

The Greensborough Patriot.

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Insanity.

The Rev. Mr. Gregg of Cheshire, we think, England, author of the beautiful hymn, written on 1 Tim. iii. 16, "Seen of Angels," commenting, "Beyond," &c., had an insane brother who lived with him, and spent his time wandering about the yard, garden, and sometimes finding his way into his brother's study, but never seeming to take much interest in the things about him. Mr. Gregg, therefore, used no precautions in reference to his manuscripts, generally allowing them to remain exposed on his desk, especially while in course of completion. On this occasion he had written the hymn with the exception of the last two lines, and being unable to get a suitable climax, walked out to refresh himself with pure air, and contemplate his subject. After he left the room, the lunatic brother walked to the desk, read on the manuscript, took a pen, and wrote:

"Clapped their triumphant wings, and cried,
The glorious work is done."
As the hymn is in very few books, we quote it.
Beyond the glittering starry skies,
Far as the eternal hills,
Yon heaven of heavens with living light
Our great Redeemer fills.
Regions of angels, strong and fair,
In countless armies shine,
And swelled his praise with golden harps,
Attuned to songs divine.
"Hail, Prince!" they cry, "for ever hail!
Whose unexampled love
Moved thee to quit those glorious realms,
And royalties above."
While he did condescend on earth
To suffer grief and pain,
They cast their honours at his feet,
And waited in his train.
Through all his travels here below,
They did his steps attend;
Of wondering how and where at last
The mystic scene would end.
They saw his heart transfixed with wounds,
With love and grief run o'er;
They saw him break the bars of death,
Which none e'er broke before.
They brought his chariot from above,
To bear him to his throne;
Clapped their triumphant wings, and cried
"The glorious work is done!"

Haynau Defending Himself.

Gen. Haynau is in Paris, where he has met so many rebuffs that, at a dinner party one day, when a French officer complimented his military skill, he made a speech in reply, saying in the course of it:

"I had intended to leave to history the task of doing me justice, but I am thankful to you, sir, for giving me this opportunity of contradicting an infamous calumny. It is quite true that a female was flogged. The Countess —, on the abdication of the predecessor of my Emperor, in order to express her joy, had a figure representing him dressed up, and with her entire household went through the face of internment, with the most outrageous insults to that illustrious personage."

"The captain chief d'escadron, who was in the place, hearing of the affair, arrested the Countess, and ordered her to be flogged. This is true, but I declare, on the honor of a soldier, (sur mon honneur comme militaire,) which I hold sacred, that when this occurred I was at a distance of sixty leagues from the place, and when I heard of it I expressed disapprobation of the conduct of that officer, and placed him under arrest."

After some further explanations, Gen. Haynau observed that he had been spoken of as a severe and harsh man. He would admit, he said, that he had shown severity, but it was in the conscientious performance of his duty. He was at the head of brave troops, ardently devoted to their sovereign, and it became him to act with energy as the best means of bringing to a close a war in which they had so many difficulties to contend with. "I regard war," he added, "as the greatest scourge that can be inflicted on humanity, and consider that a severity which is likely to hasten the triumph of one of the contending parties, is the best sort of humanity that can be practiced." He then alluded to the charge that had been brought against him of having, in cold blood, ordered at one time the execution of eighteen persons.

These persons, he said, were condemned by the military tribunals, after a patient examination into the charges against them. He had nothing to do with their condemnation. He had the power, indeed, of preventing the execution, but the circumstances were not such as to make clemency consistent with duty. An example was necessary, and he allowed justice to take its course.

How do Heat and Water Produce Mechanical Effect?—By the application of heat to water, the water is expanded into vapour (steam) of a bulk 1700 times greater. A cubic inch of water produces, when combined with heat, 1700 cubic inches of steam. A cubic inch of water, converted into steam, will raise 2125 pounds one foot high. This is the mechanical value of a cubic inch of water converted into steam, by the application of heat. It costs no physical labour at all.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Query to Orchardists Answered.

The query which we propounded last week at the request of a subscriber, as to how barren apple trees could be made to produce, has been kindly answered by a gentleman of great experience and thorough information on all subjects pertaining to horticulture, orchards, &c. The following is the communication which he makes in answer to the question:

How to make barren fruit trees bear.

If the soil is too rich, root pruning and a top dressing of lime, ashes, and iron cinders from the shop, spread under the tree and dug in about 3 inches deep—say $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel lime, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel ashes, and $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel iron cinders.

The root pruning is performed thus: Dig a trench round the tree so as to cut off 12 or 18 inches of the ends of the roots, which are the mouths of the tree; its growth will then be checked, and it will ripen its wood and bear fruit. The trench should be 18 inches in depth and width, and should be filled in with poor soil, carting off the good.

If the soil is too poor, treat exactly in the same way, except that the trench should be filled with good soil, decayed leaves or grass, &c., adding another portion of the lime, ashes and cinders.

This operation should only be performed in the Fall, soon after the tree loses its leaves.

The above compost applies to trees of medium size—large or small ones requiring more or less, but otherwise treated similarly.

C. LUTTERLOH.

From the Utica Gazette.

The Elephant in Trouble.

An affecting incident occurred on Tuesday last, in St. Johnsville, at the breaking of a bridge over which two elephants, belonging to the circus and menagerie of Messrs. Sands, Quick & Co., were crossing. It appears that, through the carelessness of their keeper in allowing both elephants to go on the bridge together, their weight caused it to break down, when the two noble animals were precipitated from a height of fifteen feet to the bed of the river among the rocks, injuring the female (Juliet) so severely that it was for a long time impossible to get her out of the water.

The male (Romeo) not being so much hurt was soon in a condition to be removed, but his attachment toward his companion was so great, that no efforts could induce him to leave her in the time of trouble. Various means of persuasion, and even force, were resorted to without effect. Separating them alive seemed almost impossible. At length a large and powerful mastiff, obtained several years ago from the farm of Henry Clay, in Lexington, by whom the elephants had always allowed themselves to be driven, and of whom the female was very much in fear, was brought out and set upon Romeo, for the purpose of getting him away from his mate.

Notwithstanding her broken limbs and dread of the dogs, the faithful Juliet made a desperate effort to protect her partner, in doing which the position of the two wounded animals became so much changed as to enable the keepers, with assistance, to drag them on the beach. Finding it necessary to leave them behind, the company caused a shed to be built over them on the bank of the stream, where the devoted friends will remain until their wounds are healed.

These elephants were captured together in Asia ten years ago and brought to England, where they were purchased by the celebrated Wombles, and taught to perform together in their dramatic pieces at all the principal theatres in Europe. They subsequently became the property of Messrs. R. Sands, Quick & Co., with whom they have always travelled in this country, and are known far and wide. Romeo, though much stiffened and bruised, is not dangerously hurt, and will probably be continued in the exhibition; but poor Juliet is past all surgery, having broken her shoulder and otherwise being sadly crippled, she cannot long survive her injuries, and will "never march again."

Boyhood in America.

I throw down a remark or two on an unoccupied page, upon the character which boyhood is taking on among us, or rather upon the new and extraordinary relations which are arising in this country between the young and the more advanced in life. It is without a precedent in all history! There never was anything quite equal to the presumption of the young, or to the meekness and acquiescence of the elders in this matter. Men advanced beyond the middle of life are called "old fogies" by their juniors, and, as if this were not slang unfit for the very street, it is carried up into Congress, and grave legislators accept the title, and bandy it about in their speeches as a good jest. In society, and especially in our cities, people are scarcely married and settled in life before they are regarded as on "the sandy side" of their day, and are treated accordingly, and by whom? Why, by boys and girls between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one. I hear constant complaints of this, and my reply is constantly the same: "If there is not mainly a 'womanly sense and authority enough among you to repress and put down such folly, you ought to suffer.' But this extraordinary deference does not stop here; it extends to noisy and impertinent boys in the streets, in public places, at railway stations, and wherever boys congregate. The elders say, 'This is a free country; what right have we to the street or the station, more than they? They may insult us if we interfere; throw sticks or stones at us, and what can we do?' It is a fact; this language is used; I have often heard it. With a view to satisfy my curiosity on this point, and perhaps to feel the public pulse, I have put the following question to half a dozen gentlemen in one of our cities, and have uniformly received the same answer: 'If, as you are going down town, you should approach a dozen boys playing on the sidewalk, and obstructing it so that you could not conveniently pass, which would you do—would you say, 'boys, you must not gather here in this way and occupy the sidewalk,' or would you get down off from the sidewalk into the street, go round, and come on to the walk again, when you had got by?' And they all said, 'we should go round!' Now, if men choose to abdicate all the rights, all the proper authority of manhood, they can do so; but I must say that

I know of no greater, or more gratuitous, or more perilous mistake they could commit. Men can speak gently and firmly to boys, and be listened to. But if not, if every thing is to yield and give way before the heedless rush of youthful impertinence, this will become, before many years, an intolerable country to live in.

But the subject is too vast to be discussed in a note. Our democratic deference in some directions is going a great deal too far; and our absorption in business is such, I fear, that we have no time for many of our duties, and least of all for our domestic duties.—Rev. Orville Dewey.

Vineyards around Cincinnati.

A committee was appointed the past spring by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society to obtain statistics in regard to the vineyards and wine-making in Hamilton county. Their report was as follows:

Of the number of acres now under cultivation in vines, we are not as yet prepared to make an exact report, as the entire statistics of the county have not been made out since 1845. There were then eighty-three vineyards, covering an area of three hundred and fifty acres. In that year alone one hundred acres were prepared and planted, and the number of acres then brought under cultivation has been steadily and rapidly increasing every year since. The number of new vineyards commenced since 1845, some of which embrace twenty-five to thirty acres, with the annual enlargement of those previously planted, will swell the aggregate amount to not less than twelve hundred acres. From the statistics already in our possession, we can safely say that this is within the actual amount.

The labor bestowed upon this culture in the preparation of the ground, planting and dressing, and making the wine, gives employment to at least six hundred efficient laborers, at an annual cost of \$120,000, producing, when in a bearing state, in moderately favorable seasons, about 240,000 gallons of wine, estimated at about the same number of dollars. Beside the cultivators and wine-dressers, employment is also given to wood-coopers, equal to the making of 8,000 barrels, estimated at \$8,000.

A considerable portion of this crop now falls into the hands of the wine-coopers and is converted into sparkling wine or champagne, thereby more than doubling its market price. The value of sparkling wine prepared in this county in 1851, as near as we can arrive at an estimate, amounts to not less than \$175,000. The dealing in these wines also forms a considerable item in the transactions of wine merchants.

As most of those engaged in the culture of the vine have families to support, as well as others engaged in the business, it may, without exaggeration, be calculated that the wine interest in Hamilton county affords subsistence, directly or indirectly, to at least 2,000 industrious and sober persons—a drunken vine-dresser we have never met with.

Mr. Yeatman urged that the estimate was too low, and suggested that it should be put at 500 gallons per acre, a fair average estimate; therefore 500,000 gallons would be the aggregate annual yield.

The Great Methodist Church Case.

The New York papers publish the report of John W. Nelson, Esq., the commissioner to whom was referred the Methodist Episcopal Church case, for adjustment of accounts between the Church North and South, by which it appears that the property, previous to the division of the institution into two sections, was upwards of \$502,000. The profits from that period, in 1845, to January, 1852, have been over \$255,000—varying annually from 17,000 to \$68,000. The aggregate value of the Book Concern, at the commencement of this year, was \$608,431, the increase since 1845 being about \$46,000. It appears also, that the profits paid to the Northern beneficiaries, since the division of the Church, have been 113,000. The Southerners did not receive any during that period, the Northerners contending that in consequence of their voluntary secession, they were not entitled to participate in profits.

The Southerners have taken exceptions to the report, and the matter is again before the Circuit Court and will not be disposed of for many days.

The Southerners contend that they should receive their share in money, and that they are entitled to \$70,000, more than is allowed them, while the Northerners contend that the sum due to the Southern church is \$56,486.39, deducting \$10,184.10, interest, on the value of the three Southern newspapers, all the profits of which the South have retained, leaving due to the South for dividends and interest, to October 1, 1852, \$46,302.29. The number of travelling preachers entitled to benefit of the fund is 3,303 belonging to the church North, and 1,329 belonging to the church South.

In relation to the payments of the widow of Bishop Hedding it is stated that the Bishop bequeathed \$10,000 to the book concern, subject to annuity of \$700 a year to his widow, which has been paid, and should be deducted from the shares of profits due the South.

Washington Irving at Saratoga.

Among the small groups clustered in the porches or on the grass in front, you may perhaps discover a middle aged gentleman, seated possibly on the ground, and clad in a homely garb of decent clothing, a little Quakerish in his cut, and having on his head a coarse, white felt hat, the cost of which would not exceed six shillings, engaged in a quiet conversation with a few friends. Should you address him, he will rise, and, with his kindly beaming grey eye, receive you with the most affable courtesy, charming you with the simple sincerity of his manner, and the unassuming modesty of his words. Here is one of the real lions. This gentleman is none other than Washington Irving—a man, by the magic of whose pen, the English language is displayed in pictures of exquisite beauty.

Sir Charles Lyell, the author of the "Principles of Geology," and the "Elements of Geology," is now travelling in this country. It is his third visit.

Rules for the Journey of Life.

The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, according to his memorandum, are thrown together as general way-marks in the journey of life:

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to be.

Never to show levity when people are professedly engaged at worship.

Never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the author of it. Not on any occasion to retaliate.

Always to take the part of an absent person, who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow.

Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political and religious opinions.

Not to dispute with a man more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor an enthusiast.

Not to affect to be witty, or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of myself and of those who are near to me.

To aim at cheerfulness without levity.

Never to court the favor of the rich by flattery either their vanities or their vices.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

Frequently to review my conduct and note my feelings.

Shade Trees—the Ailanthus Defended.

The last number of the *Scientific American* contains the following reply to an article from the *Horticulturist*, copied a few weeks since in this paper, in regard to the ailanthus tree in cities:

"In the *Horticulturist* of last month, of which the accomplished and lamented A. J. Downing was the editor, there is a sharp and slashing article against the ailanthus as a shade tree for cities and villages. The article recommends the axe to be laid to the root of this tree at once, and to substitute for it the native maple and the tulip tree. The reasons given for this are two, and only two, namely, its offensive smell, and its overrunning or propagating qualities. The latter vice, as it is termed, of this tree, is too puerile a reason for its extermination; the first—its bad smell—is the only good one. The trouble of lopping down suckers, is nothing at all except to lazy people. It is acknowledged that in foliage it is beautiful, and that none of the ugly vermin, so prolific among other shade trees in cities, trouble it. It grows very fast, is straight and oriental-like, with its nodding plume of long slender leaves. Should we not consider the proposition for its destruction well, however high the authority may be, before the public consents to its death? This is wisdom. And first, it should be asked, 'has it really such a bad odor as will not compensate for all its good qualities?' If it has, lay the axe quickly to its root; if not, 'woodman spare that tree.' Our olfactory nerves may not be so acute as those of some others; we therefore cannot consent to its death; but we must say that we like our native maple and tulip trees much better; they, however, are much slower in growth to form shade trees than the ailanthus.

"We learn by the *Western Horticultural Review*, Cincinnati, that a spirited discussion was recently held by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, in which the merits and demerits of this tree were freely canvassed. Its merits, as set forth by the Ohio Horticulturist, fairly threw every argument for its extermination in the shade. Mr. Ernst, during long experience, never knew any malaria or poisonous effects to proceed from it; it was free from insects, and a beautiful tree in any situation. Mr. R. Buchanan gave the same testimony; but the majority of the Society agreed that it had an unpleasant odor, which an old gardener stated might easily be abated by cutting off the sumacs, by a proper instrument, just before they expanded, as all odors chiefly arose from them.

"Our people are too liable to go every thing by fashionable excitements, instead of individual independent taste. This is the reason why whole avenues of one kind of tree may be seen in one place, and whole avenues of a different kind of tree in another place; and how at one time one kind of tree only will be in demand, and at another period a different tree will be the only one in demand. We like to see variety; and the ailanthus is a beautiful, suitable, and excellent tree to give a chequered air of beauty to the scene. We do not like to see any street lined and shaded with only one kind of tree; we like to see the maple, whitewood, mountain ash, horse-chestnut, ailanthus, &c. mingled in harmonious rows."

Bank Check.

Should we write *check* or *cheque*? The word is derived from the French *cheque*, chess. The chequers placed at the doors of public houses are intended to represent chess-boards, and originally denoted that the game of chess was played in those houses. Similar tables were employed in reckoning money, and hence came the expression, 'to check an account,' and the Government where the public accounts were kept, was called the Exchequer. It probably obtained this name from the French *Echequier*, a chess-board, though Blackstone states that this court was called the Exchequer from the chequered cloth which covered the tables. Of the two forms of writing the word, *check* and *cheque*, the latter seems preferable, as it is free from ambiguity, and is analogous to Exchequer, the public treasury. It is also used by the Bank of England.

Gilbert on Banking.

Education in Prussia.

The Kingdom of Prussia, including all its provinces, is only as large as New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey combined, though possessing a population of near 17,000,000. According to official reports in a German paper, there are at present in Prussia 24,201 common schools, with 30,865 teachers, and 2,453,062 scholars; 505 Burger schools—the pupils pay a small sum for tuition in these—with 2269 teachers, and 69,302 scholars; 385 girls' schools, with 1918 teachers, and 53,570 scholars; 117 gymnasia, with 1664 teachers, and 26,474 scholars. The 46 normal schools, or school teachers' seminaries, count 2411 pupils; in the 7 universities, at the end of last year, were 4306 students, and in the 6 theological seminaries, 230. The budget for 1852 grants 349,238 thalers—about \$262,000—for the support of the Protestant Church, while the expense of the State for the Roman Catholic Church reaches 725,401 thalers or \$550,000.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees:

Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Watson, Brogden, Albright, Boyd, Richardson, McMillan, Murray.

On Claims—Messrs. Drake, Murchison, A. rendell, Barrow, Cowper, Ward, Albrighton.

Judiciary—Messrs. Woodfin, Caldwell, Hoke Gilmer, Bynum, Lillington, Kelly.

Internal Improvement—Messrs. Thomas, Joyner, Mitchell, Canady, Jones, of Pasquotank, Kerr, Jones, of Wake.

On Corporations—Messrs. Clark, Mitchell, Speight, Shaw, McCleese, Bynum, Collins.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Person, Thompson, Caldwell, Woodfin, Hargrave, Herring, Palmer.

Education and Literary Fund—Messrs. Washington, Bunting, Lane, Cunningham, Steele, Berry, McDowell.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Library—Messrs. Bunting, Washington, Parks.

On Finance—Messrs. Bower, Thompson, Caldwell, Steele, Watson, Gilmer, Withers, Thomas.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to vote this day at 11 o'clock for an Engrossing clerk; which was concurred in, and Messrs. A. rendell and Drake were appointed the committee to superintend the election.

Mr. Boyd, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, informed the Senate that the Governor would make a communication to both Houses on Thursday at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill for the better administration of justice in the courts of Pleas and Quarter sessions of this State; which was read the first time and passed, and, on his motion, referred to the committee on the judiciary and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the committee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing an act requiring the Public Treasurer to have coupons attached to all the bonds of the State hereafter issued by him under authority of any act of Assembly now in force, or which may hereafter be passed.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the Comptroller was directed to report to the Senate a statement of the public taxes paid into the Treasury for the years 1848, '49, '50, '51, '52—together with the aggregate amount of the taxes paid in for the five years; also the average amount for each county, with the aggregate for each; and the average for each county created within the last five years aforesaid.

Mr. Drake, from the committee appointed to superintend the election of an Engrossing Clerk, submitted a report. [For the result, see House proceedings.]

Mr. T. F. Jones introduced a series of resolutions, declaring 1st. That it is inexpedient to repeal the section of the act fixing the 3d Monday in November as the time for the meeting of the General Assembly. 2d. That it is inexpedient to change the time of meeting to the first Monday in October. And 3d. that the convocation of the General Assembly by the Governor, by virtue of the power vested in him by law, and upon an extraordinary occasion, does not constitute, within the meaning and contemplation of the constitution, a session of the General Assembly.

Referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

Mr. David Reid, of Duplin, was qualified, and took his seat.

The Speaker appointed the following committees:

On Private Bills—Messrs. Collins, D. Reid, W. Sanders, Cotton, Gwynn, Lander, Webb, Love, Alford, George, Johnson, Foreman, B. F. Williams, and Jarvis.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. R. M. Saunders, Spruill, Dobbin, Leach, Avery, Phillips, Dargan, Dortch, Carmichael, S. P. Hill, and McDugald.

On Finance—Messrs. Cherry, Dobbin, Smith, Norfleet, Waters, Wheeler, W. J. Long, and Durham—committee on the part of the House.

On the Library—Messrs. Wiley, Strange, and J. Turner—committee on the part of the House.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to go into the election of an Engrossing Clerk at 11 o'clock to-day; which was concurred in by the Senate. Messrs. Wynne and Wallon were appointed to superintend the election.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, introduced the following resolution, which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed:

Whereas, the Public Domain of the United States is the common property of all the States, purchased and procured by the common efforts and common treasury of those States, and in which each and all are fairly entitled to participate; and any appropriation of the public lands to particular States for special and particular purposes in those States, is creative of unequal, unjust, and improper discrimination in the use of a common fund; and whereas, the precedent has been set and the practice obtained in the Congress of the United States, of granting immense donations of the public lands to particular States for the purposes of Internal Improvements and Education, &c., and whereas the State of North Carolina, in a spirit of generous patriotism and fraternal feeling, ceded to the General Government a large and valuable portion of the public

territory, and is, therefore, upon every principle of justice, equality, and sound policy, fairly and legitimately entitled to her share of the Public Lands; therefore,

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to make application, by Bill, or otherwise, to that body for an appropriation to the State of North Carolina of a fair and equitable portion of the public lands, which, when so appropriated, shall be applied to purposes of Internal Improvement; Public Education, and in relief of the Treasury and public burdens of the State.

Mr. Phillips, of Orange and Alamance, presented a bill to provide for a distribution of the common School Fund according to the white population of the State; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax, presented the following resolutions:

Whereas, the constitution of the State declares that the General Assembly shall meet biennially, and whereas further, the constitution does not confer upon the Governor the power to convene the General Assembly of the State; but that the said power is conferred by act of Assembly, therefore,

Resolved, That the convocation of the Legislature by his excellency, the Governor, on the first Monday of October, 1852, is not a "session" of the General Assembly as contemplated by the framers of the constitution.

Resolved, That the said meeting of the General Assembly on the said first Monday of October is not the first session after the year 1851, within the meaning and contemplation of the constitution.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to repeal the Statute, section 25th chapter 52d of the Revised Statutes, fixing the third Monday of November for the meeting of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Legislature stand adjourned from and after this day.

Mr. Smith said it was not his purpose to make a constitutional argument before the House; but there were difficulties attending the subjects embraced in the resolutions, which he desired to bring to their consideration. He preferred, if no risk was to be run, to continue in session until the business was completed. But suppose some cases should go up the Supreme court upon acts passed now, would that court not pronounce against such acts? There is no clause in the constitution empowering the Governor to call a meeting of the Legislature. By an act of Assembly the Governor is authorized to call a meeting; and having transacted the special business for which it was called, it seemed to him the safest course to adjourn. The constitution declares expressly that the Legislature shall meet biennially, and further provides that, when met, they shall "by ballot," adjourn themselves to any future day and place; and if they should adjourn to a future day and place, the two meetings would be considered but one "session." The Legislature, he held, could not meet oftener than once in two years, unless on their own adjournment. He desired to have these questions examined into by gentlemen who were competent to make the investigation, and he therefore moved that the resolutions be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Dargan, of Anson, did not believe there was any thing in the constitution that would conflict with their entering upon the duties of a regular session. The constitution declared that the Legislature should meet biennially; but did not fix upon the time of meeting; that was left for the Legislature to do. If the constitution had specified a time for meeting, the position of the gentleman from Halifax would be correct. All the difficulties, he thought, had been removed by the act which had been passed to repeal the section of the Law requiring the Legislature to meet on the third Monday in November; and as they were now fully organized, and under way, he deemed it best to proceed with the regular business. As a question of expediency, he preferred being at home—his interest would be advanced by it, but he could not regard this when it conflicted with his public duties. He hoped the gentleman from Halifax would withdraw his resolutions.

Mr. Smith replied briefly. Suppose, said he, the Governor had called the Legislature together before the last election; according to the constitution of the gentleman from Anson, they would have elected a Senator in Congress, re-elected the State, &c. But he believed that before the Supreme court the acts of the Legislature, under such circumstances, would be declared not to be valid. Mr. S. then re-stated his position in reference to biennial sessions.

The question was then taken on the motion to refer, and it was carried.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. S. P. Hill and J. A. Caldwell the committee on the part of the House to wait on the Governor.

Mr. R. M. Saunders introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Passed first reading, referred to the committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. McDugald, the bills introduced by him yesterday were referred to the committee on the judiciary; and on motion of Mr. Dortch, the presentment of the Grand Jury of Wayne county was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Lander presented a resolution in favor of J. W. Lowe, Sheriff of Lincoln county; which passed its first reading.

On motion of Mr. Cherry a resolution was adopted requesting the Comptroller to furnish this House with the amount of taxes paid by each county into the Treasury for the five years previous to 1852, together with the aggregate amount of all the taxes.

Mr. Webb introduced a bill to pay the tales jurors, in the county of Rutherford, the same that is paid to jurors of the regular panel. Passed first reading, and referred to the committee on Private Bills.

Mr. George introduced a bill to incorporate Columbus Academy; which passed its first reading and was referred.

On motion of Mr. Wheeler a resolution was adopted to send a message to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee, consisting of nine on the part of each House, to be called the committee on Apportionment, whose duty it shall be to lay off the Electoral and Senatorial Districts, to apportion the members of the House of Commons, and to divide the State into eight Congressional Districts.

On motion of Mr. Webb, the House adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1852.

A Bill from the House of Commons, for the repeal of the 25th Section 52d Chapter Revised Statutes, was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A Resolution in favor of Perrin Busbee, allowing him \$6 for services as Clerk of the House; and

A Resolution in favor of Seaton Gales, allowing him \$32, being the amount of postage prepaid on Reports of Supreme Court, were each read the 1st time; and, on motion, the Rules were suspended, and they passed the 2nd and 3rd readings.

Message was received from House of Commons proposing to raise a joint Committee of nine on the part of each House, to apportion the Representation in the House, and to lay off Congressional and Senatorial Districts; was read, and on motion, laid on the table.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a Bill to incorporate the Greensboro' Mining Company, which was read, and on motion of Mr. Clark, referred to the Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Boyd introduced a Resolution proposing to send a message to the House of Commons, to raise a joint Committee on the part of each, of one member from each Senatorial District, to whom shall be referred the subject of laying off Senatorial Districts, and the apportionment of the House of Commons; which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, the message from the House of Commons proposing to raise a joint Committee of nine on the part of each House, was taken up for consideration; and on the question, will the Senate concur, Mr. Brogden called for the ayes and noes. And the question to concur, was negative—ayes 6, noes 40.

Mr. Boyd now moved to take up his resolution, which was agreed to; read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Lillington, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning, 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Oct. 13th 1852.

The speaker called the House to order at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Dobbin introduced a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Raleigh Plank Road Company. Read first time and referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Cherry offered a resolution to appoint a committee to wait on the Governor and request him to withhold his regular Message until the Judiciary committee shall have reported on the resolutions referred to said committee yesterday, with regard to the question of adjournment. Laid upon the table.

Mr. Williams introduced a bill to pay tales jurors. Referred to committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Carmichael introduced a bill to repeal in part a bill passed in 1848 '49, entitled "An Act to secure the purchasers of land sold under execution. Referred to committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Strange introduced a bill to amend an Act of the Revised Statutes, chapter 59, entitled "An Act for establishing public landings and places of inspection, and appointing inspectors in the town of Wilmington." Referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Leach introduced a bill to ascertain the will of the freemen of North Carolina as to the call of a Convention on the federal basis. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

[The bill makes it the duty of the County Courts, at the first term after the 1st Monday in March, 1853, to appoint inspectors to superintend an election on the first Thursday in August, 1853, at which the vote shall be taken for "Convention" and "No Convention."]

Mr. Webb introduced a bill to appoint Tax Collectors, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

[Provides that a Tax Collector shall be elected in each county as Sheriffs now are, to hold office two years, and to be compensated by retaining a certain per cent. on all monies collected.]

Mr. Caldwell, of Lincoln, introduced a bill to alter the line between the counties of Lincoln and Gaston. Referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances, with accompanying memorial.

Mr. Brooks introduced a bill to repeal an act entitled "An Act for the better organization of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in the county of Pasquotank," passed at last session, chapter 55. Referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. Lander introduced a bill declaratory and explanatory of 2nd sec. 39th chapter of Revised Statutes, entitled "Divorce and Alimony." Referred to committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

[The bill provides that where a woman is pregnant at the time of her marriage, of which her husband is ignorant, and that neither the man she married nor a former husband is the father of the child, it shall be sufficient ground for divorce, provided the husband does not continue to cohabit with her for six months after discovering her pregnancy.]

Mr. Lander introduced a bill to qualify and explain the duties of Grand Jurors.

[Repeals the present oath and prescribes another by which they swear to present all such crimes as shall be given them in charge, and all such misdemeanors as the public will be benefited by prosecuting, according to the best of their discretion and understanding.]

Mr. Dargan moved to reject the bill. He said that bills had already been introduced attacking the laws securing peace and order. That the Grand Jury was one of the palladiums of our liberties, and there seemed to be a disposition manifested for uprooting the laws of the land and

On motion of Mr. Steele, the Senate adjourned till to-morrow morning, 10 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Oct. 14th, 1852.

The House met at 11 o'clock, the Speaker in the Chair.

Mr. Dobbin presented a memorial concerning a controversy between two Plank Road Companies. Referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Saunders, from the committee on the Judiciary to whom was referred the resolutions concerning adjournment, reported that there was no constitutional objection to continuing the session, and offered a resolution that the Legislature proceed to the regular business. Adopted.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that they had disagreed to the proposition to raise a joint select committee to be called the committee of apportionment, and concurring in the proposition to raise a joint select committee of nine from each House to apportion the State into eight Congressional Districts.

Mr. Wynne introduced a bill extending the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in certain cases. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed. [The bill provides that in all cases of debts originating from leases and rents of land, it may be lawful, in collection thereof, to include the right of possession of the premises to the plaintiff in the warrant, and that the Justice may award judgment for debt and possessions, with right of appeal.]

A message was received from the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee of one from each judicial circuit to arrange the Senatorial Districts. Concurred in.

Also a proposition for a joint select committee of two from each House to prepare a skeleton map of the State, showing the federal population of each county and amount of taxes, which was also concurred in.

Mr. Carmichael introduced a bill to incorporate Buena Vista Academy in the county of Iredell. Referred to committee on Private Bills.

Mr. D. F. Caldwell offered a resolution authorizing the Speaker to appoint a select committee of five on Corporations. Laid on the table.

SENATE.

Thursday, Oct. 14, 1852.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back the bill for a repeal in part of the 25th Section 52d Chapter Revised Statutes, and recommended its rejection.

Mr. Brogden introduced a Resolution, requesting the Public Treasurer to report to the Senate the amount of stock held by the State on incorporations, Bonds, &c., which, on his motion, was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, his resolution of yesterday was reconsidered, and amended; and now proposes to raise a joint select committee of one from each Judicial District, on part of both Houses, to whom shall be referred the subject of laying off Senatorial Districts, and the apportionment of Representation in the House of Commons.

Mr. Bower introduced a Bill relative to the County of Yadkin—gives said County the privileges of a separate and distinct County—in common with other Counties.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the subject, or Bill, asking whether the present is a regular session, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Discharged.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a Resolution, that a message be sent to the House, that this General Assembly adjourn to meet on the 3d Monday in November next.

Mr. Woodfin said, he could not see what business could be brought up to occupy the time of this Assembly, if it continued in session till 1st January next. He thought that by an adjournment, as proposed, the saving to the State would be very considerable. That if the General Assembly adjourn till 3d Monday in November next, it would then get through public business as soon as to remain in session.

Mr. Caldwell, from Mecklenburg, said it was a well known fact, that the General Assembly had met on the 3d Monday in November, and the time was found insufficient to transact the public business. And, he was of the opinion, that if the General Assembly adjourned now, to meet on the 3d Monday in November, twenty days longer than usual would be required to accomplish public business; and on the score of economy, he thought the session had better be continued until the business be transacted.

The yeas and nays on the resolution were then taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 19, nays 29.

Mr. Bynum presented a Bill for encouraging investment of capital for mining and manufacturing purposes, which was referred to the committee on corporations, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Lillington introduced a resolution to send a message to the House of Commons, proposing to adjourn sine die, on 1st Monday in December. He thought that would give the Legislature sufficient time to get through with the business of the State.

Mr. Caldwell could not see how the appointment of a time to adjourn, when the business of the Legislature was hardly commenced, could facilitate the work which came up for the action of the General Assembly.

Mr. Thomas called for the ayes and nays on the resolution, and it was adopted, 33 to 13.

Mr. Brogden moved to take up his resolution, calling upon the Public Treasurer for information, as to amount of Stock, Bonds, &c., owned by the State, which was agreed to, and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Thomas offered a resolution, that the Engraving Clerks be allowed to put beds in their Offices in the Capitol, which was agreed to.

A message was received from the House, transmitting Annual Message of His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of North Carolina, with accompanying Documents.

The Message of His Excellency was read by the Clerk, and on motion, ordered to be printed, with accompanying Documents, ten copies for each Member.

Mr. Bynum offered the following resolution: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to prepare and report a Bill providing, 1st, for dividing the State into ten Judicial Districts, and assigning to three additional Districts the present three Judges of the Supreme Court. 2nd, for abolishing all the jurisdiction now possessed and exercised by the present Judges of the Supreme Court, and conferring the same upon the Judges of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity—said tribunal to be styled the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

Said Resolution was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Reid, of Duplin, moved to lay upon the table.

Mr. Spruill called for the Ayes and Noes, and the vote being taken there were 26 Ayes and 86 Noes.

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Dobbin, Phillips, McNeill, D. F. Caldwell, Collins and Stubbs participated,

Mr. Dobbin moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution to the 2nd Monday in November next.

Mr. Spruill again called for the Ayes and Noes, and the resolution was postponed by a vote of 57 to 53.

On motion of Mr. Chesnut the House then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

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A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

ON EAST STREET, ONE DOOR BELOW DR. BUTCHER'S OFFICE.

Goods 25 per cent. lower than has ever been offered in this market.

WE have just arrived in Greensborough with a large assortment of

Ready Made Clothing, &c.

Embracing, among others, the following articles, to wit: Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Undershirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c.

A large assortment of Coats, from \$1. up. Pants from 50 cents up—a good variety. Vests, Cloaks, Boots, Shoes, &c., at equally low prices.

All persons wishing to save money would do well to call and examine for themselves, as we have them manufactured expressly for this market.

We would respectfully call the attention of the ladies to our large and fine assortment of Gaiters, Shirts, Slippers, Bonnets, &c., which we will sell 25 per cent. cheaper than was ever offered in this town before.

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Greensborough, Oct. 1852. 699-31.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

To the Legislature of North Carolina, at the Session, commencing October, 1852.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:

Favored by a bountiful Providence with Peace and Plenty, the present would seem a most auspicious period for directing our thoughts and energies to such objects of legislation as are calculated to advance the great interests of the State, and to perpetuate the blessings of liberty.

Government was instituted for the security of the rights of persons and of property, and for the promotion of the substantial prosperity and happiness of the people. These objects, controlled by constitutional limitations, constitute the great political chart to guide Legislative and Executive action.

Among the subjects which claim the consideration of the General Assembly, is the question of Constitutional Reform. At the session of 1850-'51, the General Assembly passed, by a constitutional majority, a bill to amend the Constitution, so as to extend to every freeman, who now has the right to vote for the Commons, the right to vote also for the Senate. The Executive Proclamation on this subject, was published agreeably to the requirements of the Legislature. I earnestly recommend that said amendment be passed by the constitutional majority of the present General Assembly, and submitted to the voters of the State for ratification.

The Constitution, as it now stands, prohibits every man who does not own fifty acres of land from voting in the Senate. This provision, it is believed, disfranchises in the Senate about one half of the free white men of the State, and embraces in its proscription a large class, who, in point of merit, intelligence and patriotism, are not inferior to any portion of our population. The proposition is not to take from the landholders their just rights but to elevate another meritorious class of our people to equal privileges at the ballot box. It is a marked feature in the progress of this reform, that a great portion of the freeholders, with a commendable disinterestedness, regarded this as a question of principle, and of right, and among them were found its earliest advocates and most zealous supporters.

A large majority of the people, in every portion of the State, are in favor of Equal Suffrage, and prefer the Legislative mode of effecting it. The greater part of the expense necessary to attain Equal Suffrage has already been incurred; and now to abandon the Legislative mode, and to rely upon the Convention mode, would not only cause delay, but an increase of expenditure. The Convention mode is impracticable. The constitutional majority cannot be obtained in favor of a Convention; and, if the fate of this question is made to depend upon calling a Convention, its defeat may be regarded as certain. The Legislative mode is not only expressly provided for in our State Constitution, but is also recognised in the Constitution of the United States, as one of the modes for ratifying amendments, by the States, to the Federal Constitution.

This mode affords time for examination and reflection in relation to the amendment proposed, and finally, when it shall have passed two successive Legislatures, it cannot be adopted without the sanction of a majority of the voters of the State at the ballot box. A free, open and unrestricted Convention could have no such restriction upon its power. Hence, a well founded apprehension exists in the minds of many of our friends of constitutional reform, against the Convention mode of effecting it. A Convention is impracticable and inexpedient, and I regard the Legislative mode as the safe and only practicable mode, at this time, of amending the constitution.

A change of the Basis of Representation would be fraught with mischief. Even the agitation of the subject is calculated to destroy that harmony among the various portions of the State which is so essential to prosperity and happiness. Let us unite in directing our attention to objects that may produce more beneficial results.

It is a circumstance gratifying, and at the same time highly complimentary to the State, that however much the people may desire constitutional reform, they promptly reject any other than a constitutional mode to attain it.

The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace, by the people, and for terms less than for life, are questions of constitutional reform, which I recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.

There is no object of more general importance than Common Schools, nor is there any question more worthy the favorable consideration of the General Assembly and the people of the State.

It is contended by some that the present mode of dividing the School Fund is unjust, and that it ought to be divided according to white instead of federal population. The present basis of distribution has met the approval of many successive Legislatures, and I do not see any good reason to recommend a change in this respect. No mode can be devised that will operate with equal benefit to all the counties.

It is submitted, whether the appointment of a general superintendent may not tend to improve common schools and advance the cause of education. Such an officer could no doubt do much to produce uniformity in the system, and to diffuse a proper spirit on the subject throughout the State.

It is believed that the present system has greatly diminished the number of private schools. In many instances, it would seem that a reliance upon the common school prevents the district from providing a private school; and it is often found that a district has a very imperfect school, and that only for a very short period during the year. The schools should, if possible, be of such a character as to make it the interest of all classes to patronize them; for they are intended alike for the poor and the rich.

The execution of the system is more defective than the system itself. One cause why our schools are not in a more flourishing condition, arises from the fact that public attention has not been sufficiently aroused to the importance of the subject. Sparseness of population, and the want of adequate means to employ suitable teachers, are the principal obstacles that impede the progress of the system. The question arises, whether it is better to endure the system, with its present limited but gradually increasing benefits, or to improve it at once, by a resort to an increase of taxation. I can imagine no object for which an increase of taxation would be more justifiable and commendable. Contributions for public education have been applied compared to the vapor drawn from the earth, not to exhaust, but to be returned in fertilizing showers.

Our common school system, however, imperfect as it is, is producing lasting and beneficial effects. It will improve as we advance in experience and increase in population. During the past year, upwards of one hundred and twenty-eight thousand dollars were distributed from the Literary Fund, among the several counties of the State, and an equal amount will be distributed

during the present year. The principal of the fund is gradually but slowly increasing, and is becoming more productive. As yet, there has been nothing actually received from estates, but it is believed that the act passed upon this subject at the last session, will, in the course of time, greatly increase the Literary Fund.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund will in due time submit a report, showing the condition of the fund, and the proceedings of the Board in relation to other subjects committed to their management.

A judicious system of Internal Improvements by the State, has ever been regarded as a subject of great importance, and entitled to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly. The want of cheap transportation is deeply felt by the agricultural, commercial, manufacturing and mining interests of the whole State. To overcome this inconvenience could not fail to increase the reward of every industrial pursuit, and add to the wealth and prosperity of the people of the State. Believing that the members of the General Assembly, coming from the various counties, will be fully prepared to give due consideration to the claims of every portion of the State, I do not feel called upon to decide between the peculiar merits of the many public improvements which demand the patronage of the State. Works of internal improvement necessarily involve a large expenditure, and should be undertaken with a due regard to their practicability, and to the adequacy of the resources and means necessary to complete them. The General Assembly, which authorizes a work of internal improvement, ought, as a general rule, to provide for raising the means necessary for its completion. Whether public opinion and the condition of the treasury will justify the State at this time in embarking in other and new objects of improvement, and if so, to what extent, is a question which is submitted to the prudence and wisdom of the General Assembly. A wise and prudent system all should approve: a wild and extravagant scheme all should deprecate.

The requisite amount having been subscribed, according to the terms of the Act passed at the last session of the General Assembly to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, in the month of October last, the Commissioners on the part of the State delivered over the Road and fixtures to the new Company. Since that time, the Road has ceased to be under the control and management of the State. Since the transfer to the new Company, the road has been undergoing an entirely new superstructure, which is nearly complete.

This improvement has already enhanced facilities to the State. The stock has been subscribed to form the connecting link between this Road and the Wilmington and Raleigh and Seaboard and Roanoke Railroads, and this important work is in course of construction.

At the last session a Resolution was passed, authorizing the President and Commissioners of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to anticipate the receipts of the road, by the purchase of two hundred and fifty tons of iron, for the purpose of repairing the road, and authorizing them to pledge the receipts of the road for the iron thus purchased. It was provided that the State should, in no manner, or in any event, be held liable for the purchase money; and, when the new charter should be accepted, the iron should be sold for the benefit of the State. In pursuance of this resolution, the President of the road purchased two hundred and fifty tons of iron from Mr. Anderson, of Richmond, and it was applied to repairing the Road. A part of the iron has been taken up by the new Company, and a part of it, I presume, still remains on the road. The new Company has made no proposition to purchase the iron. Unless the Legislature shall otherwise direct, the iron will be sold for the benefit of the State.

It is believed that, after the settlement of the accounts and the payment of liabilities for the expenses of the Road, there will be little, if any thing, applicable to the payment of the debt contracted for this iron. If the Legislature requires the proceeds of the sale of the iron to be placed in the Treasury, it would prevent Mr. Anderson from receiving any portion of his debt. Should the proceeds be applied to this debt they would not pay one half of it. I recommend that the General Assembly authorize the proceeds of the sale of the iron to be applied towards the payment of the debt contracted for its purchase; and it is submitted, whether an appropriation shall be made to pay the balance.

The Report of the President in relation to the affairs of the Road, while under the control of the State, will in due time be communicated to the General Assembly. In enrolling the Bill passed at the last Session to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, it is believed that some of the sections as it passed were omitted, which renders further legislation on the subject necessary. One of the omitted sections authorized the appointment of four directors on part of the individual stockholders and only three on the part of the State. The Board of Internal Improvements only appointed the number provided for in the omitted section. But the State owns one-half the stock, and it is believed she ought to have the appointment of one-half of the Directors, and it is recommended that such provision be made by law.

An Engineer was employed to survey Neuse River, and the balance of the appropriation made under the Act of 1850-'51, after paying the expenses of the survey, has been subscribed to the Neuse River Navigation Company, as directed by said Act, and a part of the appropriation paid to the Treasurer of said Company. This is a work of importance, and its completion promises highly beneficial results. The report of the Engineer appointed to make the survey is herewith transmitted.

Three Commissioners were appointed under the act of 1848-'9 to superintend the improvement of Tar River. This is a desirable improvement, but it is doubted whether the appropriation is sufficient to accomplish the object for which it was intended.

The whole amount of subscription of the State, to the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, has been paid. The work is progressing, and promises to open new and valuable commercial advantages not hitherto enjoyed by the State.

Under a Resolution passed at the last session of the General Assembly, the Public Treasurer transferred two thousand shares of the stock owned by the State, in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, to the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company, whereby the State became a stockholder in the important improvement under the charge of that company. In directing the transfer of the stock, the resolution did not make any change in regard to the number of directors to which the State should be entitled in the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company. Under the circumstances, the Board of Internal Improvements did not feel authorized

to make any change in the number of directors appointed on the part of the State. The stock transferred is represented by the State in the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company. If the Legislature intend that the number of directors on the part of the State should only be in proportion to her stock, further legislation on the subject would appear to be necessary.

The Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad, with energetic management, has of late overcome, to a considerable extent, the early embarrassments this important work had to encounter. The Company has commenced paying dividends, thus enabling the Literary Board to distribute an increased amount for the support of Common Schools.

The North Carolina Railroad, it is believed, is progressing as rapidly as could be expected, considering the circumstances attending its commencement and prosecution. This improvement promises to afford new and increased means of transportation to a considerable portion of the State, heretofore deprived of such facilities. The President of the Company will, in due time, submit a report in relation to the progress and condition of the work.

It is probable that application will be made during the present year, or early in the next, for the first instalment of the State's subscription to the stock of this road. To raise the sum, State bonds are authorized to be issued and sold. It is believed that this loan, as well as all others required by the State, can be procured upon better terms by authorizing the Public Treasurer to issue Coupon Bonds.

An act was passed at the last session of the General Assembly, appropriating twelve thousand dollars, out of the first moneys collected after the first day of January 1852, from the Cherokee bonds, and from the sale of Cherokee lands, for the survey of a Railroad route from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. The Agent states, that only a small sum applicable to this appropriation has been collected. It was not therefore in the power of the Board of Internal Improvements, to procure the execution of the survey. It is to be regretted that this could not be done before the commencement of the present session of the Legislature, as the contemplated line runs through a portion of the State, where the people are deprived of the means of convenient transportation, and are therefore deeply interested in the subject. It is uncertain, under the present Act, when a sufficient sum will be collected to defray the expense of the survey.—Should the Legislature desire it to be made at an early period, an appropriation for that purpose will be the means by which it can surely be accomplished.

The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road is in course of extension. The whole amount of the State's subscription to this work has been paid. The stock has already been paying dividends into the State Treasury. This not only bids fair to be a valuable improvement, but the stock it is believed will be a good investment for the State. The Report of the President and Directors of the Company is herewith transmitted.

An Agent was appointed to superintend the construction of the Western Turnpike road. A considerable portion of the Road has already been made, and other parts of it are under contract. The Agent, it is believed, has faithfully performed his duty in superintending the work. Toll-gatherers have already been appointed on the portion of the road completed, but a report of the amount of tolls collected has not yet been received.

It is respectfully submitted whether legislative action is not necessary on the subject of public highways. This is a subject of general importance to the State, and has been too much neglected. Good roads will be found to advance the interests of all the industrial pursuits of the State. The mode of assessing the labor to build and repair public high-ways is unequal and unjust.—The work done on the public roads is a tax paid in labor. It often occurs that a person of quite limited estate contributes in the course of the year a considerable amount of labor to Roads, while his nearest neighbor who has a large estate, contributes but little or nothing at all for that purpose.

It becomes the duty of the present General Assembly to lay off the State into Electoral, Congressional, and Senatorial Districts; and apportion the members of the House of Commons among the several counties of the State.

It is respectfully submitted, whether public convenience and the ends of public justice do not require the formation of one or two additional Judicial Circuits, and the election of a corresponding number of Judges.

The fiscal year closes on the 31st day of October, when the Public Treasurer will submit his Report giving a detailed account of the operations and condition of the Treasury.

The State debt is as follows:—

State bonds already issued,	\$1,224,000
Loans authorized by law for various works of Internal Improvement for which it is expected bonds will be issued during the next two years,	\$2,140,000
Total,	\$3,364,000

The Report of the Comptroller for the fiscal year, ending the 31st of October 1851, is herewith communicated.

It will be seen that the taxes paid into the Treasury during the year 1851, amounted to the sum of \$157,137.71. The Revenue Act, passed at the last session, will, it is believed, increase the revenue paid into the Treasury this year, about \$50,000. Neither the demands on the Treasury, nor public convenience would seem to require any increase of taxation during the next two years. No more money should be collected from the people, than is necessary to defray the expense of a good and economical government. Taxation is indispensable, but it is one of the first duties of the statesman to endeavor to equalize the burdens as well as the benefits of government.

For many years the demands upon the Treasury were so limited, that but little attention was paid to the subject of taxation. Of late years, Internal Improvements and other public objects have increased the expenditures, and our financial system has assumed a more important aspect. It will be perceived, that of the \$157,137.71 tax, paid into the Treasury in 1851, \$37,059.32 was collected on land and town property; \$36,133.07 on polls; \$25,067.87 on interest tax; and \$12,822.61 on store tax; amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$111,022.87, paid into the Treasury on these principal items of taxation; and \$46,014.84, paid in on all others. The land and poll tax amounted to \$73,192.39. The tax and poll tax amounted is collected entirely on land for county purposes and the amount paid into the Public Treasury on these two items is small, when compared with the tax paid for county purposes. We have no returns to show the amount of county tax collected in the State. It is believed,

however, that not more than twenty per cent. of the whole amount collected on land and polls, goes into the Public Treasury, and I have based the estimate of the average amount paid on land accordingly. An examination into the existing revenue laws will show that the present system operates very unequally. At present, \$1000, loaned at interest, pays 180 cents, while \$1000, hoarded, against the public convenience and public policy, pays nothing at all; \$1000 invested in land, pays 300 cents, while \$1000 invested in trade, pays 100 cents. Other unjust discriminations might be shown.

As a general rule, it is believed that the tax upon the estate of each person should be in proportion to its value, subject to such exceptions only as circumstances and fundamental principles may justify. Inasmuch as property on the one hand ought not to be made the test of public privilege, neither on the other ought the absence of property to exempt the person from bearing an equitable share of the public burden. Therefore it is thought just and proper to impose capitation tax. Slaves are regarded to some extent as both persons and property. The following wise provision in our State Constitution, which ought not to be departed from, defines the power of legislation upon this subject:

"SECTION III.
1. Capitation tax shall be equal throughout the State upon all individuals subject to the same.
2. All free males over the age of twenty-one years, and under the age of forty-five years, and all slaves over the age of twelve years, and under the age of fifty years, shall be subject to capitation tax, and no other person shall be subject to such tax: provided that nothing herein contained shall prevent exemptions of taxable polls as heretofore prescribed by law in cases of bodily infirmity."

It will be seen that slave property must form an exception in framing a system of *ad valorem* taxation. While males alone are subject to a poll-tax, while a poll-tax is imposed on both male and female slaves, and the period of taxation commences nine years earlier and continues five years longer. Thus it will appear that by taxing both sexes the amount of revenue collected on the tax on slaves is double the amount collected on the tax on whites. In proportion to the population of the two races; and the difference in the duration of the period for which they are taxed is equivalent to one hundred per cent more. It is therefore obvious that in proportion to the whole number of each, the poll-tax paid on the slaves is three times as much as the poll-tax on the white population. So it will be found that this provision in the Constitution has imposed a tax on slaves in the two-fold character of persons and property, and that an *ad valorem* tax cannot be imposed on that species of estate.

Persons and property being the principal objects of taxation, they should bear a fair and just relation to each other, in a system of revenue. It is believed that, after excepting slaves, each person's estate, real and personal, including money, whether at interest or not, ought to be taxed alike, according to value. This would require every person to contribute in proportion to the value of his or her estate, and would equalize the public burden between the various classes, upon principles of justice. I know of no better rule to ascertain the ability of the owner to pay, or the degree of protection his estate requires from government, than by resorting to the actual value of such estate.

The system need not interfere with taxing certain employments, and the income on professions, as is now done. Such persons as do not possess personal estate to the value of one hundred and fifty dollars, ought to be exempt from property tax, and an exemption of like amount might be made in favor of all others. A system of revenue, based upon these principles, is recommended to the favorable consideration of the General Assembly.

On the 8th of May, 1852, Asa Biggs, B. F. Moore and R. M. Saunders, Esquires, were appointed commissioners, under the act of the last session of the General Assembly, to revise the public statute laws of the State. On the 24th of August, 1852, R. M. Saunders sent in his resignation, which, in consequence of my necessary absence, did not reach me till the 24th of that month. His letter of resignation is herewith communicated. I have received no official report from the commissioners; but in the latter part of the month of August last, it came to my knowledge that the commissioners, prior to the date of his resignation, had decided not to report the revised laws to the present Legislature. Under all the circumstances, it was deemed advisable not to fill the vacancy until the subject was submitted to the General Assembly. It is due to state that the commissioners were appointed with the hope and expectation that they would be able to complete their labor by the usual time of the meeting of the Legislature. They will, no doubt, in due time, report directly to the General Assembly, when such action can be taken as may seem expedient.

Professor Emons was appointed under the act passed at the last session to make a geological and agricultural survey of the State. The work is progressing, and it is believed will, in the end, be productive of highly beneficial results to the agricultural and mining interests of the State. Agriculture has been too long neglected, but it is hoped it may receive a new impulse, that will lead to the increased reward of the husbandman. It is believed that an additional appropriation, to supply a boring apparatus, and to justify the collection of specimens, to be deposited at some suitable place or places, would promote the objects of the survey.

A report in relation to the progress of the survey is expected in due time, and, when received, will be laid before the General Assembly.

Commissioners were appointed to value the Cherokee lands, under the act passed at the last session for that purpose. It is believed that they have completed their duties, but their official report has not yet been received.

I herewith communicate the report for 1851, of the agent of the State for the collection of Cherokee bonds, and the sale of Cherokee lands.

The report of the Cape Fear Navigation Company is herewith transmitted. Also, the report of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Company.

Resolutions of the General Assembly of New Hampshire, in relation to an Agricultural Bureau, and resolutions of the General Assembly of Florida, on the same subject, are communicated.

I also transmit Resolutions passed by the Legislature of Connecticut, in favor of the compromise measures passed by Congress.

My Letter Book is ready for your inspection, and will, on request, be laid before you by my Private Secretary.

It will afford me great pleasure to co-operate with the General Assembly in all such measures

as are calculated to promote the honor and welfare of the State.

DAVID S. REID.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, Oct. 14, 1852.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1852.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT,
OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. WILLIAM A. GRAHAM,
OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Election on Tuesday, November 2nd.

Republican Whig Electoral Ticket,

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE,

HENRY W. MILLER, OF WAKE.

1st District, GEO. W. BAXTER,
2d do. NATHANIEL BOYDEN,
3d do. JOHN W. CAMERON,
4th do. RALPH CORRELL,
5th do. HENRY K. NASH,
6th do. M. W. RANSOM,
7th do. JOHN WINSLOW,
8th do. F. B. SATTERTHWAITE,
9th do. DAVID A. BARNES.

A WHIG MASS MEETING

WILL BE HELD

At Thomas's Depot, Davidson County,
On Saturday, 30th October.

The following gentlemen are expected to address the meeting, viz: MANCUM, MILLER, the Messrs. MOREHEADS, GORRELL, WALKER, SHEPHERD, and others.

We have the authority and request of the following gentlemen of the neighborhood for the above appointment, viz: Charles Hoover, Valentine Hoover, Haley Brown, J. H. P. Russ, M. W. Leach, John W. Thomas, and N. D. Bain. And the public have the assurance of their names that every thing will be done liberally, decently and in order. The location of the proposed Meeting is one of the most pleasant spots in the country—convenient of access from every quarter, and a multitude of people are expected to attend. We shall not look for less than an acre, an acre and a half, or two acres of warm-hearted Scott and Graham men upon the ground at Thomas's Depot, next Saturday.

Henry W. Miller.

The Whig Electoral candidate for the State at large, Henry W. Miller, tarried a day and a night in our place while on his way to the Mass Meeting at Winston. On Thursday night, by invitation from the Scott and Graham Club, he addressed the people in the court house. The house was crowded by a deeply interested audience, including a number of the ladies of the place, attracted by the fame of the orator. Mr. Miller's speech was argumentative, with occasional passages of that stirring eloquence which reach the recesses of the heart and arouse men to action. It would be of benefit to our cause to give an analysis of his arguments, in the lucid order in which the orator arrayed them; but as the preparation of our paper is necessarily closed by Friday noon, we find it impracticable. Wish that every lazy *do less* Whig in Guilford and Western Carolina could hear Mr. Miller's soul-stirring appeals for "Scott Graham and the Union," and take timely heed to his warnings against the portentous dangers to our beloved country, in case the party of Secessionists, Disunionists, Abolitionists, interventionists, Filibusters, &c., held together by the cement of modern Democracy and the cohesive bonds of public plunder, shall succeed under the parti-colored banner of their northern man of straw, Franklin Pierce.

Ralph Correll.

Whatever may be the event of the Presidential election, we think it due to the Electoral candidate for this district, Mr. CORRELL, to repeat our testimony to the fidelity, ability and indefatigable zeal with which he has upheld the Whig standard during the canvass. With a singleness of purpose high above any of the usual arts of the demagogue—in the faith that he is serving the best interests of his country by a whole-souled advocacy of the claims of Scott and Graham to the first offices in the Republic—and without any reward or expectation of reward, except the consciousness of performing one of the highest duties of the citizen, and the hope of enjoying the success of his favorite principles and candidates at the ballot-box,—he has conducted the canvass, on his part, with an unflinching spirit worthy of all praise. None of his patriotic and distinguished co-workers have met discouragements with a stouter heart, or overcome them with a more unswerving purpose; and none will enjoy the success awaiting them with a higher relish. If the lazy whigs who have heard his familiar and eloquent voice, and witnessed his efforts in the cause, will devote themselves from this until the election day shall close, with the hearty will that animates their Electoral candidate, there need be no fears for the result. Up, freemen! to your posts and to your duties! The time is short—let every Whig stir his stumps for a few days—stir up his neighbors, and not leave a single laggard at home who can by fair argument be got out to the polls on the second of November.

The proceedings of the Legislature, the Governor's Message, and favors of correspondents, prevent the insertion of our letter from Raleigh this week. We regret this; but ought to remark that it contains no new facts or intelligence, although the comments on current affairs are spirited enough.

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State Elections.

Partial returns have been received from the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Florida. In Pennsylvania and Ohio the Whigs have gained four members of Congress, two in each State;—the popular majorities are not ascertained. Local questions had so much to do with the votes of particular sections that the aggregate majorities afford no sure indication of the result as between the Presidential parties. For instance, in 1848, Pennsylvania went for the Democrats in October, but for Taylor in November. In Indiana, Wright, the Democratic gubernatorial incumbent, is re-elected, as was expected, by a large majority. In Florida the election for Governor and Congress-men is so close that both parties claim the victory.

It is enough to say, that the Whigs of the great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio are not discouraged by the result, but speak confidently of the success of Scott and Graham in November.

The following are our latest items of intelligence, telegraphed to the Petersburg Intelligencer:

Baltimore, Oct. 15—9 P. M.

Ohio.—The last accounts from this State say that the Democratic majority is not more than Seven Thousand.

Pennsylvania.—In Pennsylvania the Democratic majority is 10,000.

Indiana.—In Indiana the Democratic Governor has fifteen thousand majority, and the balance of the Democratic State Ticket not half so much. The Senate is Democratic. Four Whigs have been elected to Congress.

The Legislature.

The receipt of the Governor's Message by Thursday's mail, and its insertion in this paper, crowded out the detail of legislative proceedings after Thursday, the 14th. But the reader loses precious little—that's some consolation.

On Friday, Oct. 15, the business was unimportant in both Houses.

Saturday, 16th. Joint Committee announced on arranging the Congressional Districts—on the part of the Senate, Thompson, Caldwell, Thomas, Mitchell, Berry, Lane, McDowell, Washington; on the part of the House, Stubbs, Brooks, Wheeler, Fagg, W. Long, Cooke, W. E. Hill, Godwin, Marshall.

Joint Committee to arrange the Senatorial Districts and apportion members of the Commons—on the part of the Senate, Boyd, Joyner, Bower, Bunting, Woodfin, Brogden, Wiley; on the part of the House, Puryear, Wilder, Albertson, D. Reid, Erwin, McIntyre, Scales.

In the Senate, Mr. G. W. Caldwell introduced the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, By the terms of the charter incorporating the North Carolina Railroad Company, the State of North Carolina cannot appoint and be represented by Directors in said Company until the individual stockholders have paid in on their stock five hundred thousand dollars; and whereas instalments on said individual subscriptions to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars have been called for, and as alleged more than four hundred and twenty thousand thereof already paid in; and whereas, owing to the probable, if not certain increase on the price of Railroad Iron, it may be greatly to the interest of the State that she should be at once represented in said Company,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to confer with the Governor to enquire what on this behalf is best to be done for the interest of the State, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a resolution, instructing the committee on elections to investigate the claim of the member from Camden and Currituck to his seat, and if identified, their authority for such opinion,—which was debated by the mover, Caldwell and Thompson.

In the House a number of bills were introduced and referred.

Monday, Oct. 18. Nothing important in the Senate. In the House a number of private bills passed their second reading.

The Governor's Message.

The brevity of this production is a great recommendation to it, in these days of verbosity and all-talk. It has likewise a *virtue of omission* in leaving out all discussion of federal politics. It is a brief, plain, business document, devoted to the affairs of North Carolina. In the first place, the Governor argues "free suffrage" over again; secondly, manifests a proper interest in the common schools; thirdly, gives a summary of the condition and progress of the internal improvements set on foot at last Assembly; fourthly, advertises to the finances and makes some suggestions on our modes and subjects of taxation; fifthly, tells us what is the matter with the commissioners to revise the statutes; sixthly, refers to the geological and agricultural survey. Every citizen of the State ought to avail himself of the information which the Message contains.

Scott and Graham Tickets,

May be had at this Office, in a few days, either gratuitously, or at a price which will barely defray the expense of printing. We hope the active Whigs of this and neighboring counties will procure supplies for themselves and neighbors during next week—and see that they go fairly into the ballot boxes, the week after. You must do what you intend to do before sundown on Tuesday week.

Gov. MOREHEAD returned home on Saturday last, after an absence of some three weeks on the lower end of the N. C. Railroad. During his absence a large number of invitations to public meetings were received, which, he desires us to state, he found it impossible to accept, or even to answer, without interfering with his official engagements. On Tuesday morning he left home for the North, on the business interests of the Road, by way of Fayetteville and the Wilmington Railroad. He would probably be in Fayetteville at the mass meeting on Thursday, 21st.

COMMUNICATED.

To the Readers of the Patriot.

On Tuesday the 2nd day of next November an election will be held for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

At the head of the whig ticket is that glorious old Patriot, Civilian and Soldier, WINFIELD SCOTT, who, for more than forty-four years, has served his country with a devotion, ardor and fidelity unsurpassed in the history of any People. He has won for our Union a name amongst the nations of the earth, for military prowess, of which we may well be proud; and, in every civil station to which he has been called, by Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Van Buren, and Fillmore, he has exhibited the highest skill, prudence, sagacity and patriotism! He has poured out his blood like water, on the battle-fields of the Republic, and bears now upon his body the scars received in her defense, and in carrying forward her flag to victory. Does not every consideration of gratitude demand that we should now work for him? Trauced,—vilified,—calumniated,—persecuted with a bitterness and malignity unexampled in the annals of partisan warfare, by his political enemies,—he appeals to the American People,—he appeals to you, and all of us, whom he has served so long, and for whom he has shed his blood, to do him Justice! Shall we refuse it to him? No—no! Then, let us all rally under his glorious banner, which has never known defeat, and give him such a majority as will teach his slanderers and persecutors that our good Old State will never have the stain of ingratitude fixed on her character!

On the same ticket is our own fellow citizen the Hon. William A. Graham, an true son of North Carolina, whose name and whose interests are in the State of his nativity, who never deserted her for other more favored States, who is a gentleman, a statesman and a patriot, beloved and honored by all.

In the three last Presidential elections, the vote of North Carolina was cast by overwhelming majorities for the Whig tickets, when no son of hers was on either ticket. Our State is sometimes ridiculed by our haughty neighbors, and called the Rip Van Winkle (the sleepy State) of the South, because they say she is untrue to her own honor and interest, will not promote her own sons, and never since the origin of the Government even had a candidate for the office of President or Vice President of the United States. Can it be possible that our people are ambitious to be ridiculed by their neighbors; that they are always true to the Whig cause except when one of their own cherished fellow-citizens is the candidate, one whom they have delighted to honor, one whom the nation has made a candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States, and by their apathy, lukewarmness and inactivity, will permit him to be defeated.

Consistency, self respect, state pride and patriotism all forbid it, and appeal most earnestly to you, to every Whig voter and true son of the good Old North State, to rally to the polls on the second of November next, and make sure of the success of our cause, the honor of our State, of our glorious ticket and the best interest of our country. Yes! let every Whig, every true son of North Carolina rally to the polls, if they have to leave their ploughs standing in the furrow and go with their garments drenched with sweat. By so doing, their cause will be successful, and they will serve their country and honor themselves.

A Word to the Iron Masters of Stokes and Surry Counties.

A week from next Tuesday you and all the legal voters associated with you will be called upon to deposit your votes in favor of a President for our glorious Republic, for the four years next following the 4th of March, 1853.

The brave, chivalrous and world-wide renowned WINFIELD SCOTT is the candidate of the party who contend for and are determined, if possible, to have a reasonable and just Tariff placed upon foreign Iron, that under the present ruinously low *ad valorem* Tariff is continually pouring into our seaports by thousands and hundreds of thousands of tons, and finding its way to the very doors of your almost fireless forges and your nearly deserted beds and veins of exhaustless iron ore. Will you not bear in mind, on the day of the coming Presidential election, that every ton of this foreign Iron contributes more or less towards sustaining the soul-crushing crowned heads of Europe, and that every consumer of that Iron indirectly aids in supporting those republic-despising sovereigns, who would if they could strike out of existence in a single moment our heaven-born Republic?

The opposing candidate to our American iron protecting SCOTT is Mr. FRANK PIERCE, of New Hampshire. He comes forward as the champion of the party who are opposed to protecting American Iron, and contend that our hard-working American Iron Makers shall either compete with the iron makers of Europe, or abandon their forges and ore banks.

Can there be any question in your minds as to the side on which and for whom it is your interest and your duty as Americans to cast your votes?

Your votes may decide the vote of North Carolina, and her vote may decide the pending Presidential question, and thereby, in all probability, decide the future prosperity of our great and vastly important

JOHN INTERESTS.

Prof. EMMONS State Geologist, delivered an interesting lecture on geology, mineralogy, agriculture, &c., in Madison, N. C., on Tuesday evening last.

The Duke of Wellington.

His Income, Habits, &c. The late Duke of Wellington held an immense income during life. As Commander in Chief, the Duke was entitled to draw something over eighty dollars a day, or about \$30,000 annually; and as Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, he was entitled to nearly \$6000 a year more. He drew a pension of nearly \$20,000 annually, and was in possession of property given by the British nation, to the amount of 700,000, or nearly \$3,500,000. The pension will continue to be paid to the Duke's two next male heirs, who also inherit his large estates and his titles; but most of his offices and emoluments are to be scrambled for by the nobility and others; and rich prizes they will be for the disposal of the ministry.

The new Duke, at the time of his father's death, was at Frankfurt, whence he was immediately summoned. He has hitherto borne the title of Marquis of Douro, and until the last election he enjoyed a seat in the House of Commons as a member for Norwich. He is 46 years of

age and bears a considerable, although not a striking, resemblance of his father. "The Duke's" second son, Lord Charles Wellesley, was with him at the time of his death. He is 41 years of age, and has a seat in the House of Commons as member for South Hampshire.

The Duke's personal habits were extremely temperate, if not abstemious. He slept little, and whether from old military association or for health's sake, used a hard mattress and camp bed.

He appeared to avoid display in his dress, equipage and attendants, preferring horse exercise to the state and luxury of a carriage, and even when increasing weakness rendered it a task of some difficulty to sit erect upon horseback, day after day he was still to be seen ambling slowly down to the House of Lords, touching his hat to the crowds assembled round the entrance to catch a glimpse of the veteran warrior. His household was said to be a model of good order and good management. He incurred no debts; punctual and precise in all his dealings, he was always just and frequently, though privately, generous. His Waterloo banquet, which for many years drew around him his surviving companions in arms in his last glorious day, were the only exceptions to his usual indifference to display. On these occasions only, the massive services of plate and priceless china, pictures, statues and all the other favors, honors, and presents which had been conferred upon him by the sovereigns of Europe, were not inappropriately displayed.

A Great Truth.—Buying nominations at primary elections is no uncommon thing, and it is a disgraceful custom. But we agree with the *New York Mirror* in the belief, that any man who will buy his nomination, or his election to Congress, will sell his vote to the highest bidder, when he gets there.

Dr. Johnston.—A man whom Dr. Johnston reproved for following a useless and demoralizing business, said, in excuse, "You know, doctor, that I must live." This brave old hater of everything mean and hateful, coolly replied that, "He did not see the least necessity of that."

A meeting of the Scott and Graham Club will be held in the court house this evening, at 3 o'clock.

ARRIVALS AT THE BLAND HOUSE,

From Friday, Oct. 15, to Friday October 21.

15. A. W. Dusenbury, W. J. McElroy, Lexington; Mrs. H. W. Guion, Lincolnton; Miss Waddell, Hillsborough; G. P. Thomas, Laurens, S. C.; B. G. Blackwood, Charleston, S. C.; W. W. Henson, J. J. Chitty, Salem.

16. A. D. Gage, Miss Young, Kenton Harper, Virginia; George W. Williams, Stockbridge; T. G. Blether, Salem, Massachusetts; John A. Clark, Liberty, Maine; M. Brown, Salisbury; Dr. Fonks, Guilford; Mrs. Hoile and 2 children, Stockbridge, Mass.; Hugh Waddell, Hillsborough.

17. J. M. Cunningham, Guilford; W. Ramsour, Lincolnton; J. C. Smith, M. D., Thomas A. Smith, Virginia.

18. C. Devinna, Salisbury; Col. S. M. Keys, J. M. Bland, Greensborough; F. M. Paul, Wadesborough; W. R. D. Lindsay, Madison; Fred. L. Green, Miss Green, Columbia, S. C.; Mr. Holland, Salem.

19. J. H. Hesser, Petersburg; I. Philip S. White, N. Y.; J. Howard, Chapel Hill; A. M. Gorman, Raleigh; Thos. Graham, Oak Ridge, N. C.; H. W. Betty, G. M. Gibbs, Bladen county, N. C.; Geo. M. McNeill, Jr., Asheborough; James H. McNeill, Pittsboro; W. H. Hogshead, Mrs. Hogshead, Miss Womack, Dr. Smith, Carthage; S. V. Young, Guilford; S. H. Hines, Jos. Richmond, Milton.

20. Charles Mock, Davidson; Jesse S. Smith, Asheville, N. C.; N. Y. Yarbrough, Chapel Hill; Lorenzo M. Williams, Salisbury.

21. Henry W. Miller, Rev. Peter Doub, Raleigh; Mr. Clarke, Wytheville, Va.; Mrs. Hill, Kernersville; Mr. Daniel, Mr. Puryear, Salisbury.

Fruit Trees, Roses, Green-House Plants

Of the Choicest Kinds.

FOR SALE at my Nursery and Garden, one mile southwest of Greensboro, N. C. Orders may be left with W. J. McComel, or Rankin & McLean, or directed, post paid, to the proprietor, Greensboro, or prices, see Catalogue.

Oct. 1852. (701-4) THOS. H. FENTRESS.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, executor of James Dossey, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, on a credit of six months, on Monday, the 15th November next, at the court house at Greensboro, two valuable Negro Men and one Woman. The men may be relied upon as being good Painters and Chair-Makers; the woman a first rate Cook.

Also, on Saturday the 20th, will be sold, on a credit of six months, the residue of the property of James and Mary Dossey, dec'd, consisting of Chairs, finished and unfinished; Chair-maker's Materials and Tools; Ladders; Benches; Paints; and Painter's Materials, &c. JAMES SLOAN, Ex'r.

Greensboro, Oct. 18, 1852. 701-5.

State of North Carolina, SURRY COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term, 1852.

Bird Snow, Administrator,

vs. Wm. Snow and others.

Original Bill.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Abner L. Snow, John Golding and wife Malinda, William Snow, Joshua Bays and wife Mary, Sarah Snow, Stephen L. Snow, James Snow and Charles Snow, defendants of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the "Greensboro Patriot," for six weeks, for them to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Surry at the Court House in Rockford on the first Monday in March next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's Bill or the same will be heard ex parte as to them and judgment entered accordingly. Test, S. GRAVES, C. M. E. October 12, 1852. 701-6.

\$150,000.

By enclosing \$1, post paid, and directing to this office or the subscriber at New Garden, Guilford, N. C., any and all persons wishing to travel, or those who are out of employment, and may wish, profitable employment, may secure the means of making from \$5 to \$10 a day by return mail, in the shape of knowledge of a valuable discovery in universal demand all over the United States. Your own exertions and \$5 is all that is required to make this knowledge immediately lucrative in every city, town or county in the Union.

Thousands of dollars have been made by a knowledge of this discovery by many persons in the Northern, Middle and Western States during the last year, and thousands may be made in the Southern States, by any one of ordinary energy, during the coming year. Every head of a family should have it and save \$10 a year.

Send on your all-mighty dollars, and quit vile fatiguing six-penny day labor, for the assurance of honorable competence proportioned to the exertions you make. A. V. COFFIN. Oct. 18, 1852. 701-7.

T. C. WORTE,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS may certify that I have sold to Mr. S. W. Westbrook, my whole library of fruit trees, including all the varieties named in my catalogue. Mr. Westbrook is a practical Pomologist, and is entitled to the entire confidence of the community. Sylva Grove, Oct. 2, 1852. CHAS. MOCK.

A LITTLE MORE SLUMBER!

AWAKE ye citizens along the line of the Central Railroad! The Iron Horse will soon be on the track with a number of ears chained fast to his tail, and going at speed of thirty miles an hour,—and withal look, sir, at your meadow, the broom-sedge and alders have taken it; and look over into your neighbors meadow to see if it and destroy his profits. And you, sir, look at that mountain of ashles near your door, that has been accumulating for years—there are dollars in that pile. And you, sir, the briars have chased you into the middle of the field. And at least five hundred of you have not got any orchard to make home attractive to your children.—See them over yonder in your neighbor's orchards, pulling his fruit and taking the first lessons in roguery. And there are, at least, about a thousand who will have orchards, that think that your fruit will bear a good price in market. Well, I am not going to tell you that your fruit will not bear any comparison with the fine varieties; and unless you are wise enough to take the hint, I will tell you that your neighbors are realizing more from their orchards of fine fruit, than you are from your whole farm. And you too, sir, I saw you digging up the sprouts under their old trees, to make an orchard with, rather than pay ten, fifteen, or twenty-five cents for first rate fruit. Very well, you will have your reward in shy bearers, scrubby trees, and a thousand sprouts at the roots to make more orchards with, if you need them.

Well, Gentlemen,—and Ladies, too, (for I have actually seen the ladies planting out trees where their husbands would not), I have a fine assortment of fruit trees, embracing a large portion of the choice kinds, of fruit suited to our climate. Those who wish to see them, and to see the fruit, of Davidson county, who has been favorably known for years as an experienced nursery man and pomologist, not only in our State, but in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia. Well, if any of you want to purchase trees, send in your orders immediately, and I will take great pleasure in filling them. State the time that you may wish the trees to be ready, and I will have them ready, packed and labeled so that you will have no difficulty in knowing what you have purchased.

If any person or persons should wish to purchase several hundred in the same neighborhood, and wish me to haul them to them, I shall charge them one cent on the tree for hauling.

I also have several kinds of fine Strawberries both Staminate and Pistillate.

I shall be governed by Mr. Mock's prices, at least for the present.

For further particulars address me at Greensboro-Guilford county, N. C. post paid, and your communications will receive immediate attention.

S. W. WESTBROOK.

N. B. I will fill the engagements made by Mr. Mock about Danville, Va., and beyond there as early in November as practicable. The trees will be packed according to order by Mr. Mock himself. All other letters concerning the nursery, addressed to Mr. Mock, will fall into my hands, and will of course, receive prompt attention as soon as possible. 700-4. S. W. W.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers his premises for sale, at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., situated in a romantic part of the village, on the East side of Deep River. On the premises are a large Dwelling, two stories in front and one in the rear, with a Piazza in front and a covered passage from the House to the Kitchen, finished in the latest style; with good out buildings, all of which are new and conveniently situated. There are 25 or 30 acres of land in a good state of cultivation; with several springs of water and a thirty young PEACH and APPLE ORCHARD on it. This is due of the most desirable situations for a man to own having sons to educate, as it is within three-fourths of a mile of the Middleton Male Academy, which is designed to be, (and in fact is

THE TWO HOUSES.

A wise man on a rock
Had firmly built his house; and there he slept
In safety, while the tempest o'er it swept:
Still it withstood the shock
Of stormy winds; oft the imperious flood
Had rushed in vain against it—there it stood.

So shall that man repose
In safety, whose immortal hopes are built
On Him, who has atoned for all his guilt,
And vanquished all his foes:
No storms alarm, no terrors fill his breast;
On that firm Rock he can securely rest.

A fool upon the sand
Had built a splendid mansion, broad and high;
And there the home of mirth and revelry
Securely seemed to stand;
There he enjoyed his pleasure and repose,
And trembled only when a storm arose.

A little while he stood;
And then the rain came down, and the winds beat
Vehemently upon the country-seat;
And the strong rushing flood,
With overwhelming and resistless swell,
Washed out the frail foundation—and it fell.

So falls the splendid tower
Of human hope, when man presumes to place
His own defective works beneath its base;
In that tremendous hour,
When the terrific storm of death shall frown,
And beat upon it, it must tumble down.

LOOK HERE!

Call at the sign of the Tailor Shop

IF you want any thing like
clothing cut or made to order,
cheap; and you will not be
disappointed. We take pleasure
in saying we have re-
ceived the latest style of fash-
ions for fall and winter, con-
sequently, are prepared to do
our work in the most fashion-
able and workmanlike man-
ner.

Also, that we have most of the time, for the last
6 or 8 months, been crowded with work, and have
never made the first disappointment, either in time
or fit. Shop on West street, next door to Peter
Thurston's Cabinet Shop.

CALDWELL & HUGHES.
Oct. 4, 1852. 699:3m.

Land in Randolph for Sale.

WILL be sold on the 30th of November next,
at two o'clock in the afternoon, by auction,
(either on the premises or at Elisha Coffin's mills),
a tract of land lying on the west side of Richland
Creek, west of Coffin's mills, taking a good share
of the mill-pond, and containing 260 acres more
or less. The land is well watered, 25 or 30 acres
under fence, some meadow and some excellent
meadow ground, and some good plow land clear.
It contains some pine timber and a variety of
other timber, and has on it a small dwelling
house. The tract joins the land of Thomas
Cox's and others, and is situated about 6 miles
west of the Buffalo Ford in Randolph. Terms
made known on the day of sale.

ANDERSON CRAVEN,
Agent for Thomas Moffitt.
Oct. 1, 1852. 700:7w.

Expedition of Emigrants to Liberia.

APPLICATION having been made by upwards
of one hundred free persons of color for a pas-
sage to Liberia, in a vessel to sail from Wilmington,
N. C., we are making arrangements to dispatch a
vessel from that place about the first of November
next.

Those persons who may wish to sail from that
port, at that time, will please let us know immedi-
ately, in order that we may secure a vessel large
enough, and make other necessary arrangements
for the accommodation of all who may wish to go.

W. McCLAIN,
Colonization Rooms, Sec'y Am. Col. Soc.
Washington, D. C., Sept. 28, 1852. 699:3

A CARD.

DR. J. J. M. LINDSAY would inform his
friends and the public generally that he has
removed his Shop to the middle room in the one
story white buildings on the east side of the street
running north from the courthouse, 2 doors north of
the Postoffice, where he may always be found, in-
less absent on professional duties. As he intends
for the future to devote his time exclusively to the
duties of his profession, he hopes to merit and re-
ceive an extended patronage.

All persons indebted to him are earnestly re-
quested to call and settle.
Greensboro', Jan. 1852. 652:tf

COACH SHOP.

ROBERT A. FORBIS still continues to do
business at his Old Stand, 34 miles east of
GREENSBORO',

on the main stage road, where he will keep on hand
or make to order any kind of work done in the a-
bove named branch of business, viz:

Barouches, Rockaways and Buggies,
(patent excepted), of good material; and put up in
a neat and substantial style; painted plain, or very
fancy, ornamented in such a way as not to be sur-
passed in this country.

All orders for work promptly filled; and Repairing
done on short notice.
August 18, 1852. 692:1y.

\$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living near
White's Store, Anson county, on the 3rd of
May last, a bright mulatto boy named BOB. Bob
is about 5 feet high, will weigh 130 pounds, is
about 22 years old, and has some beard on his upper
lip. His left leg is somewhat shorter than his right,
causing him to hobble in his walk; has a
very broad face, and will show color like a white
man. It is probable he has gone off with some
waggon or trader, or he may have free papers and
be passing as a free man. He has straight hair.
I will give a reward of TWENTY-FIVE DOL-
LARS for the apprehension and delivery to me of
said boy, or for his confinement in any jail so that
I get him again.

CLARA LOCKHART,
BR ADAM LOCKHART.
June 30, 1852. 698:5

Blake's Fire and Water Proof Paint
NOW is the time to prepare against fire when an
opportunity is offered. You hear of heavy
losses by fire every day—many of them no doubt
could have been prevented by two good coats of
this wonderful Paint. The subscriber has large
lot on consignment. The price is low. Try it, and
our word for it you will not be humbugged.

May, 1851. W. J. McCONNEL.

IRON.—Square, Round, Band, Tire, and Horse-
shoe Iron, from Rose's Rolling Mill, in Gaston
county, N. C., kept on hand for sale by
May, 1852. BANKIN & McLEAN.

WATER! WATER!!

THE greatest preserver of health and the only
cleansing agent in the world.—The beverage
prepared by God himself, to nourish and invigorate
his creatures and beautify his foot-stool.

The undersigned having purchased the right to
make, vend, and use in the State of North Carolina
GATCHEL'S PATENT SELF-ACTING
HYDRAULIC RAM,
FOR RUNNING WATER UP HILL.

Would respectfully notify the citizens of said state
that he is now ready to supply Dwellings, Barns,
Rail Road Stations, etc., with a constant stream of
water from springs, or artesian, any height or dis-
tance, where a fall of 3 feet or more can be obtained.
The quantity of water thrown up will be in propor-
tion to the fall and elevation.

The cost of this Machine, when put in full op-
eration, will fall far short of the cost of digging, wall-
ing, and fitting up wells—with either pump or buck-
et—and the cost of keeping it in repair, will not ex-
ceed FIFTY CENTS for 10 years if properly pro-
tected.

By means of this unrivaled invention, water may
be poured out in a constant stream, cold and pure
as it comes from your springs—upon your house-
tops, in your kitchens, cellars, yards, horse sheds,
the stable, or by a little additional expense, may be
made to supply your gardens and pleasure grounds
with sparkling jetting fountains.

Any man can repair the damage sustained by this
machine, in running, in 15 minutes.
I will warrant the performance of said Machine
and will ask no pay for it if it does not perform what
I propose. I am also prepared to sell county or in-
dividual rights.

Any and all persons wishing to deal in or use said
Machines may procure them by applying to or ad-
dressing, post paid.

ALFRED V. COFFIN,
New Garden, Guilford Co., N. C.

I append a Certificate from Professor MORSE, in-
ventor of the Magnetic Telegraph; also one from
Judge BUEL, Editor of the Cultivator:—

SHERBURN, Chicago Co., }
April 14, 1847. }

I have used one of "GATCHEL'S RAMS" ever
since the first of November, 1846, and cheerfully
recommend them to all. It exceeds anything I ever
saw, or heard of, both for durability and utility. The
distance from my spring to the house is 116 rods.—
The water is forced up an elevation of 212 feet; the
fall or head is 13 feet. I have sufficient water for
200 head of cattle, and also a full supply at my house.
I would not be deprived of its use for \$100 per year.
Witness,
DAVID C. BUEL.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.,
May 2d, 1848.

Gent.: I have had in use, for many months, one
of your HYDRAULIC RAMS. I introduced it here
last autumn, and had hundreds of visitors who
admired its operation! I consider the Hydraulic
Ram as one of the most useful inventions I have ever
known! I would not on any account part with mine,
so indispensable do I consider it. I have all the ad-
vantages that New York derives from its invaluable
Croton. Very respectfully, your obt. servant,
SAMUEL F. B. MORSE.

I would also refer gentlemen to Jesse Benbow
of this county; Mr. Dixon, of Alamance, and several
intelligent enterprising gentlemen in and about Lex-
ington, with whom I am not acquainted, who have
these Machines in operation, for a verification of the
above assertions.

N. B. All persons who have or may hereafter
use or vend my Pattern of Rams, contrary to the
provisions of Law securing Letters patent to the in-
ventions of useful machines, may expect to pay a
small sum for such privilege.
688-3m. A. V. COFFIN, Proprietor.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretch-
ing, cementing and riveting bands with copper
rivets. The bands are stretched with powerful ma-
chines, made expressly for that purpose, and the
difficulty of bands stretching and ripping under the
common way of making them, is entirely removed
by this process. Bands made in this way will hold
their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform
bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from
15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in
the ordinary way. They are made out of the
best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no
pains will be spared to make them equal to the best
Northern bands, and will be sold as low as they can
be bought in New York.

My shop is near Jesse Walker's mill, on Deep
River.

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford Co., N. C.
3rd Jan. 1852. 660:1y

References.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro'; Charles
E. Sholer, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., Mc-
Culloch Mine; Mr. Udy, Hoagins Mine;
Holmes, Earnheart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan
County.

Direct Line to the Northern Cities.

FARE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through from Greensboro', N. C., to Rich-
mond or Petersburg, TEN DOLLARS.

THIS line, of Four-Horse Post-Coaches, from
Greensboro', N. C., via Danville, Va., to Rich-
mond and Petersburg, is now in full operation,
running in connection with the Richmond and Dan-
ville Railroad, and South-side Railroad from Peter-
sburo'.

Leaves Greensboro' for the North Monday,
Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock. Arrives
in Richmond or Petersburg the second day af-
ter leaving Greensboro', at 5 o'clock in the afternoon,
in time for the Northern steam train.

Leaves Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Arrives in
Greensboro' the second day thereafter, 10 at night,
in time for the Salisbury stage.

This line also connects at Danville, with the
Stages to Lynchburg.

J. HOLDERBY & CO.
P. FLAGG & CO.
Sept. 15, 1852. 688:tf.

A WORD TO MERCHANTS.

I HAVE and keep constantly on hand a large as-
sortment of Tin Ware at wholesale and re-
tail, and you can do as well here at home as at the
North. Try it. Also, all kinds of Copper Work,
Stoves and Stove-pipes, Camp, Fire and Ash Kettles,
Copper and Brass Kettles, Copper and Iron Rivets,
Wove Brass Wire, Solder, Zinc, Block Tin, Bar
Lead, Rod Iron, and Iron Wire, and a large lot of
Sheet Iron, Sheet and Bar Copper, Tin Plate, &c.
Guttering and covering Houses, and all repairing
done at the shortest notice, and good hatter taken
in exchange. Address, C. G. YATES,
May, 1852. Greensboro', N. C.

LAND CHEAP AS MUD.

THE undersigned wishes to sell some Twelve
or Fifteen Hundred Acres of Land in
Surry County, N. C. It will be sold in small
quantities to suit purchasers. This Land lies in a healthy
region, is well watered and heavy timbered.
Any communication addressed to the undersigned
to Mr. Aury, post paid, shall receive prompt atten-
tion.
JOB WORTH.
Nov. 3, 1851. 652:tf

NOTICE is hereby given, that application will
be made to the next General Assembly of N. C.,
to incorporate "Ashboro' Division No. 17" Sons
of Temperance," located at Ashboro', Randolph Co.
N. E.

Sept. 4th, 1852. 696:4f

GOOD second hand Piano for sale by
Nov. 1851. BANKIN & McLEAN.

Leaksville Cotton Yarns, for sale by
Feb. 3, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.



CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

Of all the numerous medicines extant, (and some
of them valuable) for the cure of pulmonary com-
plaints, nothing has ever been found which could
compare in its effects with this Preparation. Oth-
erwise, the lungs and throat where medicine can
give relief, this will do it. It is pleasant to take,
and perfectly safe in accordance with the directions.
We do not advertise for the information of those who
have tried it but those who have not. Families that
have known its value will not be without it, and by
its timely use, they are secure from the dangerous
consequences of Coughs and Colds which neg-
lected, ripen into fatal consumption.

The Diploma of the Massachusetts Institute was
awarded to this preparation by the Board of Judges
in September 1847; also, the Medals of the three
great Institutes of Art, in this country; also the Di-
ploma of the Ohio Institute, at Cincinnati, has been
given to the CHERRY PECTORAL, by their Government
in consideration of its extraordinary excellence and
usefulness in curing affections of the Lungs and
Throat.

Read the following opinion founded on the long
experience of the eminent Physician of the Port and
City of St. Johns, May 8, 1851.

Dr. J. C. Ayre.—Five years trial of your CHERRY
PECTORAL in my practice, has proven what I
foretold from its composition, must be true, that it
eradicates and cures the colds and coughs to which
we, in this section, are peculiarly liable.

I think its equal has not yet been discovered, nor
do I know how a better remedy can be made for the
disorders of the Throat and Lungs.

J. J. BURTON, M. D., F. R. S.

See what it has done on a wasted constitution,
not only in the following cases, but a thousand more!

SEBASTY, Jan. 24th, 1851.

Dr. Ayre: In the month of July last I was at-
tacked by a violent diarrhoea in the mines of California.
I returned to San Francisco in hope of receiving bene-
fit from a change of climate and diet. My diarrhoea
ceased, but was followed by a severe cough—and
much soreness. I finally started for home, but
received no benefit from the voyage. My cough
continued to grow worse, and when I arrived in New
York, I was at once marked by my acquaintances
as a victim of consumption. I must confess that I
saw no sufficient reason to doubt what my friends
all believed. At this time I commenced taking
your truly invaluable medicine with little expecta-
tion of deriving any benefit from its use. You
would not receive these lines did I not regard it my
duty to state to the afflicted, through you, that my
health in the space of eight months, is fully restored.
I attribute it to the use of your Cherry Pectoral.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM W. SMITH.

WASHINGTON, Pa., April 12, 1848.

Dear Sir: Feeling that I have been spared from
a premature grave, through your instrumentality by
the providence of God, I will take the liberty to ex-
press to you my gratitude.

A Cough and the alarming symptoms of consump-
tion had reduced me too low to leave me anything
like hope, when my physician brought me a bottle
of your "PECTORAL." It seemed to afford immedi-
ate relief, and now in a few weeks time has restored
me to sound health.

It is well to do for others what it has for me, you are
certainly one of the benefactors of mankind!

Sincerely wishing you every blessing, I am very
respectfully yours,

JOHN J. CLARK, Rector of St. Peter's Church

With such assurance and from such men, no
stronger proof can be adduced unless it be from its
effects upon trial.

Prepared and Sold by JAMES C. AYER,
PRACTICAL CHEMIST, Lowell, Mass.

Sold in Greensboro' by T. J. PATRICK, and by
Druggists and Dealers in Medicines every where.

September 18, 1852. 696-3m.

GREENSBORO' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE cost of Insurance on the mutual plan is but
a small sum, compared with a joint stock com-
pany. This company being located in the Western
part of the State, consequently much the larger por-
tion of the risks are in the West, very many of which
are in the country.

The Company is entirely free from debt; have
made no assessments, and have a very large amount
in cash and good bonds, and is therefore confidently
recommended to the public.

At the last Annual Meeting the following Officers
were elected for the ensuing year:

JAMES SLOAN, President.

S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.

C. P. MENDENHALL, ATTORNEY.

PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

WILLIAM H. CUMMING, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall,
W. S. Rankin, Rev. C. F. Deems, J. M. Garrett, Dr.
D. P. Weir, W. J. McConnell, of Greensboro'; Dr.
S. G. Coffin, J. W. Field, Jamestown; F. Elliott,
Guilford; W. A. Wright, Wilmington; Dr. C. Wat-
kins, Carolina Female College; John I. Shaver, Sa-
lebury; John H. Cook, Fayetteville; E. F. Lilly,
Wadesboro'; J. J. Biggs, Raleigh; Leroy Spriggs,
Charlotte; J. J. Jackson, Pilsboro'; H. B. Elliott,
Cedar Falls.

PETER ADAMS, Secretary.

June 1st, 1852.

DISOLUTION.—The co-partnership of E. P.
Nash & Co. was dissolved by mutual consent
on the 1st July, 1852. E. P. Nash having pur-
chased the interest of J. H. Simmons, the business will
be settled and conducted by him alone.

All persons having claims against the late
firm will present them for settlement, and those in-
debted please make payment. E. P. NASH,
J. H. SIMMONS.

E. P. NASH, Book and Piano-Forte

Seller, Petersburg, Va., will keep constantly

on hand a large and well selected stock of goods

in his line; and proposes, during his contemplated
trip North, to make it still more complete. He ex-
pects to sell at such prices, and to give such personal
attention to business as may merit a continuance
of former patronage.

Jy 12

D. P. WEIR,

DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

South Street, Greensboro',

IS in receipt of a large and well selected as-
sortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
OILS, PAINTS, and DYE STUFFS, warranted pure,
and sold at the smallest possible advance. Call
and examine. One door north of the Bank of Cape
Fear.

May 15th, 1852.

HATS! HATS!—A new style of extra fine
White Beaver and Silk Hats.

April, 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

Leaksville Cotton Yarns, for sale by
Feb. 3, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1852.

B. Hoover, administrator
of Solomon York, deceased,
vs.
Joab Parks.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that the defendant Joab Parks has removed
from the State.—It is therefore, ordered by the Court,
that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot,
a newspaper published in the town of Greensboro',
for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to
be and appear before the Justices of our next Court
of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the
County of Randolph, at the Court House in the town
of Ashboro' on the first Monday in November next,
and then there to plead and reply, otherwise judg-
ment by default final will be entered against him,
and the lands levied on, condemned to satisfy the
plaintiff's demand.

Witness B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court, at
office in Ashboro', the 1st Monday in August 1852.
Issued 1st September, 1852.

Pr. adv. \$5 696-6w.

North Carolina, Rockingham County.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Term, 1852.

Alfred M. Whitsett & others
vs.
John Whitsett.

Petition for parti-
tion of Lands.
Same
vs.
Same.
Petition for divi-
sion of slaves.

IN these cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant
of this State,—it is ordered by the Court, that pub-
lication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot, for six
weeks, for said defendant to be and appear at our
next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held
for the county of Rockingham at the courthouse in
Wentworth, on the fourth Monday in November
next, and then there to plead, answer or demur, or
the petitions will be heard ex parte, and judgment
pro confesso taken as to him.

Witness, T. B. Wheeler, clerk of our said Court,
at office in Wentworth, the 4th Monday in August,
1852. T. B. WHEELER, c c c

Pr. adv \$5 697-6

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1852.

David Scott,
vs.
J. M. A. Drake and John A. Gil-
Anthony Kuhn, mer, summoned as Garnishers.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that the defendant, Anthony Kuhn, is not an
inhabitant of this State,—it is therefore ordered
that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot,
a newspaper published in the town of Greensboro',
for six successive weeks, notifying the defendant to
be and appear before the Justices of our next Court
of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the
County of Randolph, at the Court house in the town
of Ashboro', on the first Monday in November next,
and then there to plead and reply, otherwise judg-
ment by default final will be entered against him,
and the property and effects levied on, con-
demned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court,
at office in Ashboro', the 1st Monday in August,
1852. Issued 1st September, 1852.

Pr. adv. \$5. B. F. HOOVER, Clerk. 696-6w.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,
August Term, 1852.

John B. Troy,
vs.
Samuel G. Stout, his deceased father, Jacob Stout.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court, that the defendant, Samuel G. Stout, has re-
moved from the State,—it is therefore ordered,
that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot,
a newspaper published in the town of Greens-
boro', for six successive weeks, notifying the
defendant to be and appear before the Justices of
our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be
held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House
in the town of Ashboro', on the first Monday in
November next, and then there to plead and
reply, otherwise judgment by default final will be
rendered against him, and his interest in the
lands levied on, condemned and sold to satisfy the
plaintiff's demand.

Witness, B. F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court,
at office in Ashboro', on the 1st Monday in August,
1852. Issued 1st September, 1852.

Pr. adv. \$5 B. F. HOOVER, Clerk. 696-6w.

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Sep-
tember Term, 1852.

Samuel L. Bittig,
vs.
James M. Hardy.

Original attachment levied
on land, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of
this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that
publication be made for six weeks, in the Greens-
boro' Patriot, printed at Greensboro', for said
Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of
our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held
at the Court House in Crawfords, on the second Mon-
day in December next, and then there to plead,
answer or reply, or judgment final will be entered
against him, and the property levied on condemned
to satisfy the plaintiff's debts.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court, at
office the second Monday of September, 1852.
698-6.

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

In Equity Term, A. D. 1852.

E. W. Ogburn and Sarah McKinzie,
vs.
William McKinzie and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that
Evander Whicker and his wife Harriet, William
McKinzie and Wyatt McKinzie, defendants in this
case, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore
ordered, that publication be made in the Greens-
boro' Patriot for six weeks, commanding them to be
and appear before the next term of this Court held
for the county of Guilford, at the Court house in
Greensboro', on the 4th Monday after the 4th Mon-
day in September next, to plead answer or demur to
the Orator's Bill, or the same will be set down for
hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Test. J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.
Pr. adv. \$5. 696-6