

PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY SWAIN AND SHERWOOD.

Price \$2.50 a year:

OR THREE DOLLARS, IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE MONTH
AFTER THE DATE OF THE SUBSCRIPTION.

ADVERTISING RATES.

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

	Three months.	Six months.	One year.
One square,	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares,	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three " (3 col.),	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half column,	18.00	25.00	35.00

For the Patriot.

An Account of an Amusing Duel.

A TRUE STORY.

A few years ago, in one of the border counties of an adjoining State, there lived two men as unlike each other in temper and disposition, as they were in stature and personal appearance. One, whose name was Billy Patterson, was a large, fat, sleek fellow, after the order of Fallstaff; and had a most unconquerable propensity for fun and frolic. And although he was a firm believer in the doctrine that "discretion is the better part of valor," yet his fondness for fun occasionally involved him in difficulties, to extricate himself from which required the exercise of all the ingenuity he could command. The other, who was called Tommy Tompkins, was a lean, hungry, Cassius looking fellow; quick of temper, easily excited, and prone to brood over any neglect, or supposed or real insults. His want of amiability Billy Patterson thought was also associated with a total absence of personal courage.

Billy Patterson, thinking that he thoroughly understood the character and peculiarities of Tommy Tompkins, entertained the opinion that he was a marvellously fit subject on which to practice some of his freaks of fun and mischief; and as he felt that he could do so with entire impunity, he on one occasion resolved to make the effort. The plan adopted was to use some very offensive and disparaging remarks concerning Tommy Tompkins, in the presence of one whose part it was to make a full report thereof, and as a sincere friend, to advise Tommy Tompkins that a due regard for his honor required that he "should demand of" Billy Patterson "that redress which one gentleman has a right to demand of another."

The plan adopted for a while presented the appearance of succeeding as well as could be desired. For immediately after the offensive remarks were communicated, Tommy Tompkins sent a challenge to Billy Patterson to meet him in mortal conflict. The latter accepted the challenge without hesitation, and having, or claiming to have (by the "code of honor") the right, not only to designate the time and the weapons to be used, but also to prescribe the terms of the meeting, resolved to terrify Tommy Tompkins with the prospect of a very early meeting, on terms that were barbarous in their character, and by exhibiting to his imagination an imposing array of the implements of death.

He accordingly announced that the meeting should immediately be had, behind the Court House, in the village in which they both lived; that they should be armed with a pistol and musket, each heavily loaded, and a sword; that the distance should be five paces, and that immediately after the word should be given, each party should discharge his pistol, and then his musket, and after the fire arms of both were discharged, and not before, they were to advance upon each other, sword in hand, and continue the fight so long as life, or the ability to do so, would permit. When the time, place, weapons, and terms were made known to Tommy Tompkins, he manifested neither fear nor surprise, but accepted them all forthwith, in every particular. Billy Patterson was a little surprised at the promptness with which they were accepted, and proposed that the meeting be deferred for twenty minutes. This, also, was accepted. During the truce, an interview was had by Billy Patterson and the seconds of each party, in which it was agreed that the fire arms should be heavily loaded, but with powder only, and that this arrangement should be kept entirely concealed from the knowledge of Tommy Tompkins.

The deferred time of meeting at length arrived, and both parties promptly made their appearance, each accompanied by his second. The fire arms were then heavily loaded according to the secret understanding, and then all the weapons, as agreed upon, were placed in the hands of the combatants, each of whom had taken the position assigned him.

The second of Billy Patterson having won the right to give the word of command said, in a clear and audible voice—*one, two, three, fire.* Immediately thereafter, and simultaneously, the pistol of each party was discharged, but of course without effect. Tommy Tompkins then deliberately cast aside his pistol, and for a moment waited the action of his adversary, and then, without effect, discharged his musket at Billy Patterson, who reserved his fire. Billy Patterson having his musket yet loaded, and Tommy Tompkins being now armed with a sword only, without permission even to use that until the musket of his adversary should be discharged, thought that the moment had now arrived when the richest specimen of fun was to be enjoyed at the expense of the excited, and as he thought timid, Tommy Tompkins. To invest the scene with as much terror as possible, Billy Patterson slowly and deliberately elevated his musket to a shooting position, and whilst affecting to take the most sure and deadly aim at his antagonist, he exclaimed in tones of savage joy, "Ah Tommy! your time has come, your race is run! I now hold the weapon bearing upon you that in a moment will send you to your long home! Beg for your life or I will instantly blow your brains out!" "Shoot and be d—d," coolly responded Tommy Tompkins. Billy Patterson, a little disconcerted at the exhibition of composure, still holding his gun as if in the act

of shooting his antagonist said, in a tone of affected severity, "ask pardon for having challenged me, or I will shoot you in your tracks!" "Shoot and be d—d," again responded Tommy Tompkins, with the utmost composure, still maintaining his position. Billy Patterson, by this time convinced that he had mistaken his man, and that Tommy Tompkins was made of very different materials from what he had supposed, abandoned the idea of fun at the terror of his adversary, and now thought only of getting out of the difficulty without injury to his own person and reputation. He accordingly changed his policy, and whilst he still held his gun bearing upon his antagonist, as if in the act of shooting, he said, in the softest and most persuasive tone, "come Tommy, let us be friends, only say that we will forget the past, and for the future be friends and upon my honor I will not shoot nor offend again." "Shoot I say and be d—d!" roared Tommy Tompkins.

By this time the affair had become decidedly more serious than funny, so far as Billy Patterson was concerned. For if he should continue to hold his gun as if in the act of shooting, and yet not shoot, he felt that he would soon become quite ridiculous. If he should shoot he could do his adversary no damage, and would by that act place Tommy Tompkins again upon equality with himself, and also, give him the privilege of using his sword, according to the terms prescribed; and from the deportment of Tompkins, he felt well assured that he would do it. So the only alternative left for Billy Patterson was to continue holding his gun as if in the act of shooting, and yet not to shoot. But this alternative soon presented the appearance of an entire failure, and Billy Patterson's nerves became unsteady, and he began to tremble, either from a sense of the awkwardness of his position, or the weight of his gun, or possibly from fear of his adversary. For by this time Tommy Tompkins, still firmly retaining his position, and keeping his eyes steadily fixed upon his adversary, grasped the hilt of his sword, and with his teeth clenched, in a determined tone said, "well if you want shoot, terms or no terms, I will make you eat a piece of my sword;" and accompanying the word with the action, he rushed upon Billy Patterson at a speed something slower than that of lightning, who in great terror dropped his arms and precipitately fled to the Court House, seeking refuge there; puffing and blowing, and crying at every step, "catch him, hold him, don't let him hurt me, for God's sake, don't!" But alas, on arriving at the Court House Tompkins was too close upon his heels to permit his flight around the Court House, and still he cried at ineffectually, in tones that would touch the most obdurate heart. And when pursued and pursued had in this manner passed around the Court House three times, Tommy Tompkins arrived in striking distance of Billy Patterson, and made a severe thrust at him, which might have stopped his mortal career, had not his own arm been caught by one of the seconds in time partially to arrest the blow, and weaken its force. Both parties were then taken into custody, and bound in large sums to keep the peace towards each other. Thus terminated this duel, without injury to either party, other than the loss of one of the skulls of Billy Patterson's coat tail. As this affair was much talked of, and somewhat to the prejudice of Billy Patterson, the seconds of each party thought it due to him to state, that the whole affair was gotten up by Billy Patterson, to gratify his propensity for fun, and that it was at his suggestion that the fire arms were loaded with powder only. The seconds felt that whilst they could thus shield the character of Billy Patterson, they would do no damage to Tommy Tompkins, who was not present when it was agreed that the fire arms should not be honorably loaded, and yet bravely maintained his reputation under the most trying circumstances. When these things were made public the friends of Billy Patterson asserted that the seconds proved treacherous to Billy Patterson, and revealed all things to his adversary; and, in consequence of that it was, that Tommy Tompkins behaved himself so handsomely, and not of any superior personal courage; and that Billy Patterson became the dupe of the artifice of the seconds, instead of Tommy Tompkins becoming the dupe of the artifice of Billy Patterson.

But let these things be as they may, and let the fault rest where it belongs, Billy Patterson has firmly resolved never to commit any more errors in the duelling line, and so great has become his hatred for profanity, that he can never hear the expression, "shoot and be d—d," without manifesting feelings of the deepest horror and disgust.

CHRONICLER.

The True Higher Law Doctrine.

Nothing has excited our surprise more than to witness the great variety of opinions expressed among Christian men on the question whether there is a higher law than the law of the land. A vast amount of absurdity and nonsense has been published, both from the pulpit and the press, in reference to it. The true ground is stated in a nutshell, in a Thanksgiving sermon, by the Rev. Albert Barnes. He held that it is our duty first to use our lawful influence to secure its repeal; secondly, to refrain from forcible resistance, single or combined, unless the case should justify a revolution; thirdly, to obey conscience and suffer the penalty. He further maintained, that the constituted authorities are the judges of the constitutionality of any law—but they cannot determine a question of conscience. In his inferences he found cause for thanksgiving, in the general conformity of our laws to God's law, and said that it was wonderful that, in thirty-one States, so few enactments should have contravened that law.—*Presbyterian Herald.*

A Comparison.—An honest lady in the country, when told of her husband's death, exclaimed, "Well, I do declare, our troubles do not come alone! I ain't a week since I lost my best hen, and now Mr. Johnson has gone, too—poor man!"

THE COUSINS.

A STORY FOR YOUNG LADIES.

BY KATHRENE.

Ellen Somers, and Clara Wilson were cousins. Both were lively and engaging in their manners, and were universal favorites in the circle in which they moved. It required a more intimate and unguarded intercourse than is afforded by the fashionable routine of calls and parties, to discover any essential difference in their characters. I noticed their characters were hardly formed; yet there existed in each, a germ which was to develop into a character very unlike the other. The reader will best understand this difference by listening—a thing not disreputable in books—to a confidential conversation which passed between them.

One morning, Clara ascended the stairs which led to Ellen's room, and found herself within the apartment, before Ellen, who was busily engaged in unravelling the mysteries of simple division to a laughing, blue-eyed sister of some seven years of age, became aware of her presence.

"What! turned governess, Ellen!" exclaimed Clara. "Where is Miss Lockwood?"

"She is here. But she is rather cold and stern in her manner, and our little Kate is so affectionate, she seems almost incapable of comprehending any thing not explained in the accents of love. She says she understands her lessons so much better when she can coax her sister Ellen to tell her something about them. She is so attentive to my instructions, and so grateful for them, that I am more than repaid for my trouble."

"That is just like you, Ellen. Always undertaking something which no one but yourself would think devolved upon them. But what have you here?" said Clara, approaching the table upon which lay a large volume of history.

"You surely have not resolved upon the task of reading such a work as this?"

"Yes, Clara, I have. And more than that, I have nearly completed it."

"You must possess more than your share of perseverance. For my part, my satisfaction at being emancipated from school and school studies, is too heart-felt to allow me, by my own voluntary act, again to put my neck under the yoke."

"May I enquire," said Ellen quietly, "what was your object in attending school?"

"My object in attending school? Well, truly, I never thought much about it. Of course I attended in order to learn everything which was necessary for me to know, and having finished my education and come out, as the phrase is, an accomplished young lady, I consider that I have nothing more to do, but lay aside my books, and enjoy myself as well as I can. But let me hear your version of the subject, Ellen."

"It will be quite different from yours," said Ellen, smilingly. "You report your education as completed; but the height of my ambition, so far, has been to make a good beginning in a work so arduous. What would you think of the architect who should affirm that his building was completed, when only the foundation was laid. Our teachers have laid the foundation, and imparted the skill necessary to enable us, in after years, to rear for ourselves the superstructure. For instance, the knowledge I have acquired at school of the outlines of history, has fitted me to pursue with profit and interest, such works as the one I am now reading."

"You always were a working bee. When we were taking music lessons, you were as intent upon understanding the science of music as if you expected to gain a living by teaching it."

"My father used to tell me 'that what was worth doing at all, was worth doing well.' A thorough knowledge of any art or science may prove an invaluable possession.—but superficial attainments are comparatively worthless."

"If you have but just commenced your education, when do you expect to complete it?"

"I intend that shall be the work of life, Clara."

"If so, when will you reap the benefit?"

As Clara put this question, Ellen's countenance assumed an expression of earnest thought, her eye kindled with the light of high-born hopes and aspirations, and she replied, in a low, earnest tone—

"Those benefits which I do not reap before, I hope to reap in the life to come."

Clara for a moment seemed to catch the spirit which breathed forth in Ellen's manner and tone of voice—but after a silence of some minutes, she continued—

"It appears to me, Ellen, that you take too serious a view of life."

"Can this be possible, Clara?"

"But you leave no place for enjoyment, at a period of life, too, when pleasure seems one's appropriate business."

"I do not think it is the design of our Creator that any period of our life shall be devoted exclusively to what you call pleasure. Each period brings its sober duties to be performed, intermingled with pleasures to be enjoyed. To bring an illustration from that period of life which you congratulate yourself so much upon having passed—do you think we shall ever find more heartfelt enjoyment from the pleasures of this world, than that which the sports and pleasures of our school-days afforded us?"

"There is some truth in what you say, I suppose; for I have often heard ladies remark that they never enjoyed themselves better than when they were school girls. Still, I think that now is our season of enjoyment, and it will be time enough, by-and-by, to burden ourselves with the sober duties of life."

"But when shall we fit ourselves to perform these duties?"

"Oh, we shall no doubt get along somehow, as others have done before us."

"We may get along somehow. But we might not like to experience all the harassing cares and perplexities which some have felt, who have found themselves suddenly called to occupy a station, the duties of which they were wholly unqualified to fulfil."

"But I think there is no harm in young ladies of our age enjoying themselves as much as they can."

"Neither do I, dear Clara," said Ellen, with animation. "When can we expect to enjoy life, if not now, with all the vivacity, freedom from

care, health and glow of youth. You can witness that none enjoy the walk, the ride, the social party, more than myself; but these and similar pleasures do not make up the sum of my enjoyment. I also find happiness in storing my mind with useful knowledge; in aiding my brothers and sisters in their studies; and in preparing myself to perform the duties which in future years may devolve upon me."

One morning, a few days after this conversation, Clara again called at her uncle Somers'. "Where is Ellen, this morning?" said she to the domestic, who opened the door.

"She is engaged," replied the servant with some hesitation, "but I presume she will see Miss Clara."

"Oh, of course. I am an exception to all rules. Shall I find her in her room?"

"No, ma'am. She is in the kitchen."

"In the kitchen! I will go and see what she can be doing there."

When Clara reached the kitchen, she found Ellen, in a neat working dress, rolling out pastry.

"So you have turned cook, Ellen. Pray, when were you installed in your new office?"

"I am not attempting to fill so important an office," returned Ellen, playfully,—"beside I shall be sorry to dispossess Mary, who performs her duties so admirably. But I coax her to give me a lesson now and then in the culinary art. I am almost through now, so please run up to my room, and examine that piece of embroidery that lies upon my table, and give me your opinion when I come."

"About which, your embroidery, or your new occupation?"

"Oh, either, or both, just as you please," said Ellen, laughing.

"Well, Ellen," said Clara, as the former joined her, "What office do you expect to fill next? At one time I find you the profound scholar; next the accomplished teacher; and next cook in the kitchen; and what next?"

"Well, indeed, I cannot tell," said Ellen, not at all discomfited by her cousin's raillery. "I do not think I have completed the circle yet; for it strikes me that the sphere of woman's operations is not quite so circumscribed as some would have us suppose."

"Perhaps so. But I think that you was somewhat out of your sphere this morning, for one in your station of life."

"Should I be out of my sphere in preparing a breakfast or dinner for a father, brother, or husband," said Ellen, looking archly at Clara, as she pronounced the last word, "if either of these personages was dependent upon me for these comforts?"

"I suppose not. But why deal so much in ifs? Our parents are in circumstances which render it quite unnecessary for us to stoop to domestic employments; and as to a husband, I shall not be guilty of the folly of marrying one who cannot support me without labor."

"But if he can do so when you commence your married life, what certainty can you have that his circumstances may not change?"

"It is idle to be troubling ourselves about possible contingencies."

"In our country, I do not think it is idle to prepare for contingencies which, so far from being rare, are of daily occurrence."

"I suppose you consider this a part of that education you are so intent upon completing."

"Assuredly I do. That young lady who has not been trained to such a knowledge of domestic duties that she can—as circumstances may require—either perform these duties in her own person, or superintend the operations or those employed to perform them, is, in a very important sense, uneducated."

"How many more qualifications are necessary, in your estimation, to entitle one to the honor of being considered an educated lady? I should like to have you complete the list."

"I do not care to do that now. But you will permit me to mention one more, which I consider the most important of all—that cultivation of the heart which will lead to the consecration of every talent and acquisition to the work of being useful."

"Useful, Ellen! This is a favorite theme.—You are becoming quite too much of a utilitarian. Pleasure, beauty, and every thing, will be swallowed up in this one idea of usefulness."

"I do not think," said Ellen, smiling, "that we young ladies, as a class, are in any great danger of cultivating the useful, to the exclusion of everything beside. To see a young lady with talents and abilities which, if cultivated, would fit her to adorn any station, employing her noble powers in the pursuit of a bubble, intent only upon securing present gratification, is a sight, to my mind, as destitute of beauty as of utility."

"Your views are becoming quite too serious, Ellen. You will in this way deprive yourself of all enjoyment."

"That my views of life's duties and responsibilities are becoming more and more serious, I do not deny. But I shall not admit that they deprive me of one particle of real enjoyment. So far from this, I find my sources of enjoyment continually enlarging and expanding."

"Well, Ellen, you have a right to choose your own employment. But what do you think Edwin Seymour would have said, if he had seen you this morning taking lessons of the cook?"

"I do not know what he would have said.—But if he is the sensible young man I think him to be, he will consider it as reasonable that a young lady should employ some portion of her time in acquiring the skill necessary to fit her to superintend a household, as it was for him to spend years as a clerk in a mercantile house, in a foreign land, to gain the self-reliance, and business tact, necessary to become a useful merchant."

But who was Edwin Seymour? and was Ellen right about the opinion which she supposed that he, as a sensible man, would be likely to adopt on this subject?

In answer to the first question, we will inform the reader that Edwin Seymour was the son of a wealthy merchant. His father was a man of intelligence and observation. He well understood the elements of character indispensable to success in a country like our own, where rank and wealth are not hereditary, but become the birth-right of those whose energy of character, and untiring perseverance, enable them to win the prize. He had seen the sons of affluence descend to the humble walks of life, while the post of wealth

and influence were occupied by the sons of our humble citizens, who had been trained to habits of industry and enterprise which insured success. He wished, if possible, to secure his own son from those evils which by many are considered as the necessary attendants of wealth. That he might become thoroughly conversant with the practical details of business, and inured to habits of industry and self-reliance, he sent him to spend some years as clerk in a mercantile house, connected with his own, established at a foreign port. He had but recently returned to his native land. Among his old acquaintances with whom he sought to renew the intercourse of former years, were Ellen Somers and Clara Wilson.

A conversation which passed between him and his mother, not long after his return, will afford the best answer to the second question. Edwin heard, with regret, that among the changes which had taken place during his absence, his uncle Mason's family had been reduced from affluence to comparative poverty, and he determined to make them an early visit, as his aunt Mason had always been a favorite of his.

"How have you enjoyed your visit?" enquired his mother, after his return.

"Indeed, mother, I hardly know what to say. As my visit was plainly a source of trouble and embarrassment to them, it could not afford me much pleasure. My aunt seems wholly changed. From being the intelligent, cultivated, and refined lady, she has become the anxious, perplexed, and undignified housekeeper."

"If you consider the circle in which your aunt Mason has always moved, and her entire ignorance of domestic concerns, you will not be surprised at her embarrassment and perplexity, now that so many new cares and labors press upon her."

"But do you think that any lady has a right to be entirely ignorant of domestic duties? It appears to me that the practical acquaintance with these duties, which every lady should acquire, would have enabled Aunt Mason to have maintained her position as mistress of her present little snug establishment, with ease, propriety, and even dignity. She had an Irish servant, who seemed ignorant, but well disposed, and only needed a mistress capable of directing her movements."

"You gentlemen, Edwin, do not realize how great are the cares which devolve upon the mistress of a family in such circumstances; and I fear you have little sympathy with their trials and perplexities."

"I am quite ready to admit that the duties of such a station are arduous; but I do not form so low an estimate of the abilities of my female acquaintance as to suppose them incapable of becoming qualified to fill, with honor and usefulness, the stations which Providence has assigned to them. What I have seen to-day, has determined me never to trust my happiness in the keeping of one who is unacquainted with domestic affairs. You smile, mother. Is it because you think it will be difficult, in these days, to find those who possess this qualification?"

"No, my son. It is this the only qualification you demand, I do not doubt you can find those who will make excellent housekeepers. But I imagine you will ask for something more than this?"

"I shall certainly wish for a companion who can share in my intellectual pursuits, and who can appreciate and enjoy with me the beauties of nature, and the wonders of art. But am I to infer that you think a refined and cultivated intellect, and a well-stored mind, incompatible with a knowledge of domestic duties?"

"No, Edwin, I do not wish to draw any such inference. But I do wish to direct your attention to the variety of qualifications which you demand in a wife. Very ordinary abilities may be sufficient to enable one to become the accomplished practical housekeeper, where the whole attention is centered upon these domestic duties. But, to enter into the details of domestic duties, with that hearty good will, and cheerful interest which is necessary to their proper performance, and also to be ready, when occasion requires, to lay aside these cares, and enter the region of intellectual pursuits; to be, at the same time, the thorough and practical house-keeper, the dignified and intelligent hostess, the refined and intellectual wife, requires a versatility of talent, a discipline of mind and heart, and a maturity of character, which the education frequently received by our modern fashionable young ladies, is not, I am sorry to say, calculated to develop."

"Am I wrong, then, in expecting to find these various accomplishments united in one person?"

"I cannot say that you are unreasonable in your requisitions; for, it should be the noble aim of every mother to fit each of her daughters to become just such a wife. But a preparation for the arduous, yet high and holy duties of that station for which each youthful female is a candidate, is so often sadly neglected in the modern course of female education, that I fear these qualifications are rarely found united in one person."

"But, it is a pity, Edwin, that the opinions you have adopted on this subject could not become known among some of the young ladies who have been so much interested in your return. It might, possibly, occasion quite a revolution in their domestic habits."

"I think it probable," said Edwin, smiling, "that you have quite overestimated my influence with the fair sex."

Probably, but few, if any individuals, are permitted to pass through life without entering upon scenes which reveal to themselves, at least, and oftentimes to others, their real characters and principles of action. None will be able to plead necessary self-deception in this matter; for, memory will point to periods—here and there, in their history, when sudden and unlooked for events lifted the veil, and revealed to them the inner man with sudden, and perhaps, painful distinctness. Happy are they who, amid such revelations, can say our hearts condemn us not.

Ellen Somers and Clara Wilson had now approached the verge of such a period. Their fathers were partners in business. The community was startled by the announcement of the failure of a firm which was supposed to stand upon solid ground. Edwin was absent from the city when the event occurred, but on his return, he found it the topic of general conversation. He felt the interest of an old acquaintance and friend for both Ellen and Clara; and meeting

the day after his return, with a gentleman on terms of intimacy with both families, he began to make inquiries.

"Is it a very bad failure?" he inquired.

"Yes; but an honest one. They have given up all; but I pity their poor families!"

"Have you called upon them?"

"I have called upon Mr. Wilson's family, and I found them in a sad condition. Poor Mr. Wilson has no one at home to cheer and aid him in his struggle to regain what he has lost."

"But, Clara has had every opportunity for acquiring a good education. Might not her friends obtain for her a situation where her talents could be turned to good account?"

"I did venture to inquire if she would like to obtain a situation as teacher; but she seems to be overwhelmed by the unexpected stroke, and, apparently, has no idea of seeking to improve their condition by their own exertions. Indeed, I fear that her education has been of that superficial character, too common, and that she is not qualified for the employment. It is strange that parents are so blind to the importance of preparing their daughters to meet reverses which are of so frequent occurrence. Should they be so fortunate as never to experience them, it could do them no harm to be prepared for them."

"Have you called upon Mr. Somers' family?"

"I have not. My call on Mr. Wilson was so disheartening, that I have not yet summoned courage to do so."

As Edwin had been made acquainted with the state of things in the family of Mr. Wilson, he turned his steps towards the dwelling of Mr. Somers with some misgivings, fearing that he might there witness a scene similar to that which had been described by his friend.

He found Mr. Somers and lady at home, but Ellen had gone out. The appearance of Mr. Somers was not that of a discouraged and broken-down man; but his whole bearing indicated cheerful hope and manly determination. Edwin was delighted with the air not only of comfort, but even of refinement and elegance, which pervaded the plainly furnished apartments.

After some conversation on general topics, Edwin alluded to the unfortunate change in their circumstances.

"It is true," said Mr. Somers, "that our circumstances have greatly changed since I last met you. But I have many blessings left," he added, in a cheerful tone, "and some treasures, the value of which I should never have known, if I had not met with my present reverses. If my family had given way to depression and discontent, I must have sunk under my misfortunes. But, when a man finds the light of hope and cheerfulness surrounding him every time he enters his dwelling—though it may be humble—he must be somewhat less than a man, if he cannot struggle manfully with the waves of adversity which roll over him."

"Every one here lends a helping hand, and the light of hope already begins to dawn on our future prospects. Ellen has obtained a situation as teacher, where she will receive a liberal compensation. A gentleman whom I highly esteem, has offered Henry a situation in his store another year. Ellen is delighted to think it will now be in her power to keep her brother in school, until that time arrives. As for Henry I believe it will be the saving of him; for he was growing rather wild, and neglectful of his studies. But the thought that he is indebted to the exertions of his sister for the privilege of continuing his studies, has wrought an entire change in his habits, and he now applies himself with the greatest diligence. Mrs. Somers has been very ill, and the care of the family has devolved upon Ellen. But she has proved herself fully equal to the task, though, I must confess, it was more than I expected."

While Mr. Somers was, almost unconsciously, from the promptings of a full heart, making Edwin acquainted with the treasure which he possessed in his daughter, the conversation was interrupted by the entrance of Ellen herself. She received him with the same ease and cordiality with which she had formerly greeted him, in her father's splendid parlors, and with perfect frankness, at once entered into conversation about their future plans and prospects.

Edwin found there was no place for condolence here; for all were contented and happy. Mr. Somers had accepted of the first employment which offered, determined to pursue it, though its gains might be small, still something more desirable presented itself. "Heaven helps those who help themselves," and it required no prophet's eye to see prosperity yet in store in the family of Mr. Somers.

We do not know all the thoughts and feelings which occupied the mind of Edwin Seymour as he left the dwelling of Mr. Somers. But this we know—that when the summer months came, he discovered that there were attractions for him in the village where Ellen was teaching, greater than the waters of Saratoga, or the Falls of Niagara could afford; and not long after his return to the city, the principal of the Academy was informed, to the no small disappointment of many of his pupils, that he must continue in a teacher to take the place of Miss Somers, soon to become Mrs. Seymour.

Clara Wilson was also married, not long after, to Henry Edson, a young man of great promise, who had paid her such marked attentions in the days of her prosperity, that his delicate sense of honor would not permit him to desert her in the time of her adversity, although he was conscious that she had not borne the test of the fiery ordeal altogether as he could wish.

After passing over an interval of some fifteen years, let us listen, a moment, to a conversation which is passing between two elderly gentlemen.

"Can you tell me, Mr. W.—," says one of them, "what is the difficulty with Henry Edson; I used to think him a young man of great promise; but he has disappointed all my expectations. I do not understand it; for he has talents, and a noble, generous heart."

want of a kindred mind which can beat in sympathy with his own.

Not is this all. Mrs. Edson is extravagant, and this keeps her husband constantly on the verge of ruin. All the energies of his maturely fine mind are absorbed in the effort to free himself from the pecuniary embarrassments in which he is perpetually involved. He is a disappointed and discouraged man, and it would not be strange, if in the end he should prove to be a ruined one."

"There is no predicting how young men will turn out. There is Seymour, who was never thought to be equal to his friend Edson, yet he is becoming a very prominent man, and if he lives but a few years longer, will be one of our most influential citizens."

"Very true; and you may find the secret of this success just where we discovered that of Edson's failure. Seymour has a rare woman for a wife. Intelligent, prudent and domestic in her habits, she is fitted, in all respects, to be the companion of a man of intelligence and refinement. She brings upon her husband no pecuniary perplexities, to wear out his spirits. In the atmosphere of a happy home, and the society of a lovely and intelligent wife, he may well become strong of heart to fulfil the duties of life with energy and success."

THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

The following is the closing portion of an article of some length in the *Asheville Messenger*, on the subject of Constitutional Reform:

"Thus it appears to be almost impossible to effect any amendment whatever, unless there is great unanimity in all sections of the State. If a proposition is made to call a general and unrestricted Convention, it must pass the General Assembly, by the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of each House, and then the Legislature must fix and determine by an act, when it is to convene, and upon what basis the election of members to the Convention shall be made. If the proposition be for a specific amendment, it requires that it shall pass two successive Legislatures, and then be submitted to the people of the whole State for ratification before it can become a part of the Constitution. There are now many propositions to amend the Constitution (discussed in different parts of the State), such as changing the basis of representation from taxation and federal population to that of white population; changing the division of the School Fund to the white basis; election of Judges by the people; and Gov. Reid's hobby of Free and Equal Suffrage; together with many other amendments. Now would it not be greatly preferable for the Legislature to submit the question to the people whether they want a convention, in the first place, and if by a popular vote they decide in favor of it, then let the Legislature call the convention together, and in doing so, to agree upon some just and equitable basis of representation in said convention, so that each county and section of the State be fairly represented, and then let the people or their delegates in convention, make any and all amendments that are deemed desirable and necessary. To this we cannot see how any true republican can object, and it will put an end to agitation and strife about reform, in the most speedy, reasonable, cheap and satisfactory mode. The idea of running a separate candidate for Governor on the Convention question alone, we never did and never will sanction, while our State is divided in sentiment as it now is. We would not vote, (as a resolution we have passed declares,) for a man who went for legislative, rather than an amendment by Convention, yet we will not be found riding off upon a single hobby, however popular, that would inevitably split up and destroy the Whig party, and defeat effectually, the object we have in view. The Governor has nothing to do with amendments to the Constitution, strictly speaking, more than he may wield an influence for or against them in a canvass. This matter rests entirely with the Legislature, and to effect an object we must operate upon the members to be sent to that body, rather than the Governor. There is little or no difference of opinion on this subject in the West; both Whigs and Democrats are for the white basis, both in representation and in the School fund; and as little difference exists as to the Free Suffrage question, except as to the mode of amendment. We think the Whig party throughout the State, as a body, are committed to an amendment by Convention, in preference to that of the Legislature; and we hope the Whig Convention may succeed in getting a candidate who will openly and boldly declare in favor of that mode, and the white basis in representation and the distribution of the School fund, than which there never was anything in our mind, more reasonable or just. Yet, if a majority of the Whig party in convention think differently, and bring out a man who cannot go quite so far as we desire, we are not disposed, and will not fly off upon a third candidate upon which to ride to ruin, though such an one might carry this section of the State; yet he would be inevitably and ignominiously beaten, and that too, by David S. Reid, a thing we never shall consent to—if we can help it. To be beaten by him and defeated in our reform movements the same year (which such a course would inevitably bring about) would be wholly insufferable; and if there is not enough patriotism, conservatism and true devotion to Whig principles in the Whig party of our glorious old North State, to avert such a calamity, we are inclined to emigrate. Can it be that the conservative spirit, the manly patriotism of the old Whig party has left us, and that we are willing to sacrifice every thing for change, amendments to this Constitution, which we never can attain without union and the co-operation of other and all parts of the State? We think not. Some mode must be adopted by which the east, the west, and the centre can pull together. Let us all go into education together, and agree upon what terms, and how each section of the State shall be represented. The East would likely insist on the same representation they now hold in the Legislature. Be this as it may, there must be a compromise, and public opinion in the East must be operated upon; and if a full and fair discussion is made in the east, of the whole question, the white basis will become as popular there as here. Let us then of the West, be fully and ably represented in the convention in April, and endeavor to get a candidate whose views correspond with our own, so that we may organize and be fully prepared for a vigorous, effective and active campaign next summer. Let us wake up the slumbering energies of our party, the dormant strength of the true Whig principles that flashed with life and fire in 1840, and a brilliant victory in August awaits us. What say you all, brethren of the press? Shall we submit to the taunts, the threats, and ridicule of the enemy, or shall we rise as one man to do battle in the glorious cause in which we feel so

deep an interest, and have been so long, so uniformly and so triumphantly successful? We think we hear a response from every Whig bosom, for a general rally to the old patriotic Whig standard, and for victory in 1852. So mote it be.

Mr. CAMERON, of the *Wadesboro' Argus*, has the knack of expressing what we think better than we can tell it ourselves. After a few sensible paragraphs on free suffrage, he continues—

"We believe that a majority of the people of North Carolina are in favor of the amendment of the Constitution in the particular under consideration, and in others also: and to the will of the people we do at all times bow with all respect.—It having been determined then that the Constitution is to be amended, the question for consideration is, how is that amendment to be effected? Two modes are pointed out in the instrument itself: one by a Convention of the people, the other by the Legislature. And it seems to us that no sane mind can for a moment hesitate as to which is the more preferable. Indeed we do greatly wonder that the Convention of 1835 left it in the power of the legislature to alter the fundamental law by any majority or under any circumstances whatever. The legislature convenes under the Constitution, and it ought to have no power whatever to lay its hand upon that sacred instrument.

"It will be understood then that we are in favor of a Convention. We are decidedly so—and an open Convention at that. We do not believe that the legislature has any power to restrict the action of the people in Convention assembled. The people have the right to alter or amend their fundamental law whenever, and in whatever respect, they may think proper: and this is a position that no republican, whether he call himself a Whig or Democrat, will gainsay. And as the edifice is to be repaired, though we might ourselves be content to reside in it a while longer in its present condition, we are for a thorough survey of the whole building, and for complete repairs wherever they may be deemed essential. Let it be of a piece throughout. Let its architecture harmonize in all its parts. If a man should, not have a freehold qualification to vote in the Senate, we cannot conceive why he should be required to have a freehold qualification to represent in the Senate. Let us away with all the old Doric columns of precession with which our fathers sought to fortify the fundamental law against agrarianism, and substitute in their stead the Corinthian ornaments of modern improvement.

"The advantages of conventional over legislative amendment must be apparent to the most superficial reflector. In the first place the Constitution should not be a foot ball to be kicked about by party. It is the organic law of the land. It ought to be placed far above the reach of party; and far above the reach of the legislature where measures are most generally carried by party. It is the creator of the legislature, and members of this body should be taught to look upon it with awe and reverence—to regard it as something too holy to be touched by their profane hands.

"Secondly: A Convention would be composed of much abler men than the legislature. The members would be chosen for their fitness and ability, without regard to their political principles. Ex-Governors, Judges of the land, and the most eminent citizens of the State would be found there, representing the people: and from such men more might be expected than from a legislature composed of this body always is of a majority of inferior minds. No legislature that ever sat in North Carolina was equal in ability to the Congress that framed the Constitution, at Halifax, in 1776. No legislature that ever sat in North Carolina was equal in ability to the Convention that amended the Constitution, at Raleigh, in 1835. True, legislative amendments are to be submitted to the people for their ratification before they become a part of the Constitution; but having originated with parties in the legislature, or with caucuses and conclaves out of doors, their canvass before the people will be so mixed up with party that no calm and dispassionate decision can be had upon their merits. For proof of this look at the present question of free suffrage. It is said to have originated with a jumbo of political intriguers in Washington City. But be that as it may, we know, it is claimed by the so-called Democratic press as a purely Democratic measure. It is used by that press for the purpose of party aggrandizement: and the Whigs, as a party, are falsely, wickedly, and of malice aforethought, charged with being opposed to the measure.

"Thirdly: If the Constitution be amended by legislative enactment instead of through the instrumentality of a Convention, it will be a perpetual theme of agitation in all time to come. Not a political campaign will ever again pass but some aspiring demagogue will be in the field with a proposed plaster to be stuck upon the shins of the Constitution. The members of the legislature will tread with impunity upon the fundamental law, and this great charter of our rights will command no more respect from those who meet to pass laws by virtue of its authority than did the old King Log from the subjects of his marshy dominions.

"For these reasons, and for others of the like kind that we have not now time to enumerate, we go for a free, full, and open Convention, in which the voice of the people themselves may be heard."

From the *Wilmington Commercial*.

State Issues.

The *Greensboro' Patriot* says that "State Questions cannot be kept out of a State Canvass, and it is absurd to attempt it." We do not really see why an attempt of the sort should be made—it is the only field on which the contest can take place, and there would be no great harm done if a canvass were conducted solely on State issues. The only objection to this mode is the want of stimulus which certain politicians require in the article of government paper. Some of them think of nothing else, and would render State interests, southern rights, and all things dear to us as a free people, subservient to that object alone.

No political contrivance or management can avert the question of "Convention or no Convention," or prevent its being of paramount importance in the ensuing canvass—so we may as well make up our minds to meet it. There is no reason in the world why a division on this point should prevent union in the Presidential Election. If there are any Eastern Whigs who prefer that the Legislature shall have the sole power over the amendments of the Constitution, they can vote with the Democrats, who desire to have this mode as a stereotyped electioneering humbug. These will be counterbalanced by Western Democrats who will vote with the Whigs for a Convention. So we do not believe it a matter of

much consequence if the Convention question is briskly stirred by the parties, pro and con.

The *Patriot* further says:

"As North Carolinians, as western men, as Whigs, we steadfastly believe that it will be best for our State, our section, and our party, to have a Candidate who will boldly advocate a free Convention from one end of the State to the other.

"That is the talk. Let the Whig Candidate avow himself in favor of a full and free Convention—not because certain political consequences may follow or be averted, but because it is right—because it is republican—because it is the only mode by which the people can be heard in their sovereign capacity, untrammelled by party discipline and uninfluenced by political cajolery. The true Democracy, whether called Whig or republican, or any thing else, is never afraid to trust the people. There is a French Democracy which takes a different view of things. We had lately an example of its notions under the auspices of the present Napoleon, who got an army to vote for him at his command. We have some of that Democracy with us, whose opinions are made manifest when orders from Headquarters, or from authorized cliques and squads are received. We trust the Democracy of the Whigs will prove to be of a purer and more consistent character. The Whigs were at no time partial to the French Democracy, for which they were often and severely reproved by their political opponents.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 13, 1852.

Office removed to new building on South st., below Rose's coach shop.

We have scarcely got the hang of our new Office. But we hope our old customers and friends will meet with no difficulty in finding the way to it, from the above directions. We do not feel exactly "in town" since our removal; and our "pockets" are not "full of rocks"—that's certain. Still, we are on the same street, and same side of the street, with the Bank and the Railroad Office, to say nothing of a fine clover lot, and divers shops and stores, where our neighbors are driving on a flourishing business. If we do not improve by such associations, the fault must be in ourselves.

Our Candidate—State Issues.

The *Raleigh Register*, in its two last issues, sums up the difficulties between the Whigs of the eastern and western portions of the State, on the subject of constitutional reform, and gives its opinion, "after mature deliberation, that the Convention should select a candidate [for Governor,] without reference to his views on questions of State reform." This opinion is supported by well-tempered and weighty argument;—by reference to the fact that difference of opinion on matters of State policy have heretofore been tolerated in the Whig party, and insisting that there is no good reason for departing from this long established principle.

The reasons which we have thought to require a different course of action are the result of circumstances over which neither the Register nor the Whig party had control; circumstances which, however, leave us none the less responsible for the wise and honest discharge of our duties, under them, to the commonwealth.

If the point of the whole matter is to be found in the first sentence of the following extract from the Register's first article, and the negative cause of defeat in the balance of the paragraph,—we claim no more than common sagacity in publishing the discovery before hand:

"But it may be said that our Candidate will be forced to make this issue. Forced by whom? Where does the Governor derive the right to interfere with the question? What right has he to dictate to or even advise the Representatives of the People? From the Constitution? There is not a line or syllable in that instrument which confers upon him such a power, and God forbid that there ever should be. Any such attempt on the part of an Executive would deserve the prompt rebuke of the Legislature. Even after his installation into office, constitutionally he has no more right to obtrude his views, on such a question, upon the Legislature, than a private individual. This is the ground the Whig Party took in the Presidential election of 1848, and it is the true Republican ground. The Representative should be left uninfluenced, unbiased by any and all officials, whether they be of a high or low grade! Could not our Candidate say so? Would he not be sustained in it by the People? Would they not see, at a glance, that it is a doctrine consonant with the freedom of their Representatives? It makes no difference how this has been in times past. If we have been wrong, we should right ourselves. The sooner the better. We ask for the grant of such power. Whence is it derived? There is a vast difference between dictating to, or advising the Legislature, on a question of State policy, especially of Constitutional reform, and giving information in reference to its financial and civil affairs. We ask again for the Article in the Constitution, by virtue of which the Executive presumes to advise or dictate to the Legislature? If it cannot be found, then wherefore make this question a test? Did we not censure Reid for logging into the campaign his favorite hobby?"

The Register could scarcely have given us a more striking notion of the platform which broke down under Gov. Manly, if it had undertaken a sketch thereof in express terms.

All this reasoning sounds well enough; and it is well enough, in the abstract; all that is lacking to make it effectual, is to persuade Gov. Reid and the party under his thumb to say no more about free suffrage or any State question! Tell them that they violate all precedent and propriety, and stand very much in their own light, by logging free suffrage into the gubernatorial campaign and not leaving it entirely with the candidates for the Legislature! May-be they will believe you, and take you at your word! Then, but not till then, can we go cheerfully into a State canvass without reference to questions of State reform.

"But it may be said that our candidate will be forced to make this issue." We do say so; we believe it cannot be avoided; and it is from this conviction, which has been impressed upon our

minds from the first, that we have been endeavoring to wake up our fellow citizens to a timely consideration of the matter. When the Register says that our candidate should be selected "without reference to his views on questions of State reform," we presume that it means, he ought to abstain from taking issue on any of these questions. If it means any thing it means this. Let us contemplate our candidate, for a moment, in this position. Here we have Gov. Reid in the field with his free suffrage proposition,—the weapon of offence with which he achieved his victory of 1850,—pressing it with all the zeal and earnestness of a public man who has got a favorite measure half through, and is stimulated alternately by apprehensions of disaster and hopes of success in the future. The subject is thus "kept before the people," in spite of all ideas that may be entertained of the impropriety of such conduct. In this state of affairs the Whig candidate takes the stump. A very natural inquiry will be—

What are your sentiments, sir, on this somewhat-talked-of matter?—are you in favor of free suffrage?

Cant say, sir.

Are you against it?

Dont like to tell.

If it would not be offensive—are you for or against the mode of amending the constitution by act of the Legislature?

I am a candidate for Governor of the State, and therefore propose to have nothing to do with any State affairs.

Well, there was a great deal said last winter in the newspapers, and winter before in the Legislature, about a reform Convention—are you in favor of such Convention?

You cannot force me to make any issue on these matters.

What a ridiculous position!—but a position which, it appears to us, our candidate must be placed in, if we select him "without reference to his views on questions of State reform."

No. Let us have a candidate who can say for himself, and in reply to Gov. Reid,—I am opposed to the present and all other attempts to amend the constitution by legislative enactment; I am in favor of a free and unrestricted Convention of the People, chosen for the sole purpose of taking the Constitution under advisement, with a view to proper reforms, unconnected with any political party questions;—do you, Gov. Reid, favor or oppose this plain proposition?

That constitutional amendments are to be made, is a conclusion from which it is too late to turn away. The issue arises between the mode of amendment, by legislative enactment, as introduced by Reid and his party, and by a free Convention. The time is at hand to take sides on this issue. To stand aside, and permit free suffrage to "go (through) by default," will be to give up a Convention, and submit to be deliberately walked over by a train of Democratic hobbies, the end of which no man can see. Now, we have not the remotest idea of aiding and abetting, by any positive act or negative position of ours, this state of things.

Our metropolitan cotemporary and other eastern papers are in the habit, perhaps unconsciously, of taking it for granted that the Whigs of the West are intruding these State reform questions into the canvass, and regarding them as responsible for any divisions thus created in the party. This is unjust. The questions under consideration are "thar," without the agency of the Whig party or any Whig individual. They have to be met. Let us meet them manfully and wisely.

Some indication of the temper of the eastern Whigs in this matter has been afforded to our readers by extracts from their papers. We are ready to concede much to the opinions and even the prejudices of our political brethren of the East. But if they choose to ally themselves with the Democracy in securing such constitutional amendments as suits them, and in a way purposely to prevent the West from receiving any of the substantial benefits of constitutional reform—why, they must abide the consequences of western spirit and sectional division—that's all.

We trust in the counsels of the April Convention of the Whigs of the State, to prescribe some way in which we can all go together. Every portion of the State ought to be fully represented there; and in consideration of the unusual importance of the occasion, we hope that the strongest men of the several delegations from county meetings will go.

Our views have been pretty fully expressed on this matter; and the views of our newspaper cotemporaries, of all parts of the State, have been liberally transferred to the columns of the *Patriot*. We shall hereafter devote less space to the subject, unless necessity should otherwise require. Our object, as heretofore intimated, is to have our say before the April Convention.

Resolutions have been unanimously adopted by the Legislature of Tennessee, recommending the Governor to call upon the Department at Washington for such a number of Porter's self-loading and self-priming rifle as the State may be entitled to under existing laws for the distribution of arms amongst the States. The committee which reported the resolution stated the rifle could be fired forty times in a minute, is simple in its construction, not liable to accident, and in battle would be the most destructive fire-arm ever used, while at the same time it must have a powerful influence in preserving the peace of nations.

State Bonds.—We learn that the proposals for the \$30,000 of State Bonds recently advertised by the Public Treasurer were opened by him on the 8th inst., in presence of G. W. Morehead, Esq., and Comptroller Clarke, and that they went off at a premium of from a half to 14 per cent.

Letters have been despatched by Mr. Counts to the successful bidders.—*Ral. Stan.*, 10th.

The Eastern Terminus.

A hasty promise which we made last week, to impart some further information concerning the eastern terminus of the N. C. Railroad, were perhaps better kept "in the breach than the observance" thereof; because we now perceive the difficulty, if not impossibility, of making the matter understood without a diagram. If we had brother Mayhew's "giraffe," or could find any body about here with skill and patience enough to prepare a similar critter, the whole business might be exhibited as plain as a pike-staff. A smooth place in the road and the end of your walking-stick to make marks with, would afford abundantly better facilities than a newspaper for making things understandable. But we'll do the best we can, in a few words as possible.

In order to understand the views and action of all concerned, let us "begin at the beginning."—By the terms of the charter, the Company is "authorized to construct a Rail Road, from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, where the same passes over Neuse River, in the county of Wayne, via Raleigh," &c. Now, we presume that nobody ever thought of a literal application of these words to the work, for the reason that the Wilmington Road approaches the river up in the air, upon stilts, rendering an actual connection at that place preposterous. But every body was agreed, that a proper consideration of the interests of the Neuse river, of the Wilmington Road, and of the immense extent of back country, would meet the spirit and intention of the charter. In the discussions up the country, while obtaining subscriptions of stock, Goldsboro' was uniformly mentioned as the eastern termination or beginning of the route, as Charlotte was of the western end—it was always described as the Road "from Goldsboro' to Charlotte." When the work of survey and location commenced, the impression was developed that Goldsboro' was the point of concentration of the Wilmington interest, and *Waynesboro'* that of the *Newbern* interest. Jealousy somewhere is the consequence—perhaps inevitable—of any decision of the Directory in regard to location of the terminus.

Let us "survey the ground we tread," and see "how the land lies."

Waynesboro' is situated on the left bank of Neuse river, the rise of half a mile above where the Wilmington Road crosses the river. The Wilmington Road turns up the river, (proceeding northwardly,) gradually receding from it, to Goldsboro', about a mile and a half from the crossing. From Goldsboro' down to Waynesboro' is about a mile. Some half a mile above Waynesboro' Little river empties into the Neuse, and the country between the latter river and the village is swampy and subject to overflow to a great height by the freshet waters of the Neuse.

We understand that it was the original idea of the Chief Engineer, after maturing his observations, to run from the west direct to Goldsboro', and make an extension thence down to Waynesboro' as the terminus, for the accommodation of the river interest. Goldsboro', it seems, was the nearest place to the river, on the Wilmington Road, where people thought it proper and safe to build up a town. The question of turning from the elevated land along this route down to Waynesboro' first, and thence up and back to the Wilmington Company's depot at Goldsboro' presented itself, but was dismissed on account of the short and almost impracticable curve that would have been unavoidable at Waynesboro'.

Several lines were surveyed and the estimates reported; and the route adopted by the Directory, previous to the commencement of the letting of contracts, crossed Little river some half mile from Waynesboro', proceeded down the bank of the Neuse to that village, thence to the Wilmington Road at Lane's low-grounds, near the river, and over a mile below Goldsboro'.

At the letting of the contracts, no man could be found to take the contract on section number 2, (between Waynesboro' and Little river,) unless the Company would agree to insure the contractor against damage by high water while the work was in progress. Section 1, from the Wilmington Road to Waynesboro', was readily taken at the estimates, \$818.00. Section 3 also went off at once, at the estimates, \$1,099.48.—But section 2, between the above, though offered at \$10,263.86, nobody would have! The embankment alone on this section was estimated at \$9,930.56, yet such was the nature of the ground that no bidders appeared. In addition to this difficulty, this route contemplated a bridge across Little river, in connection with section 2, estimated at a cost of \$11,700.00.

In this state of things, and in view of the unsafe nature of any works that might be constructed, whether embankment or trestle work, the direction of the route was changed to that which now has the sanction of the Directory, but which so much displeases the Newbern stockholders—a route crossing Little river higher up; occupying firmer ground; leaving Waynesboro' 2500 feet (to the right as you go down,) but throwing out an arm to that place; and intersecting the Wilmington Road about half way between Goldsboro' and the river.

It is enough to say, that Mr. McRae, took the present contract, with the addition of the arm of 2500 feet at the same estimates, in preference to the first-named route, which he declined taking at all.

Such is a plain statement of the matter, as we have derived it from the published reports, from the papers in the Office, and from conversation with gentlemen connected with the work.

An investigation of the subject, with the means at our command, goes to show that the change of location was the result of necessity, rather than policy on the part of the Directors. So far as we know the Directory, and the sentiment of

the people whom they represent, no disposition exists to throw any obstacles in the way of the Newbern interest; on the contrary, it is to furnish every possible facility consistent with other interests; for there is a popular looking forward, beyond the fixture of a terminus at either Goldsboro' or Waynesboro' to an extension of the Road eastward to Newbern, and if necessary to Beaufort harbor itself. The Directory, we do believe, are acting for the interest of North Carolina, and are determined that this paramount interest shall not suffer by minor considerations. It would not do for the Directory to be swayed from any course dictated by their best judgment, even by considerations of the amount of subscriptions from the complaining party. As an instance, they refused to permit the route to recede in any degree from the line of their judgment, to favor the Fair Grove subscription, in Davidson county, which amounted to \$40,000, instead of \$26,000, as represented in the Newbern meeting. Yet the Fair Grove subscription is being paid up as fast as energy, industry and good management can work it out.

The Newbern paper intimates that the route may be made on higher ground, and still go into Waynesboro', and thence along the route first adopted to the intersection with the Wilmington Road. Of this we know nothing.

Most of our readers will feel but little interest in this long local chapter on the Railroad. But such is the interest we feel in the great work, and every part of it, that we thought proper thus to "show our opinion" for the consideration of those most concerned.

Common Schools in Craven.

We are indebted to John T. Lane, Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools for the county of Craven, for a printed sheet containing a tabular statement of the amount of money due each district in the county; the Standing Rules of the Board; the Report of the Examining Committee on the selection of School Books; a list of the District Committees for 1852; and a list of the licensed Teachers of the Common Schools of the county.

There are forty-five School Districts in the county, and twenty-four licensed Teachers.

We subjoin the Standing Rules of the Board of Superintendents, and the Report of the Examining Committee on the selection of books,—believing that they may contain hints which the friends of popular education and those who have charge of the Common Schools in this part of the State would like to see. The idea of publishing a brief comprehensive view of the whole condition and operation of the Schools of the county, for distribution at the beginning of each year among all concerned, like the sheet before us from Craven, is worthy of consideration.

The following are the Standing Rules of the Board of Craven county:

- 1st. That all Teachers of Common Schools be required to procure certificates from the Board, of their good character and proper qualifications; and that the certificates be renewed annually.
- 2d. That the Chairman shall in no case pay any draft, unless it is accompanied with a report of the School from the Committee-men.
- 3d. That the Chairman shall in no case pay any order drawn on him unless the whole of the Committee-men in the District have filed with the Clerk the acceptance of their appointment.

Report of the Examining Committee on Common School Books:

The Committee appointed by the Board to select a List of Books to be used in our Common Schools, beg leave to recommend the following, to wit:

Webster's Elementary Spelling Book and Primer.
Webster's School Dictionary.
Pierpont's Young Reader.
The First Book of History, by the Author of Peter Parley's Tales.
Grimshaw's History of the United States.
Wiley's North Carolina Reader.
Elements of Agriculture translated by Skinner Mitchell's Table Book.
Davies's Arithmetic.
Davies's Algebra.
Gummere's Surveying.
Murray's English Grammar.
Morse's Geography and Atlas combined.

It may not be amiss to offer for the consideration of the Board some of the reasons which influenced your Committee in making a portion of the above selection.

They have selected Webster's Spelling Book and Dictionary, not because they prefer this Author's orthography, but for the reason that he is fast becoming the American standard.

Pierpont's Young Reader is a simple, easy and well selected compilation for beginners in reading. It has, in the opinion of your Committee, as many excellencies as any work of the kind before the public.

The Elements of Agriculture is an interesting and instructive work and might be studied with advantage by all, and especially by farmers. Your Committee deem it not inappropriate that a portion of the time of our Common School pupils should be devoted to learning the elements of a profession which so many of them are destined to fill.

In selecting Murray's Grammar, they were not unaware of the many excellencies of Smith's. With all due deference, however, to the opinions of the Teachers, who prefer the latter, your Committee cannot but think, that a large part of the explanatory matter, which the student is required to memorize in Smith's, had better have been left to the verbal explanation of the competent teacher. The judgment of the pupil, in the opinion of your Committee, should be exercised in this study as much as possible; it is too often made a mere effort of memory. With respect to the other books, your Committee deem it unnecessary to say anything.

Prof. Emmons' Lectures.

The State Geologist, Prof. Emmons, and his Assistants, spent several days of last week in our place, during which various parts of the county were visited and explored by the scientific gentlemen. They left on Monday for some of the more Eastern counties. On Friday and Saturday nights, Prof. E. delivered his first lectures in North Carolina to the citizens of this County in the Court House. The general subject was Agricultural Chemistry. We took some notes, which however a want of time to write them out and the crowded state of our columns, prevent us from laying before our readers. The Lectures were quite well attended, and much interest was felt in the subject discussed by the learned lecturer.—*Goldsboro' Rep. & Pat.* 9th inst.

Political Abolitionism.

The New York Unionist, at the close of a notice of Mr. Stanley's "cutting up" of Giddings, in the House of Representatives, holds the following sensible language:

For twelve years past abolitionism has had a voice on the floor of Congress. It has mixed in every debate, retarded every kind of legislative business, irritated, vexed and annoyed the members from every section of the country—has done more mischief, cost more money to the nation, than anything else that ever was introduced into Congress. It has defeated both political parties, caused the slave States to strengthen their slave laws, created amongst us bickerings and strifes, destroyed our business, taxed our people, and done more to injure the negro and disgrace the country, than all the other evils and vices of the age. It is high time it received something more than a gentle rebuke. It has become so unpopular and disgraceful in Washington, that there has not been found but one man bold enough to acknowledge himself its advocate, and that man has at last got his deserts. The Tribune and Times may wail and howl over his downfall, but we trust they will learn from his fate circumspection and decency, and like Seward, come to the conclusion that discretion is the better part of valor, and a close mouth the part of a wise head.

Really our Whig brethren are in a fix, and need some great "pacifcator" very much. The more they try to make peace among themselves the madder they get, and there is now a strong indication that they will devour each other by August.—Mountain Banner.

Shouldn't be surprised if we do. And after we shall have devoured each other enough, we propose to devour the "Democracy" too.

From the Weekly Message.

The "Christian Statesman."

We most respectfully call the attention of the lovers of good reading, to the subjoined article from the above named Paper. We have been in the habit of perusing it from its first appearance, and think we can with propriety say, it has no equal for the interesting literary and moral matter which it contains. But, when we contemplate the great aim for which it was mainly established—the colonization and civilization of Africa—we feel that it is a great pity that it must be discontinued; and yet, unless a greater patronage be extended to it in the way of subscriptions or their equivalent, such must be the result. A paper as ably edited, and as devoted to so noble a cause as the Christian Statesman, should not be permitted to go down. The character of the American People, for intelligence and benevolence ought to forbid it; and we trust before another month passes off, there may be such an addition to its list as will satisfy its able and worthy editors that their efforts to disseminate moral and pure literary reading, aside from the great cause—African colonization and civilization—are duly appreciated by the American people. It is printed at Washington City, D. C., on good paper and its print equally as good as any paper in the country. Two dollars a year in advance, or three copies for five dollars:

The Christian Statesman—A Word to the Wise.

The readers of the Christian Statesman are now well able to judge whether it deserves any general and earnest effort to secure its permanent establishment. Six months of anxious editorial labor has been devoted to it, yet the weekly income from subscriptions will not yet defray the cost of printing. Our subscription list, then, must be immediately and largely increased, or pecuniary means must be obtained, in the way of a loan, from the friends of the paper, or it must be left to sink. Any wealthy individual, or a few such in combination, can secure the continued existence of this paper, and to such we make our appeal. A few generous and public spirited gentlemen in this city have expressed their willingness to incur a responsibility of one hundred dollars each to secure the success of this journal, (the amount to be refunded, with interest, at a future time, should the enterprise succeed,) and we shall be thankful to any others who may be moved to follow their example. As we have sought to establish this journal for the honor of God and the good of man, so others will no doubt be moved to preserve its life, if it be worthy of preservation. Its extinction we do not apprehend would extinguish the Republic of Liberia, or disturb the Union, or cast any perceptible shade on the prosperity of the country—that it would arrest the progress of Liberty, or the victories of Divine Truth—and yet our belief is, that it may be made an humble and not inefficient auxiliary to the great cause of African Civilization, and the best interests of this metropolis, of our country, and of mankind.

Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.—The Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company is now collecting tolls on 91 miles of Road, to New Market in Randolph county. The construction of this work is regularly proceeding westward. The Engineer is actively engaged in removing the steam mills lately used by the Messrs. Worth on their contract, to the points selected for their location between Johnsonville and Salem. One Mill is to be erected, we learn, at the point where the Central Railroad and the Plank Road intersect, which is about 24 miles west of Hunt's store, Guilford county. All the arrangements relating to the subscription at Salem have been fairly made, and nothing remains but vigorously to prosecute the work to its completion.—Fayetteville Carolinian, March 6.

So be it.

The Raleigh Star, in copying our article, published a few weeks since, headed "The True Interest of Western Carolina," says:

"There is but one thing more to add to the suggestions of the News, and the system of policy proposed will be complete: that is, that the Central Railroad be continued to Asheville, and thence to Knoxville without delay. Let the people of the West get up the stock, on the principle of the present charter, forthwith, and have nothing to do after the meeting of the next Legislature but to pass the charter and go right to work. The East and West will be mutually and almost equally benefited by the work. It must be done, and the sooner the better."

We respond with a hearty Amen, to the suggestion of the Star. If anything can bind Western and Eastern Carolina together, in indissoluble bonds, it will be the Great Central Rail Road, stretching its iron arms from the mountains to the sea shore. Gen. Gaines it was, we believe, who said that the route from East to West, North Carolina, was several hundred miles nearer than any other. Who is prepared to estimate properly the vast amount of trade and travel which would pass over such a Road? We rejoice to see the stock taken for the continuation of the Central Road to Knoxville, and hope our

people will not lose sight of this work and the momentous interests at stake.—Asheville News.

MARRIED.—At Richfork, Davidson county, on Wednesday evening last, by Jacob Berrier, Esq., Mr. Noah C. Jerrid of this county, to Miss Mary D. youngest daughter of Eli Harris, Esq.

DIED.—In this county, the evening of the 31st inst., of neuralgia, John McHenry, aged about sixty-seven years, one of the substantial citizens of the county.

DIED.—In Randolph county, on the 10th inst., William Field, son of Jeremiah (dec'd) and Eleanor Field, in the 33d year of his age. There are melancholy circumstances connected with the death of Mr. Field, which we will state: In November last a tree fell across his spine, which so injured it as to produce paralysis of the lower extremities, consequently he was entirely helpless. In this condition he remained in great suffering till some two weeks ago, in the night, when he and the family were all asleep, his bed clothes caught fire and so burnt those already paralyzed limbs as to be beyond the power of medical aid. The deceased had been a consistent member of the M. E. Church for the last 22 years—having embraced religion when a boy. He leaves a wife, three small children, an aged mother, and numerous relatives and friends, to mourn the loss of a kind and affectionate husband and father, dutiful son, and worthy citizen.

The Message will please copy.

On the Rev. John Paris will preach a funeral sermon on the death of Robert N. McCulloch, at Tabernacle Church, on the second Sabbath (14th day) of March, instant.

A CARD.—J. W. SHELTON & J. D. BYRNS, on Monday evening, the 15th inst., at 7 o'clock, in the basement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, will give a CONCERT, comprising the most popular Hymns and Anthems, and a Lecture upon the science of Vocal Music.

Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend, free of charge. March 11, 1852.

WAGGONERS.

500 BALES OF COTTON to haul from Concord and Salisbury to Leaksville. Apply to Caleb Phifer, Concord; Jenkins & Roberts, Salisbury. March, 1852. (689-4)

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday of our next Superior Court, (the 20th April,) at the Court House in Greensboro', the undersigned, admr. of the Estate of Paulina Rhodes, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, 3 Likely Young Negroes, On a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', March 10, 1852. 669-2ts.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 53 acres of land, 2 of it in a high state of cultivation, the rest woodland—a good new two-story frame house, and an excellent spring on it, situated at Springfield in Guilford county, one-fourth of a mile or less from the plank road and not far from the intended depot on the Railroad. For particulars apply to DAVID MARSHALL, New Garden, Guilford, N. C. 669-5*

BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

THE subscriber still continues to carry on the Boot and Shoemaking business, and his work will be done in the best manner and of the best and finest material, and will consist principally as follows, viz: Men's Dress Boots; Men's and Ladies' fine Shoes, Gaiters, &c., made stitch, channel, or pumps; All heavy work will be pegged. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Call at the old stand, opposite Weatherly & Dick's. N. B. It is impossible for him to do business without the use of his money. H. H. BRADY, Greensboro', March, 1852. 669-3

GRAT LAND SALE.

PURSUANT to a Decree of the Court of Equity for Guilford County, I shall sell, at public auction, on Thursday the 8th day of April, 1852, at the late residence of John Rhodes, dec'd, the valuable Farm belonging to the heirs at law of John Rhodes, dec'd. The tract consists of about

1300 Acres,

situated 12½ miles North of Greensboro', on the waters of Haw River and Moore's Fork. There are on the premises a Good Dwelling House and all necessary out buildings, with several other good farm buildings on the tract. This tract is one of the most desirable farms in this part of the State; is surpassed by none in fertility of soil—being well adapted to the growth of corn, wheat, oats, &c., or tobacco. There are upwards of 100 acres of bottom lands now in a state of fine cultivation. The tract lies immediately in the route of the contemplated Rail Road from Danville to Greensboro'.

The above described lands will be all surveyed and plotted,—commencing the 1st day of March next. Persons wishing to avail themselves of the advantages of seeing the lands, can do so at that time if they think proper.

W. A. WINBOURNE, Feb. 2, 1852. 665-ew3w Commissioner.

GREENSBORO' MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Greensboro', N. C.

THIS Company is now in successful operation and ready to take risks upon nearly all classes of property in the State, upon favorable terms. Much the larger portion of its policies is in country risks.

The cost of Insurance, upon the mutual plan, is trifling in comparison with the benefits to be derived therefrom.

The following persons are the Directors and Officers for the present year.

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, John A. Mebane, W. J. McConnell, Andrew Weatherly, William S. Rankin, C. P. Mendenhall, Jed. H. Lindsay, Lyndon Swaim, of Greensboro'; Shubal G. Coffin, Jesse Shelly, William H. Reece, Jonathan W. Field, Jamestown; Tyre Glenn, Yadkin county.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.

S. G. COFFIN, Vice President. C. P. MENDENHALL, ATTORNEY. PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer. W. J. McCONNEL, W. S. RANKIN, JOHN A. MEBANE, Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post-paid. PETER ADAMS, Secretary. Greensboro', Oct. 24, 1851. 650-4f.

50,000 lbs. of Bags Wanted.

I WILL pay 34 cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered by him. Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1852. 668-3m.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, that it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of the third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: "All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate."

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly. Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C. W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Office of Secretary of State.

I WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate; Now, therefore, to the end that it may be known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor. DAVID S. REID. THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. Private Sec'y.

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP. THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and patrons in Guilford and the surrounding counties that he has removed his shop from South to Head Quarters or West street, opposite the store of J. McIver, where he is permanently located, and continues to manufacture

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE

of all descriptions. Also, the celebrated Crane or Goose-Neck and plain capped Stills, Kettles, &c. He would also hereby return his sincere thanks to his friends for their liberal patronage, and hopes in future to merit a still greater share of the same, for he flatters himself that he can sell as good an article for the money as any man in the United States. So if you want the substance instead of the shadow, call at the sign of the mammoth Tin Horn and Coffee Pot as above stated.

Guttering and repairing Stills and old Tin done right, and all kinds of good barter taken in exchange.

A good boy or two, of unimpeachable character, would be taken to learn the trade, say 13 to 15 years of age.

Please call and let's settle that old account. C. G. YATES. N. B. I have a good buggy for sale or constant hire for cash. C. G. Y.

Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 1851.

ENTIRELY NEW AND LARGE

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to offer to the largest stocks of

DRY GOODS AND HARDWARE,

ever before offered in this market.

Their Goods have been bought this fall by the package at the regular trade sales and of Commissioners' Houses in New York, and they are prepared to offer them unusually low and upon favorable terms, and feel confident that an examination of their stock will induce purchasers to make their selections of us.

The undersigned will spare no efforts to give entire satisfaction to those who favor them with their custom.

Our Stock

Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps and Straw Goods

is large and worthy the attention of the trade.

Our stock consists in part of

400 to 500 pieces of Woolen Goods.

500 to 1000 " Prints.

5000 pr. Boots and Shoes;

with all the variety necessary to make our assortment complete.

Merchants visiting this market will please give us a call and examine our Goods before making their purchases.

We also have on hand a full assortment of the best Anchor Brand

Bolting Cloths

that have been proved to be good by use of over 20 years of the same make of cloths.

HALL & SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C.

HOUSE AND LOT IN GREENSBOROUGH

For Sale or Rent.

MY House and Lot, in Greensboro', on West street, is for sale or rent. Persons wishing to come to Greensboro', for the purpose of educating their daughters, would find it very conveniently situated.

The above House and Lot may be had on accommodating terms, by applying to me, two miles south of Greensboro', or to my brother, Robert Caldwell, in Greensboro'. A. C. CALDWELL.

Feb. 20, 1852. 666-4f

McCORMICK'S

REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE!

THIS Machine is adapted and warranted to cut all kinds of grain and grass in the very best manner. It is simple, of light draught and not liable to get out of order. The Reel will cut from 100 to 300 acres of grain without a second grinding. It will cut at least two acres of wheat, or other small grain per hour, and save at least three fourths of all that is scattered by ordinary cradling. It is warranted to cut one and a fourth acres of grass (of all kinds) per hour, and do its work as well, and as close to the ground on smooth land, as ordinary mowing. For further particulars see large Bill, or address the subscriber at Deep River, Guilford Co. N. C. P. N. WHEELER. 668-5w*

Feb. 24, 1852.



THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA

should not send to the North for

THEIR FURNITURE

SO LONG AS

P. Thurston remains in Greensboro'.

HE gives an especial invitation to persons visiting this place, to call at his Furniture Room, on West street, and examine his work, and if they are not convinced that better bargains (taking into consideration the faithfulness and beauty of the work) can be had of him than elsewhere, then he has nothing more to say.

Among his stock will be found a variety of fine Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats, Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases, Washstands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., together with a handsome variety of

Walnut and Birch Furniture.

His prices are reduced so low, that all persons wishing any article in his line, will find it to their interest to purchase of him.

All kinds of Lumber used in his business, and country produce, received in payment for Furniture.

North Carolina, Guilford County.

IN EQUITY.

Petition to sell land.

Peter Hanner and others vs. Roddy D. Hanner and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Roddy D. Hanner, Sally Patterson and Barilla Gibson & Isabella his wife, the defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State,—It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for them and each of them to be and appear before the Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in Greensboro', on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1852, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the complainants' petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them, and decree entered up accordingly.

Test: J. A. MEBANE, C. E. M. Greensboro', March 4, 1852. Pradv \$5 668-6

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO.,

(LATE FREEMAN, HODGES & CO.)

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

144 Broadway, 1 door south of Liberty St.

NEW YORK.

HAVE now on hand, and will be receiving daily through the season, New Goods, direct from the European manufacturers, and cash Auctions, rich, fashionable, fancy Silk Millinery Goods. Our stock of Rich Ribbons, comprises every variety of the latest and most beautiful designs imported.

Many of our goods are manufactured expressly to our order, from our designs and patterns, and stand unrivalled. We offer our goods for net Cash, for lower prices than any credit House in America can afford.

All purchasers will find it greatly to their interest to reserve a portion of their money and make selections from our great variety of rich cheap goods.

Ribbons rich for Bonnets, Caps, Sashes and Belts.

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Crapes, Lisses, and Tulle.

Embroideries, Collars, Chemisettes, Capes, Berthas.

Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings.

Embroidered Reverses, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Holks.

Blonds, Illusions, and Embroidered Laces for Caps.

Embroidered Laces for shawls, Mantillas, and Veils.

Honiton, Mechlen, Valenciennes, and Brussels Laces.

English and Wove Thread, Smyrna, Lisle Thread, and Cotton Laces.

Kid, Lisle Thread, Silk, and Sewing Silk, Gloves, and Mitts.

French and American Artificial Flowers.

French Lace, English, American, and Italian.

Straw Bonnets and Trimmings. 667-5

January, 1852.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting bands with copper rivets.

The bands are stretched with powerful machines, 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 our 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.

CHAS. M. LINES.

Firm of Tomlinson, Lines & Co.,

Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co. N. C.

3rd Jan. 1852. 660-1y

References:—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro'; Charles E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Eady, Hough Mine; Holmes, Earheart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan County.

To the Committee Men of Common

Schools in Guilford County.

THE Committee of Examination into the mental and moral qualifications of such persons as make application for employment as Teachers of Common Schools in Guilford County, would inform the Committee men, who have in charge the employment of teachers for the several districts in the County, that in future all certificates granted will have a number annexed to each branch the applicant may be qualified to teach: number 1 denoting the highest grade of scholarship, and number 5 the lowest, so that you will at once see from the certificate whether the teacher will suit your district.

WILLIAM REYNOLDS.

ROBERT R. PRATHER.

JOS. A. McLEAN.

N. K. MENDELL.

W. A. CALDWELL.

Committee. 666-4

Feb. 18, 1852.

FOR THE LADIES.—Cox's refined sparkling

Gelatin. Extracts vanilla, Lemon, and Rose black and white Mustard Seed; pulverized Cinnamon; Mace; Nutmegs; Cloves; Yeast Powders, just to hand at the Drug Store of

Nov. 5, 1851. T. J. PATRICK

Valuable Property for Sale.

I WILL sell at public auction on the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT lately occupied by Mrs. M. J. Grotter, and immediately opposite the residence of Mr. James Sloan. The house is in a good state of repair, and in all respects a very desirable residence, being in itself commodious, and having all the necessary out-houses, with an ice-house and a meadow attached to the premises.

Persons desirous of purchasing can examine for themselves at any time previous to the day of sale. Immediate possession will be given. Terms made known on the day of sale.

JOHN A. GRETTER, Ex'r of M. J. Grotter, dec'd. 666-7

Feb. 20, 1852.

HARDWARE.

W. T. Howell & Co., Importers and

Wholesale Dealers in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,

No. 181 Market St., Philadelphia.

HAVE constantly on hand a large and General assortment of Goods in their line, which they offer for sale at as low prices and on as liberal terms as any other house. Merchants visiting the North are respectfully solicited to call and examine their stock. Their long experience in the Carolina trade enables them to fill orders by mail about as well as though given in person. 661-3m

January 7th, 1852.

CENTRAL DEPOT.

CLOSING SCENE!

JAMES RICE & JAMES most respectfully inform their friends, customers and others, that they are now closing out their stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Saddles, Bridles, &c., either on time or for cash, at astonishingly low prices; and such as remain on hand by the 6th of April next, will be closed out at public auction on Tuesday, that day, at 9 o'clock. Country merchants will

For the Patriot.
O bury me not where I ever may lie,
The roasting walls of the dark blue sea,
Where the sea-gulls scream in tones of despair,
And the wild winds go whistling untrammelled
and free.
But bury me where at twilight may come
My mother to shed for her lost one a tear,
Where each Sabbath morning away from their
home
My sisters may over my tomb breathe a prayer.
In the old church yard where the moss covered
old stones
Stand silent and still o'er the graves of the dead:
O bury me there where my mouldering bones
May sleep undisturbed in their lone narrow bed.
Where the green drooping willow bends over my
tomb,
And the mock-birds song echoes from over the
Where the flowers laden with air with perfume,
And a requiem is sighed by a lone whip-poor-
will.
XELA.
March 30, 1852.

A Texan Colonel's Story.

Old, but good.
"No, my friend," said the Colonel to his grave
companion—"no, it is entirely impossible for
one nursed, as you have evidently been in the lap
of luxury, perhaps even in a celestial frame house
—to know what I suffered here in '36. I'll
just tell you exactly how it was with me, and I
have seen nothing—O, nothing at all—to what
some have! You see, I was out there in Rush
county—had a little cabin in the woods, away
from the town some dozen miles. I had a hun-
dred cows, twenty mares, seventeen fillies, and a
wife and three children—but not a dollar in the
world. However, I was a lawyer, and had en-
gaged to defend a man for cow stealing at court
in town next day, for which I was to get two
bushels of meal—You see, my clothes had well
nigh worn out, and so I swapped them with a
Bedi Indian for a suit of deer-skin. Did a you
ever see a real suit of deer-skin, stranger?"
"No, sir," said the grave man, "I never
have."
"Well, I have—felt it, too. You see the In-
dian told me to dye it in logwood ooze. I did
so, you know, left them in it all night. Next
morning I was up early and off for court, for I
needed the meal—didn't have any in the house
at all. My deer-skin fitted well—had tassels
around the calves and skirts. Well, I rode out
of the mot of timber in which my cabin was
built, on the prairie that stretched the rest of the
way to town; as the sun got hotter, the wet
skin—you see I had to put it on wet, for I must
be at court—had to have that meal—the wet skin
began to get tight! "Pshaw it don't mind,"
says I, but in twenty minutes, pshaw, it did
mind! I got off the mare out there in that broad
prairie with the roasting, boiling, burning sun,
right over my head, and my clothes creeping up
and coiling tight around me like a nest of snakes.
My arms fastened so by the sleeves that I couldn't
get at my knife to rip anything. My hair stood
on end like thorns of a bois d'arc. "O, the mis-
ery! the suffering, the agony! My whole body
was bound up and screwed together and strug-
gled. Blood rushed to my head—couldn't get
on my horse. Well, I lay there in the blistering
sun till some body going to court happened to
pass and, ripped me up. He cut me in two or
three places. He was shaking so with laughter
while he did it. Well, you see, I rode back
home—took the last sheet in the house—cut it
out—wife sewed on one leg while I sewed up
the other—got to court just in time in my white
suit—cleared the man, and got the meal!"

Good Nature.

Good nature is a gem which shines brightly
wherever it is found. It cheers the darkness of
misfortune, and warms the heart that is callous
and cold. In social life who has not seen and
felt its influences? If you want to be happy be
good natured. Don't let little matters ruffle you.
Nobody gains any thing by being cross and crab-
bed. If a friend has injured you; if the world
goes hard; if you want employment and can't
get it; or can't get your honest dues; or if
you have consumed or water swallowed up the fruits
of many years hard toil; or your faults are
magnified; or enemies have traduced, or friends
deceived, never grieve!—don't get mad with any
body; don't abuse the world or any of its crea-
tures; keep good natured and our word for it, all
will come right. The soft south wind and the
genial sun are not more effectual in clothing the
earth with verdure and sweet flowers of spring,
than is good nature in adorning the hearts of
men and women with blossoms of kindness, hap-
piness and affection—those flowers, the fragrance
of which ascend to Heaven.

Doing the Responsibility.—"Sir!" said Fiery-
faces the lawyer, to an unwilling witness.
"Sir! do you say, upon your oath, that Blimp-
kins is a dishonest man?"
"I didn't say he was ever accused of being an
honest man, did I?" replied Pikipins.
"Does the court understand you to say, Mr.
Pikipins, that the Plaintiff's reputation is bad?"
inquired the Judge, merely putting the question
to keep his eyes open.
"I didn't say it was good, I reckon."
"Sir!" said Fiery faces, "Sir!" upon your
oath—mind, upon your oath—upon your oath,
you say that Blimpkins is a rogue, a villain and a
scoundrel?"
"You say so," was Pikipins' reply.
"Haven't you said so?"
"Why, you've said it," said Pikipins; "what's
the use of my repeating it?"
"Sir!" thundered Fiery faces, the Demo-
sthenes thunderer of Thubdown—"Sir!" I
charge you, upon your sworn oath, do you or do
you not say—Blimpkins stole things?"
"No, sir," was the cautious reply of Pikipins,
"I never said Blimpkins stole things; but I do
say he's got a devil of a way of finding things
that nobody never lost."
"Sir!" said Fiery faces, "you can retire,"
and the court adjourned.—*Fankee Blade.*

The Best of the Season.—Mr. McCarty, the
editor of the Paducha (Ky.) Journal, has a fine
young son of some six weeks of age. In a late
number of his journal, the proud father thus
speaks of his offspring:

McCarty, Jr., does not meddle much in polit-
ics, and is silent upon most vexed questions of
the day, but from indication we are inclined to
think he is not for Scott. In fact, after we filled
for him the other night a tincup of whiskey-
toddy, which he emptied with grace and dexterity,
he cocked up his eye, and said, as plainly as
youth and age could say—"Fillmore."
That's a promising boy! Train him up in
the way he should go, and when he's old he'll
go it!

A worthy young lover once sought for his bride,
A dame of the blue stocking school;
"Excuse me, good Sir, but I've vowed," she replied,
"That I never would marry a fool!"
"Then think not of wedlock," he answered, "my
Your vow was Diana's suggestion,
Since none but a fool, it is easy to swear,
Would venture to ask you the question."

There is a new guide in the interpretation of
dreams. An English paper thus puts it:—"To
dream of a millstone round your neck is a sign
of what you may expect if you get an extravagant
wife. To see apples in a dream betokens a wed-
ding, because where you find apples you may
reasonably expect to find pears. To dream that
you are lame is a token that you will get into a
hobble. When a young lady dreams of a coffin,
it betokens that she should instantly discontinue
lacing her stays tightly, and always go warmly
and thickly shod in wet weather. If you dream
of a clock, it is a token that you will gain credit
—that is, tick. To dream of fire is a sign that
if you are wise, you will see that the lights in
your home are out before you go to bed. To
dream that your nose is red at the tip is an in-
dication that you had better leave off brandy and
water. To dream of walking bare-footed de-
notes a journey that you will make bootless."

A little boy of six years, when undressing one
night, with his night dress on the back of his
neck was heard muttering aloud as follows:
"I can beat Tom Tucker; I can write my
name in writin'; I can tell the time of day by
the clock; I can spell Nebuchadnezzar; and I
can tie a double bow-knot."

Another little fellow, of four, wading in a mud
puddle, after a shower, came across an angle-
worm, and thus delivered himself in audible re-
verie:
"Worms are the snakes' babies; little mice
are the rats' babies, and the stars are the moon's
babies!"

What we call Duties.—Every man ought to
pay his debts—if he can. Every man ought to
help his neighbor—if he can. Every man and
woman ought to get married—if they can. Ev-
ery man should do his work to suit his customers
—if he can. Every woman should please his wife
—if he can. Every woman should please her
husband—if she can. Every wife should some-
times hold her tongue—if she can. Every law-
yer should sometimes tell the truth—if he can.
Every one should take a newspaper, and pay for
it—if he can.

The latter thing he ought to do any how—
whether he can or not.

A priest was once called upon to pray over
the barren fields of his parishioners. He passed
from one enclosure to another, and pronounced
his benediction, until he came to a most unprom-
ising case. He surveyed its sterile acres in dis-
pair. "Ah!" said he, "brethren—no use to
pray here—this needs manure!"

During an examination of a witness as to the
locality of the stairs in a house, the counsel asked
him:
"Which way did the stairs run?"
The witness, who by the way, is a noted wag,
replied that:
"One way they ran up, but the other way
they ran down."

The learned counsel winked both eyes, and
then took a look at the ceiling.

A good Deacon, at a conference meeting in
the town of D—, about thirty miles north of
Boston, addressed his auditors one Sabbath eve-
ning as follows: "My friends, there is a new
doctrine going about nowadays. We are told
that all mankind are going to Heaven. But,
my brethren and sisters, we hope for better
things."

"John, how I wish it was as much the
fashion here to trade wives as it is to trade hor-
ses."
"Why so, Peter?"
"I'd cheat somebody most shockingly before
night."

"If I'm not at home from the party to-night
at ten o'clock," said a husband to his better and
larger half, "don't wait for me." "That I
won't," said the lady, significantly, "I won't
wait but I'll come for you." He returned at
ten precisely.

An editor out west says that ladies wear cor-
sets from a feeling of instinct, having a natural
love of being squeezed. We won't give the fel-
low's name, for if the ladies knew who he was
he would never talk no more about corsets nor
squeezing either, for they would destroy all the
broom sticks in town but what they would hurt
him.

Scruples.—"Josiah, how many scruples are
there in a drachm?"
"Don't know, zur."
"Well, then, recollect there are two."
"O, ther is, hey? Wal, daddy takes his dram
every mornin' without no scruples!"

Why is the sun like a loaf of bread? Because
it is light when it rises.
Why is a young widow like a poet's coat?—
Because she wants to be re-paired.
"My lad," said a school master, "what is
a member of Congress?" A member of Con-
gress is a common substantive, agreeing with
self-interest, and is governed by eight dollars a
day, understood.

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD
County. In Equity.
Daniel Bennett and his Heirs at Law, Peter Coble
and others.
John Bennet, Elizabeth Shoffner, Thomas Breed-
love and his wife Nancy.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
the defendants in this case, John Bennett, Elizabeth
Shoffner, Thomas Breedlove and his wife Nancy are
not inhabitants of this State,—it is ordered by the
Court 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
Guilford at the court house in Greensboro', on the
4th Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1852,
then and there to abide by the order of this Court
or judgment will be taken pro confesso against them.
J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.
Greensboro', Feb. 20, 1852. 666-6w.
Pr. adv. 25

New Tailoring Establishment in
GREENSBORO.
D. C. CALDWELL & JAS. M. HUGHES
HAVING entered into copartnership, for the pur-
pose of carrying on the Tailoring Busi-
ness in all its various branches, offer their services
to the citizens of Greensboro' and surrounding
country AT MUCH LOWER PRICES than have
been for many years. Having sent to the North for
The latest Philadelphia & New York
FASHIONS,
our customers may rely on having their work done
in the most fashionable and workman-like manner.
Our object in working low is for the purpose of let-
ting our work show for itself. We will make
Fine dress, frock, or overcoats, \$5.00 to 6.00
Homespun or common jeans coats, 2.00 to 2.50
Pants and Vests, 1.00 to 1.50
Cutting coats, 37 1/2 " 50
" pants and vests, 20
We hope by strict attention to business to receive
our share of the public patronage. Country pro-
duce taken in exchange for work.
Shop on west st., next door to P. Thurston's cabi-
netshop.
D. C. CALDWELL,
JAMES M. HUGHES.
February 23, 1852. 667-13

State of North Carolina, SURRY COUN-
TY. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Feb-
ruary Term, 1852.
James Cook, Anderson Cook, et al.
Vs.
Jefferson Cook, et al.
Petition for Division of Land.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the
Court that Jefferson Cook and the heirs at law of
Martin Jackson & Edith his wife, are inhabitants of
another State,—it is therefore ordered by the Court,
that publication be made for six weeks, in the
Greensboro' Patriot, notifying said Jefferson Cook
and the heirs at law of Martin Jackson & Edith his
wife, to be and appear at the courthouse in Rock-
ford, on the 2nd Monday in May next, to plead,
answer or demur to plaintiffs' petition, otherwise the
same will be heard ex parte as to them, and a divi-
sion of the land ordered accordingly.
Witness, F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clerk of our said Court
at office the 2nd Monday of February, A. D. 1852.
Pradv \$5 666-6 F. K. ARMSTRONG, CLK.

PATENT BUGGIES.

Coach Shop, South Street, Greensboro'.
THE subscriber having purchased the right of
making and selling Hubbard's patent combina-
tion of cross elastic Reachers and Springs,
is making and will keep constantly on hand Bug-
gies, Rockaways, &c. The above invention en-
tirely does away the Elastic Springs and Perch and
every thing complicated about the common carriage;
is therefore less liable to get out of repair; is at
least 150 lbs lighter than the old kind, and from its
peculiar construction will run much longer than the
elliptic plan. A horse will carry one of these Bug-
gies and the driver with more ease than an empty
one on elliptic springs, and from its easy swinging
motion, it will be a most delightful pleasure car-
riage.
To suit purchasers, I will keep on hand an as-
sortment of Buggies, Rockaways and Barouches,
both Patent and on the old plan.
All kinds of work in my line done in substantial
and elegant style, cheap, and on short notice.
MILTON ROSE.
Oct. 10, 1851. 648-1y.

READ! READ!! READ!!! RELIEF FOR MAN AND BEAST. THE HORSEMAN'S HOPE, OR FAR- MER'S FRIEND.

ARRANGEMENTS are now made for supplying
the public with this GREAT REMEDY,
which has been used with wonderful success by
those who have had an opportunity of testing its
virtues. No family should neglect to have a supply,
and all would do well to keep some by them to be
used in case of accident to MAN or HORSE.

For Horses, &c. For Man.
FOR THE CURE OF FOR THE CURE OF
Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatism, Lumbago,
Saddle and Collar Galls, Sprains, Swellings,
Swelled Joints, Bruises, Stiffness and weakness of
the Legs, Sciatic Pains, Stiffness and weakness
of the Limbs, &c. &c. And other accidents and afflictions to which Men
and Animals are liable.
Prepared only by SMITH & ATKINSON,
288 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

This preparation has been before the public suffi-
cient time to have its merits fairly tested, and the
reports received from various parts of the country,
view it to be one of the most valuable Remedies
ever offered, both for Man and Horse.

Great Medicine for Worms in Children and others. SMITH & ATKINSON'S AMERICAN Worm Killer.

THIS Medicine has been manufactured by Smith
& Atkinson for several years, and has been
used with great success by Physicians and others,
in various parts of the United States, many thousand
bottles have been sold, and the universal approval
it has met with in all quarters where it has been
introduced, proves that it needs only a trial to sat-
isfy the most incredulous of its great value. The size
of the Bottle has been enlarged, so that it is one of
the CHEAPEST as well as most valuable Worm
Medicines ever offered to the public, and a person
buying this article gets the full value of the money
in quantity as well as quality, which is a fact well
worth remembering.
Be careful to ask for "Smith & Atkinson's American
Worm Killer" and see that the name of SMITH &
ATKINSON is on the Bottle in raised Letters.

Agents for the sale of the above Medicines.
Holt, Murray & Co. Graham.
M. D. & W. R. Smith, Alamance P. O.
T. J. Patrick, Greensboro'.
J. M. A. Drake, Asheboro'.
William Clark, Union Factory.
John Ingold, New Salem.
William P. Henly, Kernersville.
A. T. Zevilly, Salem.
King & Hogg, Lexington.
Summerville Powe & Co., Salisbury.
George Fink & Co., Concord.
Feb. 27, 1852. 667-13.

Pew Plows, greatly Improved, CAN be procured by Farmers the ensuing season at prices never known before, by applying at the Shop and paying cash. The subscriber also keeps on hand some good Two-Horse Wagons, that can be had cheap for cash. And any quantity of Horse-Shoes can be had so that merchants can sell them at an advance of a good per cent. Any communication addressed to the subscriber at Kernersville, P. O. will be attended to. Z. STAFFORD. Bunker Hill, Guilford, Dec. 20, 1851 659-1f

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 a large
lot on consignment. The price is low. Try it, and
let our word for it you will not be humbugged.
W. J. McCONNEL.
May, 1851

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.
"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow
all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit
thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medi-
cine."
Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago,
and every year adds new proof to the assurance
that these promises shall not fail.
As medical Science discovers and designates the
remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases
that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of
all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried
more victims to an untimely grave than Con-
sumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some
evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pul-
monary Complaints, in all their forms, may be re-
moved by CHERRY PECTORAL.
Space will not permit us to publish here any pro-
portion of the cures it has effected, but the Agent
below named, will furnish our Circular free, where-
on are full particulars and indisputable proof of
these facts.
Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.
NASHVILLE, TENN., June 26, 1851.
Sir: I have repeatedly used your CHERRY PECTORAL
for Whooping Cough and Influenza and have
no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy.
Four of my children have been afflicted with these
diseases, and the free use of the PECTORAL has al-
ways afforded almost instant relief.
JAMES GLOVER.
We attest to the truth of the above statement,
M. McINTYRE, Editor of the Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

FOR A CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.
PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 25, 1851.
Dear Sir: For three years I have been afflicted
with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently
dispaired of recovery; and the time I was obliged
to sit up all night in my chamber, as my cough would
suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many
remedies without much relief, I at last tried the
CHERRY PECTORAL which under Providence
has cured me altogether.
I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

This is one of the numerous Cures of
ASTHMA which have been accred-
ited to Cherry Pectoral.
ALBANY, N. Y., April 17, 1848.
DR. AYER, Lowell. DEAR SIR: I have for years
been afflicted with Asthma in the worst form, so
that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for
a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe
on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines, to no
purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experi-
ment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.
At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less
than a week I began to experience the most grati-
fying relief from its use; and now, in four weeks,
the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my
bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which
I had never expected to enjoy.
GEORGE S. FARANT,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

From the PRESIDENT of AMHERST
COLLEGE.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK, M.D., LL.D., &c.
J. C. AYER, Sir: I have used your CHERRY
PECTORAL in my own case of deep-seated bron-
chitis, and am satisfied, from its chemical constitu-
tion, that it is an admirable compound for the relief
of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. If my opin-
ion, as to its superior character, can be of any ser-
vice, you are at liberty to use it as you think prop-
er.
EDWARD HITCHCOCK.
Amherst, Sept. 12, 1849.
Among the other distinguished authorities who
have lent their names to recommend this prepara-
tion as the best known to them for affections of the
lungs, are:
Prof. SILLIMAN, Yale College.
Prof. VALENTINE MOTT, New York.
Prof. CLEVELAND, Bowdoin Med. College.
Prof. BUTTERFIELD, Ohio Med. College.
CANADIAN JOURNAL OF MEDICAL SCIENCE.
BOSTON MED. & SURG. JOURNAL.
CHARLESTON, S. C. MEDICAL REVIEW.
NEW JERSEY MEDICAL REPORTER.
Hon. HENRY CLAY, U. S. Senator.
Hon. Geo. P. LESLIE, Am. Ambassador to Turkey.
Gen. EMERSON BURNS, President of Cal. U. S.
Rev. E. P. POWELL, Lord Bishop of Toronto.
Rev. Doct. LANCING, Brooklyn New York.
ARCHBISHOP PERCIVAL, of Cincinnati, Ohio.
Also, many eminent personages in foreign countries.
Not only in the more dangerous and distressing
diseases of the Lungs, but also as a family medicine
for occasional use, it is the safest, pleasantest and
best in the world.

Prepared and Sold by JAMES C. AYER,
Druggist and Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Greensboro' by T. J. PATRICK, and by
Druggists and Dealers in Medicines everywhere.
March 1, 1852. 668-3m.

North Carolina, Randolph County.
WHEREAS, Samuel Free, Assenath Free and
Calvin Swaim & wife have filed in my office
their petition against the heirs of Wm. Free, dec'd,
therein alleging that they and the defendants are
tenants in common of a tract of land on Deep River
in said county—that the defendants are not inhabi-
tants of this State, and praying for an order of pub-
lication and decree of sale of said land, for the pur-
pose of partition—and it appearing by the affidavit
of Solomon Free accompanying said petition, that
said defendants are not inhabitants of this State,—
Therefore,
The said defendants are hereby notified to appear
at the next Term of the Court of Equity, to be held
for the county of Randolph, at the courthouse in
Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of March next, then
and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition,
otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and
heard ex parte.
Witness, J. Worth, Clerk & Master of said Court
at office in Asheboro', this 5th February, 1852.
Pradv \$5 666-6 J. WORTH, C. M. E.

DR. T. J. PATRICK,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist,
GREENSBORO', N. C.
OFFERS at the lowest prices, a large and well
selected assortment of
Drugs and Medicines,
French English & American Chemicals
Perfumery, Dye-Staffs, Trusses, Fancy Soap,
Druggist's Glass Ware, Brushes, Fire proof Paint,
Townsend's Sarsaparilla, Jaynes' Medicines,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Genuine Cod Liver Oil, to-
gether with every article comprising the Stock of
Physicians and Druggists.
Alcohol, French Brandy, Port, Madeira and
Sweet Wine for Medicinal purposes.
STOVES—STOVES—New Styles of Church,
Parlor, and Shop Stoves, for sale by
J. B. & J. SLOAN,
Nov. 1851.

North Carolina, Randolph County.
Whereas, Samuel Free, Calvin Swaim & wife
Susanah, Assenath Free, Solomon Free,
Wm. S. Trogdon, Joel I. Trogdon, Isaac M. C. Trog-
don, Solomon Trogdon, Samuel Trogdon, John
Trogdon, Eli Spoon & wife Abigail, and William
Spoon & wife Priscilla, have filed in my office their
petition against John Free, Daniel Free, Isaiah
Homady & wife Sally, Alfred D. Trogdon and the
heirs at law of Wm. Free, dec'd, therein alleging
that they and the defendants are tenants in common
of a tract of land on Deep River in said county;
that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State,
and praying for an order of publication as to the
non-resident defendants and a decree of sale for the
purpose of partition—and it appearing by the affidav-
it of Solomon Free, that the defendants reside be-
yond the limits of this State,—Therefore
The Clerk and Master of said Court has ordered
that publication be made for six weeks in the Green-
sboro' Patriot, notifying said defendants to appear at
the Court of Equity, to be held for said county, at
the courthouse in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday
of March next, then and there to plead, answer or de-
mur to said petition, otherwise the same will be
taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity
for said county, at office this 5th February, 1852.
Pradv \$5 666-6 J. WORTH, C. M. E.

NORTH CAROLINA FABRICS.
A large and fresh supply just received from the
Rock Island Factory, near Charlotte, Mecklen-
burg County, and offered to the public as just the
thing for North Carolina's wear—Jeans and Cas-
simeres made at home, and of a quality, not surpas-
sed by any manufactured North or South.
We invite examination of these Cloths. Mer-
chants can be supplied with any quality and quan-
tity, for their sales at Factory prices.
J. & R. LINDSAY.
Greensboro', N. C., Sept. 1851

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.
THE next session of this Institution will begin at
9 o'clock, A. M., on the last Wednesday of July.
It is extremely desirable that all the pupils shall be
present at the selection of rooms, and the classifica-
tion of the scholars, which will take place at that
time.
The College will be provided with a competent
corps of teachers, and many improvements made in
the domestic arrangements.
The departments of the ordinary English course,
Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Ancient and Mod-
ern languages, are under the immediate inspection
of the President, who also gives instruction in some
of these branches. He is aided by a Professor and
two Ladies.
The department of Music is committed to Pro-
fessor Kern, whose reputation gives every guaran-
tee that it will be managed with ability. He is as-
sisted by two experienced ladies.
For the acquisition of the elegant accomplish-
ment of Oil-Painting the College at present affords
superior advantages. There is probably no where
in North Carolina a gallery of paintings equal in
beauty of execution to that produced by the pupils
during the last year, and exhibited at Commence-
ment.
The domestic department is under the manage-
ment of Thomas C. Blake, Esq. and his Lady, late
of Fayetteville. Mr. and Mrs. Blake have reared a
family of daughters and have thus large recom-
mendations to the confidence of the community.
The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becom-
ing those who have charge of so flourishing an in-
stitution, have determined to add immediately to
their present noble edifice, a building which will
give such room that more quietness and better dis-
cipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils
will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trust-
ees will proceed also to enlarge and beautify the
grounds and introduce such a system of exercise as
will promote the health of the pupils.
There is perhaps no healthier place in North Car-
olina or Virginia than Greensboro'. The inhabi-
tants in the town are remarkable for general mor-
ality and industry; the location of the College sur-
passes that of any institution which the undersigned
has ever visited, and he has seen all those of most
note in the country; and the situation in the cen-
tral part of the State makes it easy of access.
Attention is paid to the manners of the pupils,
and every accomplishment desirable for a young la-
dy to acquire may be obtained here. While the
ornamental branches are cultivated, they are not
made to constitute the staple of the education which
we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, in-
tellectual training—a thorough discipline of the
mind is sought to be attained as of first importance
above the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.
The Trustees and Faculty make every possible
effort to prevent extravagance. The regular Col-
lege charges are moderate. The next session will
consist of five months. For Board and Tuition in
the ordinary English branches, and in Latin or
Greek, if desired, the charge is \$60; for Music \$20;
for Oil Painting \$15; for Drawing \$5; for French
or any other modern language taught, \$5.
CHARLES F. DEEMS, President.
June 6, 1851. 30-1f.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,
CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c.
The Subscriber is now receiving his large and
well assorted Summer Stock of Drugs and Medi-
cines, which were purchased by himself at rates as
favorable as to enable him to sell them 33 1/2 per
cent. less than heretofore offered in this market, and in
many articles he can do even more than this.
Deeming it unnecessary to give an entire cat-
alogue of prices here, which can be furnished at any
time to Physicians, and others at his Drug Store, he
will simply state a few of the articles and their prices,
to-wit:
S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, qt. bot. 75 cts.
Aqua Ammonia, commencing on Monday the 27th
instant—leaving Fayetteville every Monday and
Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Wil-
mington same evening; giving Passengers going
North an opportunity to take the cars next morning
at 9 o'clock. And leave Wilmington on Tuesdays
and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M., giving passengers
by the cars, which arrive at Wilmington at 1 o'clock
daily, an opportunity to take the Boat to Fayetteville.
The Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, with the Tow
Boats belonging to the Line, will run in connexion
with the Clutham, making one or more trips a
week, as circumstances may require.
Passengers and Freighters may rely upon the ab-
ove arrangement. It is hoped that the necessary
expenses to be incurred by this arrangement will be
rewarded by an increased patronage; otherwise a
loss will probably be sustained by the Company,
which will lead to a discontinuance of regular time
of running.
JNO. D. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Cape Fear Steam Boat Co.
Fayetteville, Jan. 20, 1851. 55-1f

LOOK HERE.
THE subscriber would inform the public gener-
ally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work
in his line of business,—such as making
BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, &c.,
of the best material and finished in a neat and sub-
stantial manner, which cannot fail to please. He
would respectfully solicit a call from those who
wish to buy before purchasing elsewhere, as he
feels assured that he can please.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
Repairing done at a very short notice.
Shop on North street, 100 yards north of the Pres-
byterian church.
W. M. LANDRETH.
Greensboro', N. C., Sept. 1851. 643

BOLTING CLOTHS.
WE are now in receipt of a large stock of fresh
Bolting Cloths direct from the Manufacto-
ries at Anker in Germany, these cloths are war-
ranted, and are cheaper than they can be bought in
this country. Now is the time to supply yourselves,
mill-owners and mill-wrights call or send your or-
ders soon.
June, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL.

RANKIN & McLEAN,
AGAIN return their thanks for the liberal patron-
age heretofore received at the hands of a gen-
erous community, and solicit a continuance of the
same. They respectfully request all persons in-
debted to them by note and book accounts to com-
forward and make settlement. All persons having
open accounts may expect to be charged with in-
terest from the 1st of January, 1852.

Leaksville Candles.—A first rate article of
Tallow Candles, for sale by
Feb. 5, 1852 R. G. LINDSAY.