, and for the horses, mules, and oxen of the Quartermaster's Department at the several military posts and stations, and the armies in the field, and for the horses of the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the mounted infantry, of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including company and other blank books for the army, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the Pay and Quartermaster's Departments, and for the printing of division and department orders and army regulations, six hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

For the incidental expenses of the Quartermaster's Department, consisting of postage on letters and packets received and sent by officers of the army on public service, expenses of courts martial and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation to judge advocates, recorders, members and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two, extra pay to soldiers employed in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals, the construction of roads and other constant labor, under the direction of the Quartermaster's Department, for periods of not less than ten days, under the act of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, expenses of express to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field, of escorts to paymasters, other disbursing officers, and trains, where military escorts cannot be furnished, expense of the transport of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, hire of laborers in the Quartermaster's Department, including hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army, compensation of clerks to officers of the Quartermaster's Department, compensation of forage and wagon-masters, authorized by the act of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight, for the apprehension of deserters and the expenses incident to their pursuit, the various expenditures required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the mounted infantry, including the purchase of traveling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes, iron, hire of veterinary surgeons and medicines for horses and mules, two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

For the purchase of horses required for the first and second regiments of dragoons, the eight companies of light artillery, the regiment of mounted riflemen, and the mounted infantry, sixty thousand dollars.

For constructing, repairing, and enlarging barracks, quarters, hospitals, storehouses, stables, wharves, and ways at the several posts and army depots, for temporary cantonments, and the authorized furniture for the barracks, rooms of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, gun-houses for the protection of cannon, including the necessary tools and materials for the objects enumerated, and for rent of quarters and offices for officers, and barracks and hospitals for troops, where there are no public buildings for their accommodation, for storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores, and of grounds for summer cantonments and encampments, four hundred thousand dollars.

For mileage or allowance made to officers for transportation of themselves and baggage, when traveling on duty, without troops, one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by

land or water, of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, and horse equipments, from the depot at Philadelphia to the several posts and army depots; of subsistence from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require it to be sent; of ordnance and ordnance stores, and small arms from the foundries and arsenals to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots, freights, tolls, and ferrages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, wagons, carts, drays, ships, and other sea-going vessels and boats, for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes, for drayage and cartage at the several posts, hire of teamsters, transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments, the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific, and for procuring water at such posts, as from their situation require it to be brought from distance, one million dollars.

For the medical and hospital departments, sixty thousand three hundred and seventy-five dollars.

For the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of ordnance service, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the manufacture of arms at the national arsenals, three hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery at Harper's Ferry armory, twenty-three thousand one hundred dollars.

For repairs and improvements, and new machinery at Springfield armory, forty-seven thousand dollars.

For paying the expenses of suits at law to which the superintendent of Springfield armory has been subjected in establishing the title of the United States to public land at that armory, and in defending suits against him in his public capacity, five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part thereof shall be paid until the accounts shall have been submitted to and approved by the secretary of War.

For arsenals, one hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and eighty-six dollars.

For the erection of two magazines for powder on the public land, reserved for military purposes, at Jefferson barracks, below St. Louis arsenal, and including the sum of five thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the purchase of a magazine site at this arsenal, which may be applied to the erection of the two magazines, twenty thousand dollars.

For continuing the surveys of the northern and northwestern lakes, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For completing the lighthouse on Carysfort reef, coast of Florida, seventeen thousand dollars.

For completing the foundation and construction of the lighthouse at the end of North pier, at Chicago, Illinois, four thousand four hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-nine cents.

For the thorough trial, and for maintaining of light on Brandywine shoal, Delaware bay, from October the first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty, to March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, six months, one thousand one hundred and forty-four dollars and twenty-four cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That of the seventy-two thousand dollars heretofore appropriated for the payment of eight companies of Texas troops, the amount which has been paid by the State of Texas shall be paid to said State, or its properly constituted agent, and that the amount due to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, be paid to each by the pay department, in the usual manner, estimating their pay in accordance with provisions of the law for paying volunteers during the Mexican war, so soon as the amount due each shall be ascertained by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Approved, March 3, 1851.

[Public—No. 18.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the naval service, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the year ending the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two:

For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy, two millions seven hundred and seventy-one thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars.

For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments at the several navy yards and stations, ninety thousand nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service, six hundred and eighty-eight thousand and eighty dollars. *Provided*, That no commutation of rations shall be allowed except to officers and their attendants, and for the spirit part of the rations; and no person not actually attached to, and doing duty on board a sea-going or receiving vessel, and the petty officers, seamen, and ordinary seamen, attached to the ordinary of the navy yards, shall be allowed a ration. *And provided further*, That no rations stopped for the sick on board vessels shall be credited to the hospital fund, but shall remain and be accounted for by the purser as part of the provisions of the vessels; and that the rations of officers and others of the navy, sent to the hospitals on shore, shall be credited to the hospital fund at the cost only thereof; and the Chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, with the approbation of the Secretary of the Navy, shall prescribe all such regulations in relation to stopping such rations as will insure a faithful accountability for the rations stopped for the sick on board vessels, and to insure due credit to the hospital fund for the rations at cost of those sent to the hospitals on shore; the said regulations to go into effect on the first day of the succeeding month after their official receipt at yards, stations, and on board vessels.

For surgeons' necessities and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the marine corps, thirty-seven thousand six hundred dollars.

For repair of vessels in ordinary, and for wear and tear of vessels in commission, including fuel and purchase of hemp, one million three hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Navy shall hereafter purchase for the use of the navy, in open market, if so be procured, American hemp of a quality equal to the best foreign article.

For ordnance and ordnance stores, and small arms, including incidental expenses, one hundred and seventy-one thousand two hundred dollars: *Provided*, That the officer charged with the experiments in gunnery at the navy yard at Washington shall hereafter receive the compensation of a commander at sea.

For meteorological observations to be conducted under the direction of the Secretary of the Navy, two thousand dollars.

For the purchase and repair of the nautical instruments required for the use of the navy, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For the purchase of all the books, maps, and charts required for the use of the navy, eight thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For backing and binding the same, and for printing and publishing hydrographical surveys, astronomical observations, and sailing directions, nine thousand two hundred dollars.

And the superintendent of the naval astronomical expedition in Chili, directed by the act of the third of August, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, shall receive the same amount of salary as is allowed to the superintendent of the naval observatory at Washington city, while he has been or may be in charge of that expedition: *Provided*, That the pay and emoluments of said officer shall not exceed, for any one year, the sum of three thousand dollars.

For models, drawings, copying, postage, stationery, freight, and transportation, for pay of lithographer, and for working lithographic press, including chemicals, for keeping grounds and buildings in order, for finishing the grading of the grounds, for the pay of porters, gardeners, watchmen, instrument-maker, for fuel, lights, and all the unenumerated contingent expenses of the hydrographical office and national observatory, eleven thousand six hundred and twenty dollars.

For copying abstracts from old sea-journals for the wind and current charts, and for continuing and engraving and publication of the same, including cost of copper, stones, chemicals, paper, &c., in the national observatory, fifteen thousand dollars.

For the repairs and erection of buildings at the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, fifty-two thousand five hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Maryland, twenty-six thousand seven hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: Freight and transportation, printing and stationery, advertising in newspapers, books, maps, models, and drawings, for purchase and repair of fire engines and machinery, and a patent right to use the same, repair and attending on steam engines in yards, purchase and maintaining horses and oxen, and driving teams, carts, timber wheels, and the purchase and repair of workmen's tools, postage of public letters, furniture for Government houses, cleaning and clearing up yards, watchmen, and incidental labor not charged for by any other appropriation, labor attending on delivery of stores and supplies on foreign stations, wharfage, dockage and rent, travelling expenses of officers, fuel expense, store and office rent, stationery and fuel to navy agents and storekeepers, flags, awnings, and packing cases, premiums and other expenses of recruiting, apprehending deserters, per diem pay to persons attending courts martial and courts of inquiry, and other services authorized by law, pay of judge advocates, pilotage and towage of vessels, and assistance rendered to vessels in distress, five hundred and twenty-eight thousand seven hundred dollars.

For the floating dry-dock in California, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Navy is hereby required so to modify the contract alleged to have been made on the seventeenth January last as to confine the sum to the construction of the floating dock alone, without the basin and railway: *Provided*, That the contractors will agree to do the work at the estimates made by the Department in November and December last: *And provided*, That the Secretary considers the said estimates fair and reasonable; and so much of said law as authorizes the construction of the basin and railway is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That, before making said contract, the Secretary of the Navy shall give at least sixty days' notice by advertisement in the usual way.

For transportation of the United States mail between New York and Liverpool, between New York and New Orleans, Havana, and Chagres, and between Panama and some points in the Territory of Oregon, eight hundred and seventy-four thousand six hundred dollars: *Provided*, That no payment shall be made for said service except in proportion to the mail service heretofore performed; or that may be hereafter performed; and that the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to make payment in said proportion only: *Provided also*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to require the several advances of money, made under the act of Congress, August third, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, to the different contractors or their assignees, for mail steamship service, to be refunded by deductions from the compensation of each line, ten per centum annually, reckoning in the adjustment of the advances to all of the lines, from the commencement of the performance of their respective mail service: *And provided further*, That the said contractors or their assigns shall, from and after the passage of this act, pay interest on the balances of said advances still due, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, till paid: *And, also, provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General be authorized, by and with the consent of the contracting parties respectively, to rearrange the running of the United States mail steamships, so as to afford more direct dispatch between the ports of the United

States and the Isthmus of Panama: *Provided*, That the Postmaster General shall maintain a semi-monthly mail between Charleston, Savannah, and Havana, during the continuance of the Sloop contract, and also to make the service from Panama to California and Oregon conform with the service required by the existing contract on the Atlantic side of the Isthmus, by increasing the trips of the Pacific line to semi-monthly: *Provided*, That the said increased service on the Pacific side shall be at a rate not exceeding seventy-five per cent. upon the amount now paid for the Pacific service, and to be performed in steamships built according to the specifications and subject to all the clauses of the A. Harris contract, beneficial to the United States. And the Postmaster General is hereby authorized to include in this arrangement such a provision for the transportation of the letter mails only in the steamships of the said contractors running between New York and Chagres as in his opinion the public service may demand, not exceeding in the whole the amount herein limited: *And provided further*, That the compensation for the semi-monthly service already performed between Panama and California and Oregon, and for such service for the coming year, shall not exceed three-fourths the usual rate at which additional mail service may be ordered under existing laws, and shall be paid out of any unexpended balance of money heretofore appropriated for mail steam service: *Provided*, That, whenever a better route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans is established, the Secretary of the Navy and the Postmaster General are authorized to agree with the present contractors for the Pacific line to change the terminus of the additional semi-monthly service hereby authorized so as to secure the advantage of increased dispatch and economy; and in case the reduction of compensation for the change of service be not agreed on between the parties, the same shall be referred to Congress. And the Postmaster General is also authorized to make corresponding arrangements with the present contractors for the transportation of the mail from New York to Chagres for the change of the terminus of their route. And until such better route be established the Postmaster General shall be, and hereby is, authorized to enter into contracts or to make suitable arrangements for transporting the mails between Chagres and Panama with regularity and dispatch: *Provided*, That the rate of compensation shall not exceed twenty-two cents per pound, and shall cease on the establishment of any new route between the two oceans offering greater dispatch and economy.

For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac, nineteen thousand four hundred dollars.

For construction, extension, and completion of the following objects, and for contingent expenses at the several navy yards, viz:

At Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

Towards the construction of quay wharf across the head of timber-dock, filling in around walls of floating-dock basin, pavements around timber-shed, magazine wharf, and filling in low grounds, engine-house, wharf, and filling in east of number four, repairs of all kinds, thirty-one thousand six hundred and seventy-three dollars.

At Boston, Massachusetts.

For completing sail-loft and cordage store, grading and paving, for completing storehouse number thirty-six, paving, grading, and filling in between numbers twenty-seven and twenty-eight, twenty-nine and thirty, grading yard, paving gutters, drains, &c., rain water cistern, coal-house near ropewalk, dredging slips, for completing steaming and water-tanks, repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand dollars.

At New York.

For a smithery, saw-mill, number twenty-four, quay-wall continued, cob wharf, dredging channels, one timber shed, paving, gutting, and flagging, cisterns, gutters, and leaders to shiphouses and timber sheds, filling timber pond and low places, engine-house, dockages, &c., repairs of all kinds, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia.

For slip of shiphouse G, addition to wall of basin, and filling in old timber dock, repairs of all kinds, twenty-four thousand four hundred dollars.

At Washington, D. C.

For filling up timber dock, saw mill and machinery, ordnance building number eleven, completing wharf, and slide lathes, completing copper rolling establishment, to convey water to the yard, reservoir, pipes, &c., railway in shiphouse F, point shop and wharf-crane, brass-foundry and tank-shop, (raising one story), repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

At Norfolk.

For a sea wall at St. Helena, brick saw shed, cylinder and exhaust pump and apparatus, water-tank and capstans, repairs of all kinds, fifty thousand eight hundred dollars.

At Pensacola.

For permanent wharf, paint-shop, and cooperage, completing guard-house, wharf near storehouse number twenty-six, tar, pitch, and oil-house, storehouse for shells, house for boiling tar, pitch, &c., steaming water-tank, rail tracks in yard, fences, and outbuildings, for outside houses, repairs of all kinds, one hundred thousand dollars.

At Memphis.

For preservation of the public property at Memphis, Tennessee, and for the rope-walk at said place, fifty thousand dollars.

At Sackett's Harbor.

For repairs of buildings, grading, filling in, and repairs of all kinds, two thousand three hundred dollars.

FOR HOSPITALS, VIZ:

At Boston.

For repairing, painting, whitewashing, glazing, furnaces, ranges, &c., fifteen hundred dollars.

At New York.

For plastering, painting, repairs of furnaces, banks, wall, paving of flagging, building for laboratory, wall around grave-yard, grading, setting trees, and all other repairs, fifteen thousand dollars.

At Philadelphia.

For removing and rebuilding stable, drains and water to stable, excavation and grading wall on south side of Shippen street, curbing and paving

long Shippen street, painting house, iron railing, &c., repairs of all kinds, thirteen thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars.

At Norfolk.

For general repairs, five thousand dollars.

At Pensacola.

For wall around hospital grounds, drawing and filling ponds, repairs of all kinds, four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

MARINE CORPS.

For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and servants serving on shore, subsistence for officers, and pay for undrawn clothing, two hundred and twenty-one thousand four hundred dollars.

For provisions for marines serving on shore, fifteen thousand dollars.

For clothing, fifty-six thousand six hundred and one dollars.

For fuel, ten thousand dollars.

For military stores, repair of arms, pay of armorers, accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fife, and musical instruments, eight thousand dollars.

For transportation of officers and troops, and expenses of recruiting, nine thousand dollars.

For repairs of barracks, and rent of temporary barracks, and offices for commanding officers, six thousand dollars.

For contingencies, viz: freight, ferrage, cartage, wharfage, compensation to judges advocate, per diem for attending courts martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor, house-rent, in lieu of quarters, burial of deceased marines, printing, stationery, forage, postage, pursuit of deserters, candles, oil, straw, furniture, bed sacks, spades, axes, shovels, picks, carpenter's tools, keep of a horse for the messenger, pay of marten, washerwoman, and porter at hospital headquarters, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For arrears of pay which accrued to John Rush, late sailing master, from thirty-first of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, to ninth of August, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, six thousand and ninety-five dollars and seventy-one cents.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in time of peace, or while war is not threatened, the steamers employed in carrying the United States mail between New York and Liverpool shall be placed under the exclusive control of, and offered by the contractors, E. K. Collins and his associates: *Provided*, The same shall be done with the consent of the contractors.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any assistant engineer shall have been absent from the United States on duty at the time others of his date were examined, he shall, if not rejected at a subsequent examination, be entitled to the same rank with them; and if, from any cause, his relative rank cannot be assigned to him, he shall maintain his original position on the register.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the rule established in the preceding section shall be applied to the cases of Joshua Follansbee and B. F. Isherwood, who were prevented, by reason of their absence on duty, from being present at the examination ordered for officers of their date.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That for continuing the preparation and publication of the works of the exploring expedition, including the pay of the scientific corps, care of property, payment for printing and paper, and other contracts under the law of eighteen hundred and forty-two, authorizing the preparation and publication of said works, twenty-five thousand dollars.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to cause the wreck of the steamer Missouri to be removed from the harbor of Gibraltar, in such mode as he shall deem expedient, by contract or otherwise; and that eighty thousand dollars be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, as may be necessary to delay the expense of removing said wreck.

Approved, March 3, 1851.

### Deferred Items.

John S. Skinner Esq., Editor of "The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," was killed on Friday last, by falling through the cellar door of the Baltimore Post Office. He was one of the ablest advocates of the Industrial Interests which the country possessed. Aged about 70.

Three Cent Pieces are now being made at the United States Mints. They are three-quarters silver and one-quarter copper, and about the size of a Spanish sixteenth though considerably thicker.

Faneuil Hall Refused.—The mayor and aldermen, at Boston, have refused to grant the use of Faneuil Hall, on the 26th March, to R. E. Atthrop and others, for the purpose of holding a mass meeting of those opposed to the fugitive slave law.

The Methodist Church in Alabama has contributed during the past year, through its conference, \$11,700 for missionary purposes. Georgia in the same manner \$12,000, and South Carolina \$17,000.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law adding \$500,000 to the capital of the railroad from Richmond to Danville—the State to take three-fifths of the additional capital.

The Boston Post says it is estimated that more than a \$1,000,000 in sales have been lost to Boston this season, on account of the impression among Southern merchants that Boston would not sustain the compromise measures.

The Hon. Joseph Johnson has been elected Governor of Virginia, to take office on the 20th Monday in January 1852, when the term of Gov. Floyd will expire.

As it may be advisable to increase the military strength of the London Garrison during the great Exhibition, temporary barracks are being filled up at Kensington Palace and the government works at Vauxhall Bridge.

The French will display, at the Exhibition an enormous cut glass decanter, without a flaw. Three persons of ordinary height may sit inside of it, and eat dinner from a round table, a yard in diameter.

### SELECT MISCELLANY.

#### Natural Human Nature.

In a country where there is no government, and where they know nothing of laws, religion or refinements, the weed mankind, of course, takes its natural bent and developments. Greenland is such a place, and a work lately published gives an account of it which is exceedingly curious. From an able digest of it in the *Tribune* we extract a passage or two. First, the physique:—

"The Greenlanders are of a stout build, below the medium height, have broad flat faces, inexpressive eyes, small noses, thick under-lips, and coarse black hair which hangs over their brown faces. Their skin is, nevertheless, rather fair than dark, but appears brown in consequence of its thickness, and gives out a repulsive, fatty smell, which is almost insupportable to Europeans. In the Southern part, we see more slender figures, more agreeable faces, and more expressive eyes. The Greenlanders are lazy, and indifferent to what takes place around him, but, in general, cheerful and well disposed. He seldom involves himself in a quarrel, or even comes to hot words. He is changeable, troubles himself only about his nearest interests or his absolute necessities, and when he has a chance, delights in sleeping right and day. The vanity of these people is very striking. According to their opinion, all other people are inferior to them, and when they wish to praise a stranger, they say, 'He is as well instructed as we,' or, 'He begins to be an Inuit.' Crimes of acts of violence seldom occur; whoever injures another, is publicly scolded at and scorned, for the Greenlanders have a strong inclination to satire and a biting tongue. The Norwegian Missionary Edge, who settled among them in the year 1721, had to bear a great deal in the commencement of his labours. They compared his large nose with the Stag-Horn peak, and when he related to them the life and sufferings of Christ, they remarked: 'If he had come among us, we would have loved him and been obedient to him. What madmen, to slay him who could give them life!' They love their near relatives, but are unfeeling in relation to their misfortunes, and exhibit no regret at the total ruin of others."

The author thus describes their habits:

"They neither form a State, nor possess any government or kind of authority whatever. This is explained by the simple circumstance that they need nothing of the kind. In summer, they live in tents; in winter, in houses—or rather huts—which are from five to six feet high, twelve broad, and a hundred feet long, often containing several families under the same roof. The walls are covered on the inside with skins, to keep out the dampness and cold air. A broad bench runs along the side; a kettle, of stone or iron, hangs over a train-oil lamp, which supplies the place of stove or hearth. The windows are formed of the entrails of the whale and seal, instead of glass. The entrance is through a long, narrow passage, through which the hot air escapes, and although there is no door, such a heat is kept up inside that even in winter the Greenlanders go almost without clothes. A European cannot exist in such filth and stench."

The boats of these people are their only excellence of manufacture:—

"Since the natives subsist principally upon the supplies which the sea affords them, they bestow great pains on the construction of their boats, which they kayak and propel with great dexterity. The kayak, or man's boat, is from twelve to fourteen feet long, only eighteen inches broad, and twelve inches deep, having a skeleton of wood and fish-bone, covered on all sides with seals made perfectly water-tight, and weighing, at most, only thirty pounds. In the middle is a well-secured opening, into which the Esquimaux creeps. He then fastens his coat of seal-skin tight around the entrance, and sits perfectly dry in the middle of the sea. In his light skiff he flies as securely as a seagull over the waves, and in times of the severest cold is kept warm by his own fat. Even when the kayak is overturned, the stroke of an oar is sufficient to restore its equilibrium, but whoever loses his oar, is hopelessly lost."

But what will be said of the state of the woman among the Greenlanders?—

"The women are women's boats, twice as long and three or four times as broad as the kayaks, very elastic, but with flat bottoms, and therefore adapted for a quiet sea. They are propelled by four or five women, for among the Esquimaux the severest labors are imposed upon the female sex. They make clothes and boots, unalutks and kayaks, tan leather, build houses, pitch tents, cook, and take care of children, while the man considers it unworthy of him to work; his proper employment is in catching seals and shooting birds. Since there are no rich Greenlanders, the bride brings her husband no other dowry than strong arms. It is, however, customary and proper, that after the betrothal—a matter in which the parents never interfere—she should shut herself up for several days, and weep, or run loose among the mountains, whence she is brought back by the bridegroom. Polygamy is allowed, but is only practised when the first wife remains barren; in which case she requests her husband to choose a second. If



the man wishes to separate from his wife, he puts on a discontented face for a time, and leaves the house without saying where he is going. The woman understands this hint, packs together her property, takes her children, and returns to her relatives."

The household and kitchen matters are equally curious:—

"The country would be uninhabitable even for Esquimaux, were it not for the seals, which are as indispensable to them as the reindeer to the Laplanders. Their flesh is eaten, their skins used for clothing and to cover boats and houses, while the fat furnishes light and fuel. The animal is taken with a harpoon, to the end of which a bladder is fastened. Sea-birds also serve as food, and sometimes the boldest oarsmen make chase after a whale, but only in company with the Dances. They then wash themselves, and put on their best clothing, because they think the whale would not suffer them to approach if they were unclean. The labor of cleaning the cooking utensils devolves on the wives, who, in turn, call in the aid of the dogs, and everything is speedily licked smooth and clean. The bill of fare of a Greenland feast runs as follows: dried herrings; dried, boiled and half-raw seal's flesh; boiled sea-gulls; a piece of half-putrified whale's tail (the principal dish); dried salmon; dried reindeer, and bilberries cooked with deer's tripe and train-oil."

The above, by way of reminding us what we have to thank God for, is not unprofitable reading!

### It is Hard Parting.

[Reflections on the death of "Little Violet," in "Richard Edney."]—

"It is, in common language, hard parting. However joyous or certain may be immortality; however undesirable, in any instance, may be the prolongation of this earthly existence; however certified we are of the salvable condition of our friends—still, it is hard parting. Not the immediate prospect of heaven, not the presence of the angel of bliss, can prevent the bitterness of emotion. We weep from sympathy, and we weep from sorrow; and sympathy makes the sorrow of many a one. In a moment, as by electric communication, all hearts coalesce."

"It is hard parting; the cessation, the giving over, the farewell, the last view, the absence, the being gone; nothing for the eye to look upon, or the hand to feel, or the tongue to speak to; the withdrawal of the spirit; the burial of the body, the silence, and the loneliness."

"It is hard parting; the room is bereft, the table is bereft, old clothes and utensils are bereft, the trees are stripped, the landscape is lonely. There is a ceasing to talk, when the thought is full; a ceasing to think, when the heart is full; a ceasing to enquire and to communicate, a ceasing to gather reminiscences and to revive attachments. The subject is gradually dropped from speech, and from letters, dropped from the countenance and the manner; it passes into an allusion, it withdraws from the world, it cloisters itself in the eternal sensations of the loving soul."

"It is hard parting; but it is not all parting; there is a remaining too. All does not go—there are blessed memories and sweet relics still in our hands, still sleeping in our bosoms, still sitting by the fireside, still coming in at the door. Beauty, holiness, love, are never sick; for them is no funeral bell. That face visits us in our reveries when we wish to be all alone with it; an ascended face, it shines on our dependency, and smiles on our love; it peoples the solitude with a sacred invisibility; it introduces us to the realm of the departed, to converse with spirits—to commune with saints. The medium between us and the dead is a purifying one. It cleanses the character; we see nothing bad in what is gone; there is no remembrance any more of sin; we are ravished by virtues perhaps too late recognised, we adore where we once hardly tolerated."

### Boy Love.

One of the queerest, and funniest things to think of in after life, is "Boy-love." No sooner does a boy acquire a tolerable stature, than he begins to imagine himself a man; and to apt mannish ways. He casts side-long glances at every tall girl he happens to meet, becomes a regular attendant at church, or meeting; sports a cane, carries his head erect, and struts a little in his walk. Presently, and how very soon, he falls in love; yes, falls is the proper word; because it best indicates his happy, delirious, self-abasement. He lives now, in a fairy region, somewhere collateral to the world, and yet, somehow, blended inextricably with it. He perfumes his hair with fragrant oils, scatters essences over his handkerchief, and despatches shaves, and anoints for a beard. He quotes poetry in which "love," and "dove," and "heart," and "dart," peculiarly predominate; and, as he plunges deeper into the delicious labyrinth, fancies himself filled with the divine afflatus, and suddenly breaks out into the scarlet rash—of rhyme. He feeds upon the looks of his beloved; is raised to the seventh heaven if she speaks a pleasant word; is betrayed into the most astonishing ecstasies by a smile; and is plunged into the gloomiest regions of misanthropy by a frown.

He believes himself the most devoted lover in the world. There never was such another. There never will be. He is the one great idolater! He is the very type of magnanimity, and self-abnegation. Wealth! he despises the grivelling thought. Poverty, with the adorable beloved, he rapturously apostrophises as the first of all earthly blessings; and "Love in a Cottage with water and a crust," is his beau ideal paradise of dainty delights.

He declares to himself, with the most solemn emphasis, that he would go through fire, and water; undertake a pilgrimage to China or Kamtschatka; swim storm-tossed oceans; scale impassable mountains; and face legions of bayonets; but for one sweet smile from her dear lips. He doats upon a flower she has cast away. He cherishes her glove—a little worn in the fingers—next his heart. He sighs like a locomotive letting off steam. He scrawls her dear name over quires of foolscap—fitting medium for his insanity. He scornfully depreciates the attentions of other boys of his own age; cuts Peter Tibbits, dead, because he said that the adorable Angelina had curly hair; and passes Harry Bell contemptuously, for daring to compare "that gawky Mary Jane," with his incomparable Angelina.

Happy! happy! foolish Boy-love; with its hopes, and its fears; its joys, and its sorrows; its jealousies, and delights; its raptures, and its tortures; its ecstatic fevers, and terrible heart-burnings; its solemn ludicrousness, and its intensely prosaic termination. \*\*

### Number of the Stars.

Of the stars perceivable at any one time by the naked eye, the number can scarcely be said to exceed a few thousand; but in a powerful telescope they are prodigiously multiplied. There are many clusters of stars which "contain," says Sir John Herschel, "at least ten or twenty thousand stars compressed and wedged together in an area not exceeding the tenth part of that covered by the moon." In a zone not exceeding two degrees in breadth, but including a portion of the Milky Way, the estimated number which passed through the field of Sir William Herschel's telescope in a single hour, was fifty thousand. On account of their irregular distribution, this estimate affords a very imperfect datum for inferring the whole number of the "starry host;" but it has been supposed that no fewer than seventy-five millions may be visible through a good telescope. Baron Zach, indeed, was of opinion that there may be a thousand millions in the entire heavens. These, however, it is obvious, are mere fanciful conjectures; yet, it is probable, that they are rather under than over estimates. "Every increase," says Sir John Herschel, "in the dimensions and power of instruments, (telescopes,) which successive improvements in optical science have attained, has brought in view multitudes of innumerable objects invisible before; so that, for any thing experience has hitherto taught us, the number of the stars may be really infinite, in the only sense in which we can assign a meaning to the word."

### Desolation of Jerusalem.

Most travellers have been disappointed in their first impression of Jerusalem, and we were not to be an exception. How did Jerusalem impress us? how did its sacred places appear? and what have we seen to recall the history of the Bible? I must confess that in many things we were disappointed. The approach to the city is by no means imposing. But there was one circumstance that filled me with astonishment, and I may say almost sad with melancholy. I mean the absolute silence and desertion that lay about the city, as if she had been bereft of her inhabitants and abandoned to solitude. Not a living creature was to be seen in any direction. Animal life seemed almost extinct. Not a sound was heard. Not a bird was seen in the air. There was no distant roar like that which usually proceeds from the heart of a great city; no noise of carriages passing to and fro in her streets. Like a cemetery, rather than a living city, she sits amid the dead silence, widowed and solitary!

We approached, with our own feelings subdued by this mysterious and awful stillness, and had it not been for the single human being that sat by the way-side, waiting for travellers like ourselves that he might conduct us to some hotel, we might have appeared, and even imagined ourselves to be a caravan of mourners drawing nigh to some city of the dead. How singular to behold battlements, walls, and towers before you where not even the hum of life disturbs the stagnant air!—Dr. Wainwright.

### Confessions of a young Lady.

SQUEEZING THE HAND.

To those who can only be givers of happiness, authentic experience, communicated by the receiver, is naturally interesting; and we therefore take great pleasure in laying before the "squeezers," among our readers, the following confession as to the emotion of the "squeezed," presented by a young lady to the Home Journal.

What an immense difference it makes who squeezes one's hand! A lady may twine her arm around your waist, press a kiss on your brow, or, holding your hand in hers, toy with your fingers to her heart's content, but you are perfectly calm and collected, and experience no unusual sensations, either disagreeable or otherwise. Perchance a gentleman whom you dislike, or feel but slightly acquainted with, ventures to press your hand; you snatch it quickly away, the indignant blood mounts to your forehead, and, with flashing eyes, you wonder how the impudent fellow dares to do such a thing! Rather an antiquated specimen of humanity squeezes your hand; you feel mortified for yourself and him, mortified that a man of his years should make such a fool of himself, that he should think you can really like such nonsense, and, above all, that he believes it possible that you can like him, vexed at what he had done, and determined that an opportunity shall never be offered him of doing so again. You place your hand confidently in that of an accepted, acknowledged lover; you are not excited or confused, you have

ceased blushing continually in his presence, you experience a feeling of quiet happiness, a "little heaven-upon-earth sort of feeling," you are perfectly contented with everything in this terrestrial world, especially your lover and yourself; and yet, withal, it is a foolish feeling, as you sit with his arm twined around you—that manly form which is to guard and support you through life; a soft, rosy, happy tint suffuses your face, as your hand is clasped in his, ah, it is a blissful, foolish feeling! But let some one whom you like very much, not an accepted lover, but one who may, perhaps, be one, one of these days, gently enclose your hand in his own; what a strange, wild, joyful, painful feeling thrills through you! The hot blood leaps, dancing, tumbling through your veins, rushes to your temples, tingles at your fingers-ends; your heart goes bump, bump; surely, you think, he must hear it throbbing! for the life of you, you cannot speak. After letting your hand remain in his just long enough to show you are not offended, you gently withdraw it; but perchance if it is taken again, after a faint "don't do so," which is answered with a still closer pressure, with downcast eyes and blushing cheek, you let the little hand, this first bright earnest of other things to come, thrilling and burning with this new ecstatic emotion, remain all tremblingly in its resting place.

### Ceiling on in the World.

There are different ways of getting on in the world. It does not always mean making a good deal of money or being a great man for people to look up to with wonder. Leaving off a bad habit for a good one is getting along in the world; to be clean and tidy, instead of dirty and disorderly, is getting on; to be careful and saving, instead of thoughtless and wasteful, is getting on; to be kind and forbearing, instead of ill-natured and quarrelsome, is getting on; in short, when we see any one properly attentive to his duties, persevering through difficulties, to gain such knowledge, as shall be of use to himself and to others, offering a good example to his relatives and acquaintances, we may be sure that he is getting on in the world. Money is a very useful article in its way, but it is possible to get on with but small means; for it is a mistake to suppose that we must wait for a deal of money before we can do anything. Perseverance is often better than a full purse. Many people lay behind, or miss the way altogether; because they do not see the simple and abundant means are aids which cannot be bought with money. Those who wish to get on in the world must have a stock of patience and perseverance, of hopeful confidence—a willingness to learn, and a disposition not easily cast down by difficulties and disappointments.

## Constitutional Reform

SPEECH OF MR. FOSTER,

OF DAVIDSON.

In the House of Commons, in support of his Bill for submitting the question of a Convention to the people.

MR. SPEAKER: Having been honored with a place upon the Committee upon Amendments to the Constitution; and, finding upon that committee no other member whose notions and opinions upon constitutional amendments entirely concur with my own; and this question being one of vital importance and deep interest, not only to that constituency which I have the honor to represent, in part, upon this floor, but also to the whole State of North Carolina; I felt it a duty which I owed alike to them and to myself, and one rendered imperative by the dignity and importance of the question, to submit a Minority Report, setting forth, in a succinct form, the reasons why I differed with a majority of that committee, and offering the bill just read as a substitute for the one reported by its chairman.

The same reasons, I presume, make it my duty also to-day to submit a few remarks in defence of the plan I have proposed, and to show, if I can, that it is preferable to the one reported by the committee, and therefore ought to be adopted by this House. In the remarks I shall submit, I shall be as concise as possible, knowing as I do, that other gentlemen desire to discuss this question, who can bring much more of ability to bear upon it than I can hope to do.

Before proceeding, however, to the discussion of the merits of the question, allow me, sir, to remark, in all candor, yet in perfect kindness, that the aspect presented to the world, by the action of this committee, is somewhat strange. I had occasion, a few days ago, when this question was up, to deprecate anything like party feeling in its discussion; and I hope I may be allowed again to express my regret if there be any such feeling existing with regard to it. For, sir, if ever a Legislature has assembled in this good old commonwealth in which party animosities and party differences should be forgotten and buried, and party advantages disregarded and despised, it does seem to me that the present Legislature is that one. I, for one, sir, desire to see us all standing upon one platform and let that be the happiness, the welfare, and the prosperity of our common mother, North Carolina. It is a platform broad enough, long enough, and strong enough for you and I, sir, and all of us to stand upon, uniting as brethren to protect her honor, develop her resources, and to preserve her fair name untarnished, and place her in such an attitude before the world, and her sister States more especially, as shall extort from them that justice which has always been denied her—that need of praise which has always been withheld—so that, instead of censure, the tones of commendation may be heard, and derision shall give place to sentiments of respect and esteem.

Such, sir, be the results of our legislation at the present session, I for one, desire no higher honor than that of having been a member of the Legislature of 1850-'51.

But, sir, I was going to say, it will doubtless be recollected that, when the chairman of the committee made his report for free suffrage alone, not a whisper of objection was uttered—"not a drum was heard nor a funeral note," until after my Minority Report was read; when the chairman himself professed his willingness to vote for my bill. My friend from Craven, (Mr. Stevenson), and I trust I may be allowed to call him such, after his able, noble and manly effort on

Tuesday last, in behalf of North Carolina and her plighted faith,—also dissented from the report. So, sir, that we present to the world the aspect of a committee of five reporting a bill, while there are three out of the five who say their views are not entirely carried out in that report. I tendered my minority report to those gentlemen, and regret exceedingly their refusal to unite with me; as, in that event, my report and bill would have been made a majority report, and had the sanction of a majority of the committee.

My very able friend from Burke, too, sir, (Mr. Avery), on the very next day after the committee had reported adversely to the election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, introduced two bills giving to the people the right to do so, and had them referred, very much to my surprise, to the same committee—a committee which was not only "functus officio," to all intents and purposes, but which had, through its chairman, the day before, reported adversely upon these very propositions.

I allude to these facts now, sir, in order to say to those gentlemen that I think, through the provisions of my bill, they can all be satisfied, and to call their attention to the fact that it covers all they can wish—only that their wishes, by it, are made subservient to the wishes of the people.

I now come, sir, to the discussion of the merits of the question; which, it seems to me, resolves itself into two propositions, to-wit: First do the people desire a change in their constitution?—and if so what change? Second, how shall that change be effected?

So far, sir, as the first proposition is concerned, I have no hesitancy in giving it as my own individual opinion, that the people do desire a change in their constitution; but, sir, my opinion is not founded upon the results of any election, but from my own limited observation—the action of members of this House during the present session,—and a pretty extensive inquiry among gentlemen here, representing the different portions of the State. I know that there are those who entertain doubts as to whether the people do really desire any change or not; and I must be permitted to say, sir, that I respect those doubts;—for I defy any man to arrive at safe or satisfactory conclusions who bases his calculations and opinions upon the popularity of any particular measures upon the results of a party contest, in which that measure constituted only one of the elements of difference between parties.

You, Mr. Speaker, perhaps know, that a man whose party has been for a long time in a minority—who has stood by it, without wavering or doubting, in all its trials—who has shared in all its defeats,—will almost necessarily acquire for that party a strong attachment, and an ardent desire for its success. Well, sir, suppose a new feature—a new principle—is incorporated into the creed of his party, to which he is opposed—if he be a sensible man, how does he act? Why, sir, he sees all the old landmarks of his political faith still uneffaced—he sees that he agrees in opinion with the opposite party in only one point, and disagrees with his own party only to the same small extent,—he sees, perhaps too, a chance, the first for a long time, for his party to come into power—and, influenced by that dislike to changing his party relations which is common to us all, and the fear of being called "a traitor," "a political turncoat," "a renegade," and other opprobrious epithets, the potency of which the tyrant party knows so well—he waves his objections and votes for his party candidate! Suppose there were a thousand men thus situated and thus acting, and I ask if the result of the election which was achieved by their votes be any fair criterion as to the popular will, so far as that measure or principle is concerned?

Again, sir—a majority, conscious of its strength and deficient in that party training,—that activity and energy always found in minorities, (no matter of which party,) is more apt to suffer by the sudden springing of any new question; and to have its members, who are not held together by that powerful cohesive attraction which binds minorities together, drawn off upon isolated principles, of which they happen to be in favor. There are, too, sir, so many grounds of difference,—so many elements of contention which enter more or less into every party contest, that it seems to me utterly impossible for any man to tell which principle either did or would command that vote which was cast for them as a whole. Therefore, sir, I must respect the opinions of gentlemen who doubt as to the first proposition; and I have accordingly framed my bill so as to give them an opportunity to ascertain the wishes of the people without the cost of one dollar to the treasury of North Carolina, as I shall show presently. I trust I may be allowed to hope, therefore, that these gentlemen will come to the support of my bill.

But, taking it for granted that the people do desire a change in their constitution, let us proceed to the examination of the second, and more important, branch of the subject, to-wit: The manner in which that change is to be effected. There are two methods proposed—the one by Legislative enactment; the other by a Convention.

The former is advocated for two reasons: First, it is said that is the manner pointed out by the constitution itself, and has the sanction of law on its side; and therefore ought to be adopted. Well, sir, everything which is according to the constitution, and which has the sanction of law, is not necessarily right, expedient and proper. For instance, it would be constitutional and lawful, I presume, for this Legislature to raise by taxation an amount sufficient to pay the whole State debt in twelve months; but who is there here who would think it either right, expedient or proper?

Again—it would be clearly constitutional for the present Legislature to raise a fund by taxation in twelve months, the interest on which would be amply sufficient to support the State for all time to come; yet who is there here foolish enough to make the proposition? The Stamp Act, and many of those odious and oppressive measures which drove our brave and sturdy ancestors into that resistance to which we are indebted for our present free institutions, were made under the sanction of the laws and constitution under which they lived—yet who is there, acquainted with the consequences of the passage of those acts, will say that the Parliament of Great Britain acted either with wisdom or policy in enacting them?

Then, sir, it does not follow, that, because a thing is constitutional or lawful, it is therefore necessarily expedient or proper—and the friends of this method of amending the constitution must seek some other and better argument in its favor, before they can hope for its adoption.

But, let me here remark, that, if there be any weight in the argument at all, it applies with fully as much force to the second method proposed—by Convention—as to the first—for the latter clearly falls within the provisions of the constitution. As to the argument, or assertion rather, that amendment by Legislative enactment is the

cheapest, I have only to say that I shall prove the very reverse to be true before I close my remarks.

I will now, Mr. Speaker, briefly examine into the merits of the second method proposed, to-wit: by a Convention. It is by this time well known to this House, that I am in favor of first allowing the people to say whether or not they desire a Convention; and if they decide to have one, I am for their having it. One strong reason, which urges me to believe this course to be the proper one, is, that by it all doubts as to the satisfaction or dissatisfaction of the people with their present constitution will be dissipated, without its costing the people one cent. My bill provides that an election shall be held, at the usual time and places, on the first Thursday in August next, and that the people shall vote "Convention" or "no Convention." If the people decide to have a convention, then, I trust, we are all republican enough in our views to succumb to their wishes; and if, on the other hand, they decide against calling a convention, those gentlemen who doubt, or do not think the people desire a change, will have the satisfaction of knowing that they were right.

Again, sir—I asserted in my minority report that "the Freeman of North Carolina, under the principles of the bill reported by a majority of the Committee, having never had, like those of other States, an opportunity of framing or since revising, by delegates untrammelled, a constitution for themselves," which assertion I now propose to prove. I call the attention of the House to certain old documents, to be found in the office of the Secretary of State, which will throw some light upon the history of the early legislation of the State upon the subject of the qualification of voters. It is unnecessary to go into the early Colonial history of the State, as it will not be expected that we should find any thing like democratic tendencies, in the Lords Proprietors, who owned the soil of North Carolina.

In 1708, however, (see Davis' Laws of North Carolina, page 189.) a law was passed regulating the elections of the House of Commons—which, at that time, was the only branch of the Government emanating from the people, or was at all answerable to any portion of them for its official conduct. By this act, the qualifications for voters and members was declared to be as follows:—The electors to be entitled to vote must own 50 acres of land in the County in which they voted, for three months preceding the election; and must have resided for six months preceding the election, in the same County. Members must have owned a hundred acres of land, and resided for one year in the County which they represented. So matters stood until the Revolution. On the 4th day of April, 1775, the last Colonial Assembly of North Carolina was convened; on the 11th of the same month, was dissolved by Gov. Martin, and the last royal government came to an end, and from that date to the formation of the Constitution of 1776, the State was governed by Provincial Congresses, a council of safety acting when the Congress was not in session, and Committees of safety in the different towns and Counties.

One of these Congresses held in Hillsboro', in August, 1775, fixed the qualification of voters and members of future Congresses, of the County committees, &c. No one but a freeholder, or an Earl Granville's reservation, where the titles were doubtful, a householder, could vote; and no one but a freeholder or a householder could act as a member. The last of these Congresses convened by the council of safety at Halifax, in December 1776, and adopted the constitution under which we lived until 1835. Many of the members of that Congress were not democrats; or, at all events, ridiculed the notions of popular Government upon which that staunch old republican, Benjamin Franklin, was at that time framing a Government in Pennsylvania, as being the Government of the mob, &c. It is useless here to allude to the convention of 1835. All will recollect the qualification of voters, and the basis of representation, in that body. Thus, I think, sir, I have shown, from reliable and unquestionable authority, the truth of my assertion. And here I would call upon those who have gone before the "dear people" with "nods and becks and wretched smiles," pouring into their ears, in those homed accents which candidates and lovers alone know how to use, the flattering idea that they, the people,—not the land-holder; not the slave-owner; but they, the people who fought our battles were the true and legitimate sovereigns of this land—that their will was its law—that the humble peasant, in his tattered and patched habiliments, and the lordly and titled grandee, clothed in prince's attire, had equal weight and an equal voice through the ballot box—who have told them that it is one of the cardinal principles, resting at the very foundation of our government, that "all men are born equal;" and that "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only;" I say, sir, I call upon all such to come forward now and show, by their act, that the rights of the people are such as they have asserted them to be, and such as they are asserted to be in the declaration of Independence, and in our own Bill of Rights. For sir,

—"Conduct hath the loudest tongue. The voice is but an instrument on which the priest, (aye and politicians too, sir,) May play what tune he pleases. In the deed, The unpeopled, unfeeling deed, We find sound arguments, we read the heart."

The people cannot be kept long blinded to their rights as Freeman; and my word for it, sir, they will demand in tones not to be disregarded, that we, their representatives, shall yield them those rights—shall show by our acts that our assertions of confidence in their ability to govern themselves, were not mere flattery and humbuggery, intended only to win their favor, and having no real meaning beyond. If the people are not to be trusted with the decision of all questions of great interest to themselves, but on the contrary, their representatives are to act themselves up as their dictators, then sir, this lauded experiment of self-government is a miserable, transparent humbug—an imaginary thing, over which school boys may sport eulogiums, and upon which politician politicians may gratify their penchant for declamation.

Again, sir, the method I propose will stop agitation upon this subject—a consummation to be most devoutly desired by every lover of his State. Who sir, is there here, who entertains that love for North Carolina which ought to animate us all, who is willing to see her constitution drawn down into the arena of politics, and trampled under the feet of every aspiring demagogue? Who is there desirous to see that constitution whirled out, and a general invitation to all who wish to come and tear it into fragments? No, sir, let us rather, if the people desire a change, meet and make such changes as are desired, in a manner becoming patriotic, intelligent freemen, and not be forever tinkering at an instrument of such importance as a Constitution.

Respect on the part of the people for the constitution and laws under which they live, I regard, sir, as absolutely indispensable in a government such as ours—which exists, and has its stability dependent upon the affection and respect of its citizens. I have always believed, that if ever our glorious Union shall be dissolved—an event which I trust is a long way off—it will be effected by the severance of those fraternal feelings in which lies its whole strength. When once these bonds are severed, a moral dissolution has already taken place, and the whole power of the Federal Government will be totally inadequate to maintain a Union which has lost the affection and respect of the people. No, sir, if the constitution of our State be the theme upon which politicians are to descend—if it is to be the hobby-horse upon which men are to ride into power, there will be no end to agitation, and the people will be kept constantly dissatisfied, and will lose their respect for, and confidence in the government under which they live.

And, sir, the method I propose is the cheapest. If I can succeed in showing this to be an additional recommendation to those already enumerated, I shall certainly expect those zealous protectors of the Treasury, of whom this House contains so many, to unite with me in support of my bill.

Well, sir, let us endeavor, in the first place, to form a rough estimate of the cost of amending the constitution by legislative enactment. The Legislature of North Carolina costs the State per day \$500, apart from the public printing, fuel, stationery, &c.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I think I may safely assert that there has never been a question of any importance, much less a great question of constitutional reform, which has commanded any thing like the unanimous support of the Legislature.

In this free country of ours, where freedom of opinion and of speech are so highly esteemed, men's minds will differ and all these questions will give rise necessarily to much discussion in the Legislature before they are permitted to be put to the vote. If a constitutional amendment should fail of receiving the three-fifths required for its passage at the first session, and yet receive a respectable support, its friends would hardly abandon it, but bring it again before the next succeeding Legislature;—and thus it will be debated and discussed by there is no telling how many succeeding Legislatures, until it either receives the three-fifths required by law for its passage, or is abandoned by its friends. Thus it will be seen that one single amendment may, and the probabilities are, will cost a very large amount to the State. If the call on the part of the people for reform should embrace three or four amendments to their constitution, which have to be acted upon separately during two sessions of the General Assembly, and after their passage by that body, submitted separately to the people for their ratification, it is not difficult to conceive how two whole sessions of the Legislature might be consumed in debate upon these amendments, to the exclusion of every other business, and to a cost three times as great as would be incurred by holding a convention at once. Let us look at the cost of one amendment by this method, under the most favorable circumstances. I have said the Legislature costs, apart from public printing, stationery, &c., \$500 per day. Say, then, that the bill receives, after being discussed for one week, which all will admit to be a very short allowance, the required three-fifths. It has then cost the State \$3,500. Well, sir, allow four days to its discussion, at the succeeding Legislature, when it is brought forward to receive the two-thirds vote. That will cost \$2,240, which makes the sum spent for the passage of one single amendment through the Legislature, \$5,740, and then, sir, after that it must be submitted to the people for their ratification. Suppose, then, sir, three amendments passed, or attempted to be passed, then the State has paid \$16,800. Now, sir, it must be apparent to every one that my estimate of the cost is far too small. Now let us turn to the cost of a convention. My bill provides for 120 members, at \$180 per day. Allow \$12 per day for clerks and doorkeepers, and you have, apart from fuel, stationery, printing, &c., the cost of the convention per day \$192. Allow then for the discussion of one amendment the same number of days as was above allowed for the Legislature, to wit, eleven. You then have the cost \$2,112, instead of \$5,740. Suppose there be three amendments discussed, you then have the sum of \$6,336 instead of \$16,800. The mileage of the Senate is also saved by this method. So, sir, I think no one can doubt that the method proposed in my bill will, in addition to its many other recommendations, save to the State Treasury a large amount of money.

I have already detained the House, Mr. Speaker, too long. I have endeavored to show that the method which I have proposed to this House is the best and most appropriate method of amending our constitution, because

1. It will dissipate all doubt as to the state of the popular mind on the subject;

2. Because the people have never had the right of framing their own government;

3. Because it is a right which they should have, as is proved by the Declaration of Independence—our Bill of Rights, sanctioned by the opinion of the committee on Amendments to the Constitution, as is evidenced by their reporting a bill granting "free suffrage;"

4. Because it will stop agitation, and be more likely to give general satisfaction;

5. Because it is the cheapest.

In conclusion, allow me to remark, that I have endeavored, I think by fair and candid argument, to make good my positions, without reference to any question of a party or sectional character; and I trust those who follow me, sir, will come up to the discussion of this question divested of sectional or party feelings, and with the same earnest desire (by which I trust I am actuated), to ascertain the right. And now assert, that, notwithstanding my views are the deliberate convictions of my own judgment, yet if I can be convinced, by any course of legitimate reasoning, that they are wrong, I will, without hesitation, abandon my position, and (as I trust under all circumstances I ever shall), "stand for the Right."

HOUSE OF ENTERTAINMENT, IN DAVIDSON COUNTY.

ON the stage road 25 miles south of Greensboro', and 26 north east from Salisbury.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the travelling community that he is prepared to accommodate all who may call on him and will take great pleasure in doing so. My table and board shall be supplied with the best that a plentiful country can afford, and always have a plenty of corn, oats, fodder, &c. for horses, and the best of hostlers to attend my stable; bills less than any public house between Greensboro' and Salisbury.

March 8, 1851. (46) ANDREW LINDSAY.

CHAIRS.—Simple chairs, a handsome article—

For sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.

Jan. 1851.



# THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1851.

**FORSTH SUPERIOR COURT**, held by Judge Bailey, has been in session this week. Wednesday and Thursday of the term were set apart for two heavy criminal trials removed from Davidson county. On the former day Calvin Bryan was tried for grand larceny and acquitted. On Thursday the trial of a free negro, for the abduction of slaves, was to take place, but the result of which we did not stay to learn.

The causes on the Forsyth docket, we believe, were neither very numerous nor very important. And the foreman of the grand jury said there was no great amount of business before them this term. We therefore infer that the people of Forsyth are an exemplary people—drinking their own liquor and fighting their own battles in peace.

Court was held in the new court house—the first Superior Court that has been held in it. The building is an elegant one in outside design, and spacious and commodious in the interior. The front is in the Doric style, executed with accuracy regard to the main details of the order. The first story is divided by a passage, lengthwise, on each side of which are situated the jury rooms and offices of the clerks and sheriff. The second story is occupied by the court room. The bar is circular, and strikes us as remarkably convenient—perhaps somewhat larger than necessary. The floor of the entire room is covered with a cheap durable home-made carpet, which prevents the "noise and confusion" so annoying in other court rooms not thus provided.

A strong and well finished jail is nearly completed. And the county is also duly provided with those other signs of civilization, a pillory and stocks.

The site of the court house is a very fine one, on the most elevated spot in the village. The town of Winston, in which it is situated, has several new buildings going up, for the accommodation of merchants and mechanics. And convenient to the court house Mr. Harman Miller has erected a spacious house of entertainment, which he keeps in a superior style of neatness and comfort. But as no one house could accommodate all the guests in court time, some of the lawyers and others staid at the Salem hotel, being forwarded back and forth between the hotel and the court house in an omnibus provided by the obliging landlord.

This is decidedly the *most civilized* country we have seen—four towns lying end-and-end all in a row—to wit: Salem, Winston, Liberty, and a little village originated by wood choppers, the name of which we do not know, if it has any. Then not far this side of Salem lies Waukegetown, you know. And besides, there are some dozen towns besides scattered over the county, too tedious to mention.

The hard feelings unfortunately engendered by the "division" question have not yet subsided; but we trust that a little time and the social spirit of the people may soon obliterate them. We wish the good town of Winston all the growth and prosperity which the present signs indicate for it. We wish equally well to all the other towns and all the people of the county, respectfully suggesting that the general dissemination of a good newspaper will contribute no small measure to the fulfillment of our good wishes.

The "Old Horsefly," of Stokes county, has sent us a brief communication in relation to the newspaper nominations for Congress in this district, which we deem it unnecessary to insert entire, because the gentleman chiefly alluded to has not yet signified any intention of becoming a candidate. We cheerfully insert the characteristic close of his letter, with the remark that it was written before Mr. Morehead's announcement reached him:

"I will take the liberty of recommending JAMES T. MOREHEAD, Esq., of Guilford, as a suitable man to represent the Whigs of this district in the next Congress of the United States; and I say, by authority of many voters, go it, Jimmy! for the Whigs and Democrats of Old Stokes will freeze up to you on the day of the next election, certain and no mistake."

THE OLD HORSEFLY—A TRUE WHIG.

**Lawyers in the United States.**—We see by Livingston's Law Magazine that there are twenty-one thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine lawyers in the country, or about one to every eleven hundred inhabitants, black and white. Mr. Livingston estimates that each lawyer in practice has an average income of \$1,500. This would make the average cost of law in the United States reach the enormous sum of nearly thirty-three millions of dollars. If this is not paying too dear for the whistle, generally all the client gets after the fees are tumbled, we know not what is. Maryland is honored with 543 of these lawyers, Pennsylvania 1739, Virginia 1,478, District of Columbia 51, Delaware 50. Towering over all the rest is New York, which has 4,374.

We heard it remarked by a member of the bar that several names were omitted in the compilation of the names of lawyers in Guilford, and we understand that similar omissions have occurred as to other places. The actual number of lawyers in the United States is probably much nearer thirty thousand than twenty thousand.

We believe that Mr. Livingston's estimate of \$1,500 average income to each lawyer is too large, especially for North Carolina:

John Kerr, Esq., of Caswell, N. C., has bought a residence near Wake Forest College, to which he is about to remove, for the purpose of opening a Law School.

## OHIO AND THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

It is to be regretted that the Ohio Legislature at its late session should have attempted to throw any obstacle in the way of the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law. The following proceedings took place in that body on the subject:

SATURDAY, March 22, 1851.

**Ohio Senate.**—Mr. Linton, from the majority of the committee on Federal Relations, reported a series of resolutions on the subject of slavery, as follows:

**Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,** That while this General Assembly would urge a faithful observance of Law upon all the people of this State, and of her sister States of the Union, as the most effectual mode of securing their best interests, as well as a high duty, which they owe alike to themselves and their common country, it would most earnestly recommend to Congress the necessity of so amending and modifying the provisions of the "Fugitive Slave Law," that while it secures a faithful compliance with all its obligations imposed by the Constitution of the United States, it will, as becomes a free government, guard with a jealous care the rights of its freemen.

Mr. Walker moved to amend the resolution by adding to the end thereof the words:

"And if said law, in the opinion of Congress cannot be so amended as to give to persons claimed as fugitives from labor, the benefit of every legal defence of their liberty, we then recommend the repeal of said law."

The question was then taken on the resolution thus amended and resulted, yeas 10, nays 10.

So the resolution passed.

Mr. Pardee moved to insert the following:

**Resolved,** That the law commonly called the "Fugitive Law," being, in the judgment of this General Assembly, "a law that makes ex parte evidence conclusive of the master's right to recapture and return his slave; that denies a jury trial here or elsewhere; that provides for the appointment of a swarm of petty officers to execute; that gives a double compensation to find every elum set up in favor of the master, and pays the expenses in every case, from the public treasury, can never receive the voluntary co-operation of our people," and ought, therefore, to be immediately repealed.

Yeas 21, nays 8.

**House of Representatives.**—The above resolutions being taken up, Mr. Burdett moved to lay them on the table.

Mr. Bradley demanded the yeas and nays on said motion, which, being ordered, were had, and the House refused to lay the resolution on the table—yeas 20, nays 31.

The question was then on agreeing to the resolutions.

Mr. Moore demanded a division of the question, viz: That each resolution be considered separately. Agreed to.

The first resolution was then agreed to—yeas 52, nays 10.

Mr. Fee moved to amend the second resolution by placing before the word "repealed," the words "modified amended or," so as to read, that the law should be modified, amended or repealed. After some opposition to the amendment by Messrs. Kent and Plumb,

The question was then taken on agreeing to the amendment and resulted—yeas 28, nays 28. So the amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. Harlan moved to strike out the words "can never," and insert the words "ought never," so as to read "ought never receive the sanction," &c., which was agreed to.

The second resolution was then agreed to—yeas 41, nays 21.

For the Patriot.

**A Monster Caught.**—On the night of the 1st inst., Mr. Charles Hill, of this county, caught in a steel trap in Tom's Creek, near William Hill's forge, a beaver that weighed forty-seven pounds, and measured three feet seven inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail. Its hind foot measured seven inches across the toes; its tail measured one foot in length and six inches in breadth. Hurra for old Surry! I challenge the State to beat that if she can. A. D.

Mr. Atry, N. C., April 6, 1851.

We heard the capture of this animal mentioned at Forsyth court house this week; and it was said that there are some other beavers in the neighborhood engaged in the construction of a dam. If this be the case, we trust the creatures will be let alone, and not exterminated. It were pleasant to contemplate the existence and the labors of this remnant of a remarkable race of animals hitherto believed to be extinct among us.

## THE EXTREMES.

"Il Secretario," the able correspondent of the "Richmond Whig," mentions an amusing circumstance, perfectly characteristic of the individual concerned, that illustrates very forcibly the meeting of the extremes, at the North and the South, in their disorganizing schemes and plots against the Union of the States. He says:

"You are aware that Senator Hale—a bold and very unrefined man—went down, some months since, to see Richmond. He put up I believe, at the Exchange Hotel; entering his name as 'John P. Hale, of New Hampshire.' Next morning, it caught the attention of a Virginia gentleman; who, immediately on the *qui vive*, asked the barkeeper to point him out. It was done; and he forthwith accosted Mr. Hale; when the following dialogue ensued:

"Good morning, sir! Fine weather."  
"The same to you, sir! The weather is, indeed, fine."  
"Allow me to ask, sir, if your name is Hale?"  
"It is, sir, at your service."  
"John P. Hale, sir?"  
"Yes, sir, precisely."  
"Are you of New Hampshire, sir?"  
"Yes, sir, that is my State."  
"Are you Senator Hale of New Hampshire, sir?"

"I am, sir, just that individual."  
"Well, sir; did it not occur to you that this was not a safe place for you?"

"Why, really, sir, it did not. I saw that it was safe for your Senators, Mason and Hunter, who have been voting with me all the session on the Compromise bill; as did, indeed, in the other House, all the rest of your Democratic delegation, except one. If you don't mob them, why should you mob me?"

The anecdote conveys an important truth—That those Southern members, who voted in

company with the Abolition members from the North, against the Compromise acts, should be held amenable to the same odium for endeavoring to prolong the Slavery agitation, as the latter. The tendency and effect of the course of both classes of ultras were the same, whatever the motives that prompted either.

**THE VOICE OF TENNESSEE.**—The Whigs of Franklin county, Tennessee, recently held a meeting, at which they adopted resolutions and an address, winding up with the following emphatic declaration.

"We trust we have read to advantage and cherished what Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, and other distinguished patriots have said about the preservation of the Union. We have been warned by the father of our country against those who labor to excite one section of the country against another—magnifying their political faults into great national injuries. We have heard the potential voice of the late great Southern patriot speaking, as it were from the tomb, saying: 'This Union—it must be preserved.' And, as independent citizens of Tennessee, we intend to speak, write, and fight, if it be necessary, in its defence."

**Omissions in the seventh Census.**—The original tables returned by the Marshals and filed in the Census Office profess to include the names of all persons residing within the United States at the time of the enumeration, and it is important that these tables should be as correct as the nature of the case will admit. Appeals will be hereafter made to these records to ascertain facts of importance to families and individuals. References are now frequently made to the Census Bureau to ascertain from the documents in the office facts relating to the place of residence of families in 1790. In view of these circumstances, we have been requested to call the attention of all individuals who may have reason to think themselves overlooked by the assistant marshals to these facts, and to request that they will furnish to the Superintendent of the Census the name, age, color, sex, and condition, (free or slave), and birthplace of each member of the family, with their place of residence on the 1st day of June last.

Papers throughout the country might confer a favor on some of their readers by giving circulation to this notice.—*National Intelligencer.*

We presume it would puzzle the ingenuity of the acutest "Philadelphia lawyer," to determine precisely the meaning and intention of several of the acts of the late Legislature. Many of them appear to have been penned without any regard to rules of grammar, and if there are any rules of legal construction which can make them intelligible, we should be disposed to attribute more virtue to that science than we believe it to be entitled to. But these acts furnish an instructive commentary upon the proceedings of our lawmakers, and should have the effect of putting the people on their guard as to whom they would honor with such confidence for the future. A little more attention to important matters in the early part of the session, would have saved the late Legislature from many of the blunders which it committed. Errors, we know, are unavoidable, but so many and such glaring ones certainly could be prevented.—*Raleigh Star.*

**Chaplin to be Demanded.**—The bail which was given for the appearance of Chaplin before the County Court, now sitting at Elliott's Mills, to answer several indictments charging him with attempting to kill, &c., has been forfeited. When the case was called before the Court, Chaplin was not there to answer, and of consequence, the bail was forfeited. We understand that the money will be paid by the security, on proper demand.

The question now comes up, is this man, or can any man, charged with a criminal offence in this State, be released from punishment, by paying the forfeit of a bond, which he gave for his appearance to answer the charge? Of course he cannot. The bail was for his appearance—not to free him from trial. This Chaplin, is therefore, now a fugitive from justice, and will, we understand, be demanded by the Governor. We assume, of course, that he will be given up by the Governor of any State, wherever he may be found. We assume this, because we would not willingly believe that any Governor would be found faithless to his duty and his oath of office, by refusing to give him up. The associates of Chaplin, however, seem to think otherwise. We shall soon see, whether they are right in the estimate they place on the Governor of the State where he is.—*Southern Paper.*

**The Indians in North Carolina.**—We have had the curiosity to examine some statistics relative to the Indian population of North Carolina, and find in Haywood county the following:

Males,	357
Females,	333
Total,	710
Farms,	120
Land improved, 1,440 acres—12 acres to each farm.	
Land unimproved, 15,960 acres—123 acres do. do.	
Cash value of farms, at \$72 each,	\$8,640
Value of live stock, \$5,153—a little more than \$50 to each farm.	
Corn, 15,576 bushels—almost 130 bushels to each farm.	
Deaths, 22—the youngest aged 1 month, the eldest, Quaca, (female) 140 years.— <i>Nat. Int.</i>	

**Cool.**—A stage coach, containing nine passengers, was upset near Cincinnati a few nights since. The body of the coach was thrown from the wheels, and rolled some distance down a fearful precipice, lodging against a tree. Among the passengers was a lady, carrying a flower-pot containing a rare plant. Before she was fairly extricated, she inquired for her flower-pot, and after having got possession of it, she asked for her husband! Fortunately no one was badly hurt—not even the flower-pot.

**Newspapers in the State of New York.**—According to an official statement, just published, it appears that there are in the State of New York four hundred and fifty-eight newspapers, of which fifty-six are issued daily. The City and County of New York alone has eighteen dailies and one hundred and eight weeklies. One set of these papers is to be sent to the World's Fair in London, and a duplicate to be deposited in the State Library at Albany.

**Mississippi.**—A thorough organization of the "Union" men, seems to be forming in this State. Delegates have already been chosen to a State Convention to be held at Jackson, May, 12, for the nomination of a State ticket. The "Southern Rights" party is forming a like organization. Old party lines and issues are abandoned, and nothing is discussed in the press but slavery. This new movement will be confined to all the offices to be filled, State, Congressional, Legislative, Judicial, local officers of all grades. Delegates are also to be chosen to a State Convention to consider the position of Mississippi at this crisis.

It is a little curious to find the principal organs of Locofocoism in North Carolina just now throwing off the mask and advocating resistance, and secession, and disunion, and all that. They have waited till Georgia and Virginia had repudiated those treasonable designs, and until South Carolina herself was settling down into comparative "submission," as they call it, and have suddenly come to the conclusion to give South Carolina the benefit of their countenance, just at the moment when she don't want it. We anticipate the contempt and detestation in which these disunionists will be held in all future time in North Carolina.—*Fayetteville Observer.*

John M. Niles, formerly Senator in Congress and Postmaster General, and more recently Democratic Free-soil candidate for Governor of Connecticut, has written a letter on the fugitive slave law, in which he expresses the same opinion of the unconstitutionality of the law as those of Mr. Rhet, and on the same grounds. The constitutional clause is, they say, a compact among the States, which depends entirely on State legislation, and Congress has no right to interfere.

**The New Coin.**—The postage law embraces a clause directing the coining of three cent pieces. This new coin when issued will be found to be the most convenient coinage for small change that we can have. The following statement will show how easily change can be made with them:—For payment of three, six, five and ten cents the existing and proposed silver coins would naturally be used. For nine cents give three three cent coins; for eight cents, a five and a three; for one cent give two threes and take a five, or give a five and take three threes.

**From California.**—The steamship Prometheus, Ohio, and Crescent City, arrived at New York from Chagres, bringing two weeks later intelligence from California. The Prometheus brought 325 passengers and \$500,000 in gold. The Crescent City brought 129 passengers and \$517,875 in gold dust. The Ohio brought 150 passengers and \$300,000 in gold dust from Chagres, and \$25,000 from New Orleans, and the mails from California, Oregon, and Sandwich Islands.

**True Prayer.**—A little deaf and dumb girl was once asked by a lady who wrote the question on the slate, "What is prayer?" The little girl took her pencil and wrote in reply, "prayer is the wish of the heart." And so it is. All fine words and beautiful verses said to God do not make real prayer without the wish of the heart.

**United States Navy.**—The Navy of the United States at present consists of 75 vessels, carrying two thousand and eleven guns. These comprise twelve ships of the line, fourteen frigates, twenty-one sloops of war, four brigs, five steam-frigates, and ten steam-ships, of which three are first class.

**An American Curiosity.**—One of the remarkable curiosities which will be exhibited at the World's Fair is the *New York Courier and Enquirer*, printed on a double sheet. The dimensions of this mammoth sheet are five feet six inches, by nine feet four inches, and its weight is a little over half a pound!

**The Suffrage Basis in Virginia.**—There are strong manifestations of a very excited state of popular feeling in Western Virginia, in view of the belief which is fast gaining ground, that the mixed basis will be adopted in the new constitution. The Stanton Spectator, always moderate and cautious in expression of opinions, and careful and accurate in its statement of facts, refers to the deep feelings that are aroused in the West, and trusts that the result may not be a division of the State.

**Told on Himself.**—A wine merchant once left a suspected assistant in his cellar, and said to him, "Now, lest you should drink the wine while I am away, I will chalk your mouth so that I may know it." He then rubbed his nail across the man's lips, and pretended to leave the mark of chalk on them. The man drank of the wine, and to be even with his master chalked his mouth, and thus discovered himself.

**One of the Trees.**—A Cherokee writing from California to the Cherokee Advocate tells the following story:

"A party of my acquaintances have been to Humboldt Bay this summer, and they say it is certainly true that four of them rode their horses abreast into the hollow of one of these trees, (red-wood) which led in, and rode out again, still a-breast! I have never seen any so large as that, but I have seen many that would give thirty feet, very tall and handsome; this timber is only found in the mountains, and on spots up and down the coast. There are red-woods north and south of this place, within twenty miles. Humboldt Bay (near the line of Oregon) abounds in this timber; it is good building timber, and equal to cedar for fencing, being much like it in quality and appearance."

The trial of the persons arrested for assisting in the rescue and escape of Shadrach from Boston, is to take place in the latter part of this month. Bills of indictment were found against all of them, some ten or twelve, we believe. It is stated that Shadrach has been liberated by his owner, Mr. De Bree of Norfolk, and is to be brought back for the purpose of testifying against his rescuers.

It is also stated that he was in utter desolation among the Canadians, and has written to Boston, not to any free soiler or abolitionist—from these experience had taught him to look for no pecuniary assistance,—but to a gentleman in no way connected with the fanatics, for assistance to keep him from starving.

**Gen. Cass in the Field.**—Gen. Cass has written a letter to a citizen of Texas, declaring his willingness to accept the Democratic nomination for the Presidency.

**Giant Cotton Stalk.**—The Alabama Journal Montgomery, says:—We were shown a few days since, by Mr. Cox, one of the delegates from this quarter to the World's Fair in London, a section of an immense cotton stalk, which he will take with him as a specimen of the plant as it grows in the rich prairie bottoms of Alabama. The plant was twenty feet in height, and bore 1000 bolls. It was grown on the plantation of Mr. P. A. Wray, of this county. Mr. Cox and brother will leave at an early period for Europe.

The Hon. Augustus Moore, of Edenton, who for a short time held the office of Judge of the Superior Courts of this State, died suddenly of apoplexy on the 24th ult. He was one of the most distinguished citizens of the Eastern part of North Carolina.

"Homestead exemption," exclaimed Mrs. Partridge, throwing down the paper; "it's come to a pretty pass, indeed, that men are going to exempt themselves from home just when they please without any proviso for cold nights."

**Dog Cheap.**—A clock for sixty cents is said to have been made by Chauncy Jerome, of New Haven, Ct. It is made of brass, and warranted to keep good time. They sell for sixty cents wholesale, and \$1 retail. He makes 800 clocks per day.

**World's Fair.**—The Emperor of Russia has commissioned his agents to purchase every model at the Great Exhibition, which may be useful to Russian manufactures. A letter from St. Petersburg announces that the emperor intends to spend 10,000,000 silver rubles in such purchases. Among the articles sent to the great exhibition, from India, is a tent of silk and worsted, so large that it will be exhibited outside the building.

**The Markets.**  
FAYETTEVILLE APRIL 8. Brandy, peach, 50 to 55; apple 37 to 42. Bacon 10 to 11. Cotton 10 1/2 to 10 3/4. Corn 85 to 90. Coffee 13 to 14. Flour \$5.25 to 6.00. Lard 10 to 11. Molasses 25 to 27. Oats 50. Sugar, brown 6 to 9; loaf 11 1/2 to 13. Wheat \$1.00 to 1.10. Whiskey 37 to 42.

**Remarks.**—Trade in general has been very good. There have been large quantities of Whiskey and Brandy in during the week. Prices gave way a little towards the close of the week. Cotton remains firm.

**By Telegraph—New York April 4.** The Baltic has arrived. Cotton has advanced a farthing at Liverpool. The recent decline here has been recovered. A lot of Fayetteville cotton sold to-day at 11 1/2.—*Observer.*

**CHEMAY APRIL 8.**—Cotton; sales this week about 175 bales, at from 7 to 10 1/2; very little, however, at the latter price. No sales since the Baltic's accounts were received, which have caused an advance of 1/2 to 1 in Charleston.

Bacon; North Carolina scarce and in good demand, at from 10 to 10 1/2 cents.  
Corn and Meal; very little coming in, with a good demand at \$1 per bushel.  
Flour; very little Cotton coming to market. We quote \$6.00 per bbl.  
Salt; plenty fine large Liverpool salt, at \$1 3/4 to 1.50.  
Butter; none to be had. A good article would command 25 cts. per lb.—*Gazette.*

**DIED.**—At his residence in Randolph county, on Friday the 1st inst., JESSE HARPER, one of the most prominent and wealthy citizens of the county. The deceased was considerably past the meridian of life, and had suffered much bodily affliction during the latter years of his life.

**The Great Sky Light Deguerreotypes.**

All thanks to him who made the sun,  
For all the wonders we have done,  
We talk by lightning, ride by steam  
And paint by Sol's unerring beam.

**A CARD.**—Dr. WEEKS tenders his grateful acknowledgment of the many favors he has received during his short stay in Greensboro'. Having taken about One Hundred Licenses, he trusts his work is well known and the superiority of SKY-LIGHT pictures fully established. He would announce that his stay will be very short. A good assortment of Gold Locket and Pins. His reduced prices are from \$2 to \$10.00. A very liberal discount to Families. At Col. Gott's Hotel, Greensboro'.

**NEW GOODS.**

**RANKIN & McLEAN** have now received their stock of Goods for the  
**Spring and Summer**  
trade, which is much the largest and most desirable lot of Goods they have ever purchased, embracing almost every article kept in this section of the country; and as their business has grown up to such an amount, they can and will sell goods for a less profit than they have heretofore been able to do. Try us, and we think you will believe it.  
April, 1851.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.**

A S Executor of the last Will and Testament of A. Col. Jesse Harper, deceased, we will offer for sale, to the highest bidder, at the late Residence of said deceased on Thursday the 1st day of May, next, the following property:

90 head of Sheep, 80 head of Hogs, 300 barrels of Corn, Hay, Fodder, and Oats, Bacon and Lard, 2 Wheat Flours, 2 Corn Shellers, (new,) Ploughs, Harrows, and other farming implements, 1 four Horse Wagon and Gear, new Buggy and Harness, Saddles and Bridles, Household and Kitchen Furniture, (new and fashionable.)

Together with various other articles not deemed necessary to mention.  
The very Valuable Farm on which the deceased lately resided, will also be for sale as soon as the present growing crop is laid by. The Farm is situated on the waters of Uwhia and contains 1656 acres, and is in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are good—the dwelling House is large and well situated and has all necessary out buildings. Store House, Cotton Gin and screw; a large Orchard is now in its prime, embracing the most choice fruit to be found in the country. Extensive Meadows; never failing springs in every part of the plantation. No neighborhood surpasses it in health.

Those who desire to purchase, are invited to call and examine for themselves. The tract may be divided to suit purchasers. Mr. Thomas Finch, who lives near, will take pleasure in showing the Farm and giving all required information.  
Sale to continue from day to day until all the property advertised is sold.

Terms of sale, six months credit, the purchaser will be required to give bond with approved security.  
JESSE H. LINDSAY, Ex'r.  
ROBT. G. LINDSAY.

April 9 1851, 503.

\*The Ashboro' Herald copy 3 weeks.

**40 bbls. Superfine Flour.**

For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

## ATTENTION!

The commissioned, non-commissioned officers, and musicians belonging to the 57th and 58th, Regiments of N. C. Militia, and the Volunteer and Cavalry Regiments of Guilford, are hereby commanded to appear in the town of Greensboro' at 11 o'clock P. M. on Friday the 8th day of May next, armed and equipped for Drill Parade.

The officers of the respective Regiments, above named are hereby commanded to appear in Greensboro' on Saturday the 10th of May, with their companies, armed and equipped for Regimental Review. Persons belonging to companies that have no commissioned officers are hereby commanded to present themselves at the above time and place, to their respective Colonels, to be placed under proper officers. The companies should all be formed and ready to march to the field at 11 o'clock, A. M.

M. S. SHERWOOD, Col.  
Com. 57th Reg.  
C. A. BOON, Col.  
Com. 58th Reg.  
JOHN SLOAN, Col.  
Com. Vol. Reg.  
JOHN D. SCOTT, Com.  
Com. Reg. Cav.

April 9, 1851.

**NOTICE.**—A dissolution has this day taken place between myself and Alexander Nelson in the negro trading business.

GEORGE BROOKS.  
Forsyth county, March 29, 1851 503

**STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Surry County**  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Session February Term 1851.

Crawford W. Williams, admr. of Jno Williams, decd, Vs.  
John R. Williams and others.

In this case it appearing to the Satisfaction of the Court that the following defendants reside beyond the limits of this State, to-wit: William Williams John R. Williams and Pleasant Williams.—It is ordered by the Court that advertisement be made for five weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for said County, at the Courthouse in Rockford, on the second Monday in May next, to plead to or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday in Feb. 1851.  
F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clerk.  
Rockford March 18th 1851. Pr adv \$3 1/2

**Ashborough 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  
Ashboro' is an uncommonly healthy place—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, Principal.  
Dec. 14, 1850. 551y

**NEGROES FOR SALE.**

WE will sell on Wednesday the 16th day of April next, at Germanon, on a credit of twelve months,

Thirty seven young and very likely Negroes, Consisting of Men, Women, Boys and Girls.  
C. H. MATTHEWS, Ex'r.  
R. D. GOLDING, W. R. BITTING.

March, 10th, 1851, 461y

**Just received at the New Drug Store 50 boxes** of superior Havana, Principe and Regalia Cigars. French Brandy, Madeira and Sherry Wines for Medical purposes. Alcohol and spts. Turpentine.  
April 4, 1851. T. J. PATRICK.



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

**NOTICE.**—Owing to unexpected engagements

at Hillsboro', the subscribers are constrained to defer opening their Daguerrotype rooms in Greensboro' until on or about the 1st of April. Having a large and superior stock now on the way from the North, their facilities will be unsurpassed in the State.  
J. W. F. WILDE & DAUGHTER.  
March 19, 1851. 47H

**8 Hhd. Molasses—new crop,**

For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

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



