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'Tis not fine feathers make fine birds.

BY L. E. CARPENTER.

A peacock came, with its plumage gay,
Strutting in regal pride one day,
Where a small bird hung in a gilded cage,
Whose song might a seraph's ear engage;
The bird sang on while the peacock stood
Vaunting his plumes to the neighborhood;
And the radiant sun seemed not more bright
Than the bird that basked in his golden light;
But the small bird sang in his own sweet words,
" 'Tis not fine feathers make fine birds! "

The peacock strutted—a bird so fair
Never before had ventured there,
While the small bird hung at a cottage door,—
And what could a peacock wish for more?
Alas! the bird of the rainbow wing,
He wasn't contented—he tried to sing!
And they who gazed on his beauty bright
Scared by his screaming, soon took flight,
While the small bird sang in his own sweet words,
" 'Tis not fine feathers make fine birds! "

Then pr'ythee take warning, maidens fair,
And still of the peacock's fate beware;
Beauty and wealth won't win your way,
Though they're attired in plumage gay;
Something to charm, you all must know,
Apart from fine feathers and outward show;
A talent, a grace, a gift of mind,
Or else poor beauty is left behind;
While the small bird sang in his own true words
" 'Tis not fine feathers make fine birds! "

THE IMMENSITY OF SPACE.

An article in the March number of Harper's New Monthly furnishes a better illustration of the immense distances between the Systems of worlds in the universe, than we have elsewhere seen.

Is our globe, "this visible diurnal sphere," and the worlds of matter like unto it, all there is of the universe of God? Are they not, rather, a small part of that universe? Are there not more refined Creations, which our gross faculties cannot perceive, but which are beheld and enjoyed by "spirit eyes," in the awful sea of space where floats our material universe?

"But let us return from so fruitless an inquiry. There is another idea suggested by the contemplation of the heavens of no less interest, although presenting a very different, if not an opposite aspect. It is the comparative nothingness of the tangible material universe, as contrasted with the space, or spaces, occupied even within its visible boundaries. The distance of our sun from the nearest fixed star (conjectured by astronomers to be the star 61 Cygni) is estimated at being at least 60,000,000,000,000 of miles, or 600,000 diameters of the earth's orbit, or about sixty million diameters of the sun himself. Taking this for the average distance between the stars, although it is doubtless much greater, and supposing them to be equal in magnitude to each other, and to the sun, we have these most striking results. The sun and the star in Cygnus (and so of the others) would present the same relation as that of two balls of ten inches diameter placed ten thousand miles apart, or one a thousand miles above the North Pole, and the other a like distance below the South Pole of our earth. Preserving the same ratio, we might represent them again, by two half-inch bullets placed, the one at Chicago, and the other on the top of the City Hall in the City of New York; and so on, until finally we would come down to two points, less than a thousandth part of an inch in diameter, requiring the microscope to render them visible, and situated at the distance of a mile asunder. Suppose then an inch of the finest thread of this distance cut into a thousand sections, and a globular space as large as the sphere of our earth, occupied with such invisible specks, at distances from each other never less than a mile at least, and we have a fair representation of the visible universe—on a reduced scale, it is true, yet still preserving all the relative magnitudes, and all the adjusted proportions of the parts to each other, and to the whole. On any scale we may assume, all that partakes, in the lowest degree, of sensible materiality, bears but an infinitesimal proportion to what appears to be but vacant space. In this view of the matter it becomes more than a probability that there is no relatively denser solidity than this any where existing. Even in the hardest and apparently most impenetrable matter, the ultimate particles may be as sparse in their relative positions, as are, to each other, the higher compound and component bodies which we know are dispersed at immense distances as mere points in space.

But not to dwell on this idea, there is another of a kindred nature to which we would call attention, although it must often have come home to every serious mind. Who can soberly contemplate the mighty heavens without being struck with what may be called the isolation of the universe, or rather, of the innumerable parts of which it is composed. To the most thoughtful spirit a sense of loneliness must be a main, if not a predominant element in such a survey. The first impression from these glittering points in space may, indeed, be that of a social congrega-

ted host. And yet how perfect the isolation; so that while there is granted a bare knowledge of each other's existence, the possibility of any more intimate communion, without a change in present laws, is placed altogether beyond the reach of hope. What immeasurable fields of space intervene even between those that seem the nearest to each other on the celestial canvass!

THE LOVER AND THE HUSBAND.

In his "Dream Life" Ik. Marvel thus sketches in a pleasant vein, and with those self-conceited, humanizing incidents which have ever gained the laughter and good will of the world, the lover and the newly married man:

"You grow unusually amiable and kind; you are earnest in your search of friends; you shake hands with your office boy, as if he were your second cousin. You joke cheerfully with the stout washerwoman; and give her a shilling over-change, and insist upon her keeping it; and grow quite merry at the recollection of it. You tap your hackman on the shoulder very familiarly, and tell him he is a capital fellow; and don't allow him to whip his horses, except when driving to the post office. You even ask him to take a glass of beer with you upon some chilly evening. You drink to the health of his wife. He says he has no wife—whereupon you think him a very miserable man; and give him a dollar, by way of consolation.

"You think all the editorials in the morning papers are remarkably well-written,—whether upon your side or upon another. You think the stock-market has a very cheerful look,—with Erie—of which you are a large holder—down to seventy-five. You wonder why you never admired Mrs. Hemans before, or Stoddard, or any of the rest.

"You give a pleasant twirl to your fingers, as you saunter along the street; and say—but so loud as to be overheard—"She is mine—she is mine!"

"You wonder if Frank ever loved Nelly one half as well as you love Midge? You feel quite sure he never did. You can hardly conceive how it is, that Midge has not been seized before now by scores of enamored men, and borne off, like the Sabine women in Roman history. You chuckle over your future, like a boy who has found a guinea in groping for sixpences. You read over the marriage service, and think of the ring upon her finger; and repeat after the clergyman—"for richer—for poorer, for better—for worse!" A great deal of "worse" there will be about it, you think!

"Through all, your heart cleaves to that sweet image of the beloved Midge, as light cleaves to day. The weeks leap with a bound; and the months only grow long when you approach that day which is to make her yours. There are no flowers rare enough to make bouquets for her; diamonds are too dim for her to wear; pearls are tame.

"—And after marriage, the weeks are even shorter than before; you wonder why on earth the single men in the world do not rush tumultuously to the Altar; you look upon them all, as a travelled man will look upon some conceited Dutch boor, who has never been beyond the limits of his cabbage-garden. Married men, on the contrary, you regard as fellow-voyagers; and look upon their wives—ugly as they may be—as, better than none.

"You blush a little at first telling your butcher what your wife would like; you bargain with the grocer for sugars and teas, and wonder if he knows that you are a married man? You practice your new way of talk upon your office boy:—you tell him that your wife expects you home to dinner; and are astonished that he does not stare to hear you say it!

"You wonder if the people in the omnibus know that Midge and you are just married; and the driver knows that the shilling you hand to him is for 'self and wife?' You wonder if anybody was ever so happy before, or ever will be so happy again?

"You enter your name upon the hotel books as 'Clarence'—and Lady'; and come back to look at it,—wondering if any body else has noticed it,—and thinking that it looks remarkably well. You cannot help thinking that every third man you meet in the hall, wishes he possessed your wife:—nor do you think it very sinful in him to wish it. You fear it is placing temptation in the way of covetous men, to put Midge's little gaiters outside the chamber-door at night.

"Your home, when it is entered, is just what it should be—quiet, small,—with everything she wishes, and nothing more than she wishes. The sun strikes it in the happiest possible way;—the piano is the sweetest toned in the world;—the library is stocked to a charm;—and Midge, that blessed wife, is there,—adorning and giving life to it all. To think, even, of her possible death, is a suffering you class with the infernal tortures of the Inquisition. You grow twain of heart and purpose. Smiles seem made for marriage; and you wonder how you ever wore them before!"

The Wife of Sir John Franklin.

Eleanor Ann Porden was born 1795. She early manifested great talents and a strong memory, and acquired a considerable knowledge of Greek and other languages. Her first poem, the Veils, was written when she was seventeen. Her next was the Arctic Expedition, which led to her marriage with Capt. Franklin. Her principal work is the epic *Cœur de Leon*, which appeared in 1825. Her poems display much elegance, spirit, and richness of imagination. The foregoing incidents in her life we find in a biographical dictionary. This lady has recently attracted the attention and excited the admiration of the civilized world by her energetic and persevering efforts to send relief to her adventurous husband in the frozen regions of the north, or to ascertain his fate and that of his companions. Such devoted affection deserves to be rewarded by the safe return of her husband, and all would rejoice to hear of her warmest hopes being gratified. So far, it is worthy of note that the only trace of Captain Franklin has been discovered by American vessels.

WATTS' HYMNS.

BY MRS. M. A. DENISON.

A little, blue-eyed child, placed within our hands, yesterday, a small collection of hymns with which children "once upon a time," were familiar. In looking it over, how many an old, forgotten scene flashed upon our memory, of days when we marched with satchel, and, we hope, a "shining morning face," to primary school. That little room over the grocer's shop, the stiff, low benches, and carved window-seats, contracted panes and dingy white walls, was not by any means an earthly paradise, neither was the staid, severe personage—who never, to our knowledge, laid her sceptre, viz: the rod, down, save on the hand of some offending youngster—an angel presence among us. The teachers of to-day are mostly blooming, bright looking young creatures, with hopes as fresh as the wildest dreamer's under their charge; but our teacher was not youthful nor handsome, nor—may her shade forgive us—amiable. But her frowns, or "pickled birch," or stamping, or ogre eye, did not prevent us from enjoying many a treat over our spelling book, for it contained some choice gems of fine poetry, each of which is associated in our minds, at the present time, with some peculiar incident or youthful fancy. The little book which we saw yesterday, and which now lies open before us, contains all the lyrics of which we speak; and one of the most prominent of these, because the earliest committed, is

"How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour," &c.

a hymn which almost every grown person can repeat. How happy have we often been, sitting in the sultry school-room, peering over the picture of the bee hive, and the little children supposed to be repeating these lines. Our imagination would transport us to the pleasant fields, and we would hear the hum of the bees, smell the fresh clover, wonder if that vine hanging so luxuriantly around the hive was filled with luscious purple grapes, and think how delightful it must be to sit, as did the little boy and girl, watching the tiny laborers all day long. Perhaps more love of industry was inculcated by that simple, familiar hymn, than by all the sage precepts of teachers and parents combined.

As we turn over the pages, another little lesson, engraven as with a pen of fire upon our memory, meets our eyes:

"Let dogs delight to bark and bite,
For God hath made them so;
Let bears and lions growl and fight,
For 'tis their nature so.

"But children, you should never let
Such angry passions rise;
Your little hands were never made
To tear each other's eyes."

And here is the picture, as "old as the hills," four little boys, with heads and hands unnaturally large, and fighting most desperately. We cannot refrain from quoting these very lines every time we see discord in a family of little ones; and they are almost sure to claim instant attention. Immortal Watts! how well you knew, and how right skillfully, to touch the chords of youthful hearts! Would that thy teachings were every day, "household words," as they were of yore!

And here, coupled with a picture of a proud lady, in plume and train, surveying her haughty self in a costly mirror, come the lines commencing with

"Why should our garments, made to hide," &c.

See what a noble lesson is taught in the third and fourth verses:

"How proud we are! how vain to show
Our clothes and call them rich and new;
When the poor sheep and silk worm wore
That very clothing long before.

The tidings and the butterfly
Appear in gayest coats than I;
Let me be dressed fine as I will,
Flies, worms and flowers exceed me still."

A vision of late rising, and yawning, with sleepy eyes and fretful murmurings, comes with the gentle voice of that kind mother, who, half to reprove, half to amuse, would repeat, as she smoothed back the tangled hair, the whole of that instructive poem:

"This the voice of the sluggard, I heard him complain;
You have waked me too soon, I must slumber again;
As the door on its hinges, so he on his bed,
Turns his sides and his shoulders, and his heavy head."

And so as she continued, we saw the lazy, wretched creature, creeping round, his garden overgrown with weeds, his clothes ragged, a gourmand, a dreamer, a filthy, despicable, unworthy creature, and at the conclusion, were fully ready to respond to the query if daughter would grow up such a miserable sluggard, and be good for nothing all her life,

"No! thanks to my friends for their care and their breeding
Who teach me betimes to love working and reading."

We pass over,

"How fair is the rose, what a beautiful flower," descriptive of frail, earthly beauty, and

"Whene'er I take my walk abroads,
How many poor I see,"

and come to that sad petition,

"Pity the sorrows of a poor old man,"

which will live, and be treasured as long as the English language is spoken. How we trace the fortune of the once happy farmer; weep over the ruin and desertion of his sweet daughter, behold the poor, heart-broken wife, lingering in poverty and sorrow, at last dying, and leaving a grey-haired partner to the merries and charities of a cold world. Thousands of times we have read it, and yet it seems ever new; it awakened in our childish bosom, the most tender emotions; and every old man with his grizzled locks and dim eyes, his threadbare garments and faltering

steps, was sure to claim our sympathy and regard.

Well, most of these affecting little hymns are left out of our present school-books; they have given place to newer, but not better literature; children are seldom taught, now-a-days, to repeat those graceful poems, which once learned, cannot be forgotten, and which plant the seed of morality and religion before parent or child are aware of their existence. The cradle-hymn is getting obsolete; how holy the influence of that hymn many an aged Christian pilgrim can attest; but alas! Ethiopian melodies have usurped it; and not as frequently as formerly, do we see the good matron sitting by the cradle side, and singing, in her soothing voice,

"Hush my dear, lie still and slumber,
Holy angels guard thy bed!
Heavenly blessings, without number,
Gently falling on thy head."

But the present is an age of progress, and we must expect the ear of change to push over this ancient tract, upon which the grass that yielded to the pressure of the footsteps of patriarchs and sages, has flourished so long; still, in our heart the memory of those beautiful lays shall ever be kept green.—*Boston Olive Branch.*

Secret of Taming Animals.

We have no direct means of divining the "why and because" of certain predilections and prejudices observable in birds and other animals. We daily see actions among them for which we cannot in any way account. Thus, for instance, if a dog enter a room full of company, you shall presently observe him make a careful tour of the apartment, sniffing first at one, then at another, of the assembled guests. Towards some his tail will be seen to wag, with every symptom of kindness and good-will; whilst towards others he will, with tail deflected, show unmistakable signs of suspicion, perhaps of disgust. Depend upon it, the animal's discernment is rarely at fault. I would willingly be guided by such a Mentor. Just so it is with the feathered race. Some masters and mistresses can never tame their birds—never get them to be on terms of intimacy. The cause is evident. There is no feeling of affection in common between them. They do not love their birds. The latter know as much, and are assuredly aware that they are kept simply for the sake of furnishing amusement.

I have also noticed the same unerring sagacity in squirrels. They would constantly detect any person who might be preparing or wishing to play them off some practical joke, and would, to my great delight, fasten on them at once, paying them handsomely and in full for all favors about to be received! It was, however, impossible for me to anger them. They, too, well knew the friendliness of my disposition—seeing what merry romps and gambols we had together, both by day and night, up stairs, down stairs, and in the garden. No doubt it is a wise provision of nature, thus to endow our little friends with instinctive powers of perception. The face is the index of the mind. They read our character when they catch our eye.—*William Kidd, in the Gardener's Chronicle.*

A Curious Wager.

The London Morning Post thus describes the accomplishment of an extraordinary feat:

"I will bet any man one hundred pounds that he cannot make a million strokes with pen and ink within a month." They were not to be mere dots or scratches, but fair down strokes, such as form the child's first lesson in writing. A gentleman accepted the challenge. The month allowed was the lunar month, of only twenty-eight days; so that for the completion of the undertaking an average of 36,000 strokes per diem was required. This, at 60 per minute, or 3,000 per hour—and neither the human intellect nor the human hand can be expected to do more—would call for ten hours' labor in every four and twenty. With a proper feeling of the respect due to the observance of the Sabbath, he determined to abstain from his work on the Sundays; and by this determination he dismissed by 4 days the period allowed him; at the same time, by so doing, he increased the daily average of his strokes to upwards of forty-one thousand. On the first day he executed about fifty thousand strokes; or the second nearly as many. But at length, after many days, the hand became stiff and weary, the wrist swollen, and it required the almost constant attendance of some assiduous relation or friend to besprinkle it, without interrupting its progress over the paper, with a lotion calculated to relieve and invigorate it. On the twenty-third day, the million strokes, exceeded by some few thousands, "to make assurance doubly sure," were accomplished; and the piles of paper that exhibit them testify that, to the courageous heart, the willing hand, and the energetic mind, nothing is impossible. These interesting papers are not placed in the archives of the Royal Society, of which their author was a fellow, but were claimed and received by the person who paid the wager.

Sabbath Letter Writing.—"Strange," said a postmaster, not long since, on a Monday morning, as he emptied a huge mass of letters from his box, "that people will not attend church on the Sabbath, instead of staying at home to write letters." The ordinary number of packages made up on other days was stated to be about forty; on Mondays they sometimes amounted to one hundred and twenty-five, and usually are double the number of those on other days of the week. How many of these letters are consistent with the command to "Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy!"

Affected Humility.—Rev. Jesse Lee, of early Methodist notoriety, used to tell anecdotes at times, as productive of instruction as of levity. He would sometimes refer to a certain Joe Wheaton, a preacher, who was so excessively humble that he would again and again call himself Joe Wheaton, the weakest of all God's creatures. A colored brother once followed Joe in the exercises of the meeting, who, in his turn,

with equal modesty and propriety, solicited the attention to the weakest of all God's creatures, except Joe Wheaton. There is a lesson, as well as a laugh, in this story.—*Methodist Protestant.*

Poetry Passing Away.

We trust the various Historical Societies are preserving the records of Indian life, and the poetic Indian names, for the reference of future writers. Here are a few of the designations of the Aborigines who lately visited Washington, with the commissioners, to make a treaty for their tribes:—

"From the Cheyennes—The White Antelope, or Voki-vocum-mast; Little Chief, or Kai-von-ne-ve; Rides on the Clouds; or Va-ive-ab-toish.

"Apachoes—Eagle's Head, or Nehu-nutha; The Storm, or No-co-bo-thu; Friday, or Wash. The interpreter of these is Mr. Smith. Sioux—One Horn, or Hakon-zetze; Red Skin, or Obalaw Sha; Shell Person, or Pon-ha-kah-wit-cah; Elk on his Guard, or Eha-kah-keck-tah.

"Assinibones—Goose, or Maw-gah. These are under the charge of Mr. Tesson as interpreter.

"Ojiboes—Black Elk, or Wah-rush-sh-me-nee, and his squaw, Moo-kah-pee, or Eagle Feather; Black Bear, or Wah-sho-che-go-ran, and his squaw, How-che-pee, or Singing Bird. There are fifteen of them in all, and are fine specimens of the Indians of the Plains."

Their first impression of civilized regions is curious:—

"The journey, to the Indians, since their arrival in the settlements, has been one of great wonder, and in some cases of alarm and fear. Except what they had seen at Fort Laramie and Fort Kearny, they knew nothing of the white man's lodges; but their greatest astonishment was in seeing a steamboat, and their fears were excessive upon going aboard of it. They called it the fire-horse, and it was a considerable time before they could reconcile themselves to the noise and confusion of blowing off steam, the steam-whistle, ringing the bell, etc. At first the motion of the boat made some of them sick; but they are among the most intelligent of their respective tribes, and in time became reconciled and quieted. They were highly delighted when they saw the fire-horse's brother (another steamboat) with a papoose (the yawl) hitched to his tail, ascending the river. Thus far, as soon as their apprehensions of danger had subsided, they became quite inquisitive, and highly delighted with everything they met with."

Navigation of the Indus.

The various modes of native navigation are very curious, and to strangers would seem particularly dangerous, from the vast swarms of alligators; but I did not learn that accidents often happened from their extraordinary aquatic tactics. One plan is to take the skin of a sheep or goat, as whole as possible, and making it into a bag, which they ingeniously contrive so to attach that it is completely air-tight, and which is inflated when required for use. It is then laid on their breast, and the two fore-legs are brought round and fastened together behind the neck; in like manner, the two hind ones are passed round the waist, and tied behind the back; the basket or parcel which they carry is fastened either to their shoulders, or fixed on their turban, and they then lay themselves down upon the water, and propel themselves by their arms and legs at a very rapid rate. This mode of travelling is common to the couriers, the fishermen, and even to those who may occasionally require to cross the river. There is another plan equally strange and more surprising to the European traveller, which is by means of a large earthenware vessel, of a globular form, with an opening at top; the traveller places this primitive argosy with the opening against his chest, and the air contained within it is sufficient to bear up him and his fishing net, and he boldly swims or sails—I know not which to call it—up and down the river, propelling himself by his legs, and casting his net most dexterously. I have seen few things anywhere which more excited my wonder than these two extraordinary floats or buoys—for they are nothing more—and the ease and rapidity with which the navigators darted from point to point was truly wonderful, particularly to the stranger.—*Scenes in a Soldier's Life.*

Home.

A home! it is the bright, blessed, adorable phantom which sits highest on the sunny horizon that girdeth life! When shall it be reached! When shall it cease to be a glittering day-dream, and become fully and fairly yours?

It is not the house, though that may have its charms; nor the fields, carefully tilled, and streaked with your own foot paths; nor the trees, though their shadows be to you like that of a great rock in a weary land; nor yet is it the fireside, with its sweet blaze-play; nor the pictures, which tell you of loved ones; nor the cherished brooks, but more far than all these—it is the Presence! The Lure of your worship is there; the altar of your confidence is there; the end of your worldly faith is there; and adorning it all, and sending your blood in passionate flow, is the ecstasy of the conviction that there, at least, you are beloved; there you are understood; that there your errors will meet ever with gentlest forgiveness; that there your troubles will be smiled away, that there you may unburden your soul, fearless of harsh, unsympathising ears; and that there you may be entirely and joyfully—yourself!

There may be those of coarse mould—and I have seen such even in the disguise of women—who will reckon these feelings pulsing sentiment. God pity them!—as they have need of pity.

—That image by the fireside—calm, loving, joyful, is there still; it goes not, however my spirit tosses, because my wish, and every will, keep it there, unerring.

The fire shows through the screen, yellow and warm as a harvest sun. It is in its best age, and that age is ripeness.—*Reveries of a Bachelor.*

Theory of Humor.

To see a young officer of fourteen years of age come into company in full uniform, and with such a wig as is worn by grave and respectable clergymen advanced in years, would make everybody laugh, because it certainly is a very unusual combination of objects, and such as would not alone for its novelty by any particular purpose of utility to which it is subservient. It is a complete instance of incongruity.

Add ten years to the age of this incongruous officer, the incongruity would be very faintly diminished; make him eighty years of age, and a celebrated military character of the last reign, and the incongruity vanishes. I am not sure that we should not be rather more disposed to respect the peculiarity than to laugh at it. As you increase the incongruity, you increase the humor.

If a tradesman of a corpulent and respectable appearance, with habiliments somewhat ostentatious, were to slide down gently in the mud, and decorate a pea-green coat, I am afraid we should all have the barbarity to laugh. If his hat and wig, like treacherous servants, were to desert their falling master, it certainly would not diminish our propensity to laugh; but if he were to fall into a violent passion, and abuse everybody about him, nobody could possibly resist the incongruity of a pea-green tradesman, very respectable, sitting in the mud, and threatening all the passers-by with the effects of his wrath. Here every incident heightens the humor of the scene; the gaiety of his tunic, the general respectability of his appearance, the rills of muddy water which trickle down his cheeks, and the harmless violence of his rage! But if, instead of this, we were to observe a dustman falling into the mud, it would hardly attract any attention, because the opposition of ideas is so trifling, and the incongruity so slight.—*Sydney Smith.*

From the Goldsboro' Telegraph.

PROF. EMMONS' LECTURE.

Prof. Emmons delivered Lectures to the citizens of this place on Friday and Saturday evenings last. They were interesting, the latter especially so. Of this, considering the important nature of the subject, Agricultural Chemistry, we will endeavor to give a brief synopsis.

The Professor began by recapitulating his lecture of the previous evening. He had there stated that constant cropping, where the products were removed from the soil and no returns made, would result in its inevitable impoverishment and final exhaustion. This is clearly seen not only from experience, but from a consideration of the nature and composition of soils. Soils are composed of a variety of elements, some in large, some in small proportions. The former, such as siliceous sand, and alumina or clay, are comparatively valueless, their principal purpose being to give texture, consistency and substance to the soil. Sand and silt and clay never enters into the composition of either plants or animals. But on the other hand, those elements which are found in small quantities, such as the phosphates, soda, magnesia, potash, lime, &c., are absolutely essential to the plants upon which men and other animals subsist. The seed and leaf, bone and nerves, blood and brain, all contain these elements. Every crop that grows takes up a portion of one or more of these essential elements; since they exist in small quantities they must of course be sooner or later entirely consumed, and when this takes place, the plant, since they are essential to its composition, necessarily refuses to grow. The system of cropping and resting merely postpones this inevitable result. By resting the soil nothing is added thereto. The only effect is, that by the action of the atmosphere and other causes, its elements are brought into a condition in which they can be more readily absorbed. If, for instance, siliceous should be combined with any of the essentials, it would be dissipated by the action of the atmosphere, and the essential would be ready to be taken up by the roots of the plant. This process then, instead of preventing exhaustion, only secures its more complete development in the end. Then comes the question, the subject of the present lecture, how are soils to be re-generated and preserved? The system of green crops, as for instance, clover, buckwheat and peas, does not effect this. The roots of these plants, especially the first mentioned, strike deep into the earth, and thereby bring certain elements up to the surface and within reach of the roots of plants, such as wheat, &c., which only penetrate the surface. But they do not add any of the expensive elements, as potash, &c. Gypsum, (plaster of Paris,) is sometimes sowed with clover. This is good as far as it goes, since it adds sulphuric acid and lime, the latter of which is an "expensive" element, while the former furnishes sulphur to certain constituents of plants, such as gluten. The farmers of Western New York use this method in the cultivation of wheat, and maintain that nothing further is necessary, that by means of it, the soil will always remain fertile. Fortunately for them, their soil is exceedingly rich, and as yet they do not, perhaps for a long time will not discover any injurious effects. But in England, where the same system is pursued, the land has become, in some places, what the farmers call "clover sick." But it is really sick from exhaustion, since phosphoric acid and soda have been constantly taken away without any return.

Buckwheat, which as above stated, has been used like clover as a fertilizer, farmers formerly thought, would grow well anywhere upon any kind of soil. This proved to be a mistake, since it contained a large proportion of the "expensive" elements, and for this reason, it is well used, since the roots, by striking deep, bring up for the use of other plants, elements which their roots would not otherwise have reached.

Clover might be successfully introduced into this country. Major Collier had succeeded well in its cultivation by means of the marl found in large quantities upon his estate. Oats might be used with clover, in order to protect it from the wind and cold.

Lands could be regenerated and preserved in a state of fertility, by the system of manuring. With the effects of litter and barn yard manure, all were well acquainted. It would be unnecessary to speak of them. The excrements of fowls add both the expensive and nitrogenous el-

ements to the soil. This substance, mixed with six times its weight of gypsum, constitutes one of the best manures. He had known it used by a farmer upon fifteen or sixteen acres, with very great success. It however must not touch the grain. It may be deposited in the hill beneath the grain, with a thin layer of the earth intervening.

The fluid and solid excrements of men, particularly the former, also constitute a most excellent fertilizer. The fluid should be by all means preserved, especially upon large plantations where the slaves are numerous. A hoghead or reservoir of some kind should be kept for its reception. It could be carried in a tank upon a low cart over the fields, and spread over them broadcast, just as water is spread over the streets of cities. Or the hoghead might be carried upon the cart, and might be perforated with numerous holes closed by pegs, until the field designed to be enriched was reached, when they could be drawn out. This system had been pursued with great success.

There is an inexhaustible supply of muck, or peat, which is muck in an advanced stage of decomposition, in the swamps and marshes of this region. But it requires some preparation in order to become a fertilizer. The most recent while fresh and moist and mixed with a little lime. It should be kept wet, and then by being exposed to the alternations of heat and cold, by freezing and thawing, it will eventually crumble, be reduced to a powder, and become fit for use.

Saltpetre is not a good fertilizer for plants used as food. It does well where the stem or root is sought to be increased, as in the case of hay and fodder, but will not assist the grain or seed.

Common salt is not so good a fertilizer, as is generally supposed. Wheat and other cereal plants do not require chloride or sodium, the elements of which salt is composed, but rather potash.

There is a variety of marls in this region of country, and along the Cape Fear, and this substance may be found to a greater or less extent, from Long Island to Alabama. The most recent formation, or that which is found first upon digging, is the shell or stone marl. The only difference between these two is, that in the former, the shells are in a state of preservation, in the latter, they have been decomposed and consolidated into stone. The latter is the better, since having been decomposed, it is the more ready to enter into the composition of plants. It has the appearance of a reddish clay, is apt to be considered such by the farmer, and so to be neglected by him. But that is marl, may be easily shown by pouring sulphuric acid, common vinegar, or any of the acids upon it. It will be found to effervesce. (The Professor here produced a piece of this marl and made the experiment.) Underneath this shell and stone marl, lies a marly clay, and beneath this the "green sand" marl. This last substance does not effervesce upon the application of sulphuric acid, because it contains no lime. Notwithstanding its name, it is rather blue than green, and somewhat resembles a bluish clay. This substance is generally used in New Jersey. In that State many plantations had been reduced to a state of almost perfect barrenness, and many farmers were about to leave. Luckily this "green sand" marl was discovered and applied, and the once sterile fields now support a luxuriant and profitable vegetation. Marl requires preparation before it is used. It should be mingled with organic matter, such as leaves or barn-yard manure, in alternate layers, and the heap thus formed should occasionally, say every three or four weeks, be stirred up with a shovel or spade.

Bones are probably the best of all fertilizers. They pay for them in England five or six pounds sterling per ton, and for fossil bones, which are less valuable, two pounds ten shillings. England has made a double use of her soldiers who fell at Waterloo. She used them first to fight her battles, afterwards their bones to fertilize her soil. The site of that battle has never since been brought into cultivation, but is covered with wild, rank and luxuriant vegetation. Bones must be ground for use, the finer, the better the immediate results. They may be scattered broadcast over the soil, but the more usual way is to dissolve them in oil of vitriol or water, and then mix them with marl or ashes. Bone beds are sometimes found in marl beds, and of course add greatly to their value. The principal use of bones is to give phosphoric acid to the soil.

Guano consists of the excrements of birds, and used as a manure with us, is sometimes attended with good effects. There are two kinds, the African and the Peruvian. The latter is valuable on account of the ammonia which it contains, the former on account of its phosphate of lime, and is the more valuable of the two. Their results depend upon the season. If that is dry, they are of no apparent use. It is not a manure with which we would probably be satisfied.

The Professor then touched upon the subject of special manuring. If, said he, we know what element any plant particularly requires, and we wish to cultivate that plant, of course we would seek to supply that element. Turnips require lime chiefly. In cultivating turnips then, we would add lime to the soil. So we would add potash or something containing it for tobacco, &c. Tobacco requires a very large amount of potash, and unless it can obtain it, or if any other substance, as soda, supplies the place of potash, the tobacco is not good. In some place, (the name of which at present escapes us), tobacco is inspected by means of chemical analysis, and is pronounced bad if not found to contain a large quantity of potash.

The Professor concluded by urging upon the citizens the necessity of organization. Farming was a subject which called into exercise a great deal of learning, more than either law or divinity, and associations were therefore necessary for its more speedy and successful diffusion. A vast number of experiments were to be made upon the adaptation of manures to the soil, and of the soil to crops. These could not be made by a single individual. There must be a division of labor. Experiments of different kinds must be made by different individuals, and the results made known to each other by means of organized associations. While our internal improvements are going on admirably and tending towards perfection, a system of home improvements, the improvement of husbandry, of cattle and of the soil, should go hand in hand therewith. Inasmuch as a way to market is opened, encouragement is furnished to raise a surplus, by which only the farmer's pocket is filled. This to be sure is an *argumentum ad hominem*, or rather an argument to the pocket, but it should be full of persuasion. As it is desirable to have a foreign market, so it is more desirable to have one at home, and for this reason the clash of the steam mill and the buzz of machinery, should be heard in our village.

At the close of the lecture, our friend, Dr. Andrews, asked Professor Emmons why it was,

that clover would spring up where gypsum was sown, although no clover had ever been near the place. The Professor replied, that the seed must exist previously in the soil and that they could perhaps be discovered upon a microscopic examination. Seed always require three things to enable them to shoot, viz: light, air and water, and wanting these they will lie for a long time dormant. Grass often springs from the dirt brought up from beneath the surface of the earth, as for instance from the bottom of a well. Seed must have been in the dirt. Some suppose that seeds of every variety are sown broadcast over the earth, and only wait for a favorable opportunity to develop themselves. The Professor alluded also to the fact, that new varieties of wheat had been reared from seed found in the Catacombs of Egypt, and which had probably been lying there dormant for centuries.

Betting on Elections.

Decision of the Supreme Court on the case of T. A. Bettis vs. Daniel Reynolds, from Burke.

A bond, given for money lost upon a wager on the result of a public election, though neither of the parties be a voter, is based upon an illegal consideration, being against public policy, and is therefore void.

Appeal from the Superior Court of Law of Burke County. Fall Term, 1850, his Honor Judge Dick presiding.

This is a bond for \$100. The defence relied on was under a special plea, that the bond was given for an illegal consideration, to secure money lost upon a bet on the election of James K. Polk as President of the United States by the people. The defendant proved, that, pending the election, the plaintiff let him have a watch worth \$45, for which the defendant was to pay him \$120, if James K. Polk was elected President of the United States by the people. Under this agreement the plaintiff delivered to the defendant the watch, and the defendant delivered to the plaintiff a bond for \$125, with the above condition expressed therein. After the election, the defendant made a payment of \$25, and executed the bond sued on, to secure the balance of the \$125 bond. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court upon the question reserved. The Court being of opinion with the plaintiff, he had judgment, and the defendant appealed.

Avery for the plaintiff.

J. W. Woodfin and Tate, for the defendant.

PEARSON, J. It is clear that this was "a bet" upon the result of the Presidential election; and, the bet being lost, by the admission of the parties, the bond sued on was executed to secure the balance remaining unpaid. It was not proven that the parties, or either of them, were voters, and no presumption of that fact can be made to aid the defence. We are, therefore, to take it, that neither were voters; and the question is presented, can a bond, given to secure money lost upon a wager on the result of a Presidential election, then pending, made by persons who are not voters, be recovered?

It is settled that the action cannot be maintained if either of the parties is a voter. *Allen v. Hearn, 1 T. R. 56, Burns v. Riker, 4 Johnson, 426.* We think it cannot be maintained, although neither of the parties is a voter, and put our opinion on the broad ground, that the wager is against public policy; and the Courts ought not to countenance it, by aiding in the collection of a bond given to secure the money won.

Ours, both Federal and State, are representative, republican governments, and rest upon elections by the people, as "the corner stone." Everything, not merely the proper action, but the very existence, of our institutions, depends on the free and unbiased exercise of the elective franchise; and it is manifest, that whatever has a tendency, in any way, unduly to influence elections, is against public policy. This position we assume, as self-evident. It seems equally clear, that the practice of betting on elections has a direct tendency to cause undue influence. For, by the wager, the parties acquire a pecuniary interest in the election, altogether foreign, and at war with its true purpose and design, which leads them into temptation, more or less strong, according to the amount of the wager, to exert every and any means by which to affect the result, and to strengthen one side and weaken the other. One, who has a wager depending follows but the instinct of interest, when he resorts to the perversion of facts, the circulation of falsehoods, treating and bribing, for the purpose of gaining votes. The evil is not confined to himself. His relations and friends become excited and stimulated to exertion, not for the good of the country, but for the pecuniary interest growing out of the wager. Such a state of things is against the public good.

Putting our decision on this broad ground, the fact that the parties to the wager are not voters, has no bearing on the question; because the evil effects of the practice of betting on elections, pointed out above, do not at all depend on that circumstance. One who is not a voter, may be tempted as strongly as one who is a voter, to pervert facts, circulate falsehoods, treat and bribe, and the infection extends as readily to his relatives and friends.

While concurring in the correctness of the decisions in the two cases above cited, we must be allowed to say, that the ground upon which they are put is very narrow, to-wit: that, as both, or one, of the parties were voters, the wager was illegal, because it created a pecuniary interest, calculated to swerve him from his duty; for, although he may have bet upon the candidate for whom, at the time, he intended to vote, yet, perchance, but for this pecuniary interest, he would have changed his vote; whereas, after the bet, he was not open to conviction, and did not "stand indifferent."

The probability, that a single vote might have been changed, but for the fact that the door to conviction was shut by the wager, is certainly a very narrow ground. It presented itself, however, in those two cases, and the Judges chose to rest on it, without deciding how it would be, if neither of the parties had been voters. No case is found, in which the question presented to us is decided; and we are at liberty to put our decision upon the broad ground, which we have assumed, as the result of principle and the "reason of the thing." This ground is so broad as to make it immaterial whether the parties are voters or not.

The case of *Burns v. Riker* aids our conclusion. There, the parties were both voters, but one had cast his vote; so, the reasoning in *Allen v. Hearn*, where the bet was laid before the poll was opened, did not apply to him. The other was, on the day the bet was made, fifty miles from his residence, where alone he was entitled to vote, and the polls would be closed at sunset on that day. The difference, in the opin-

ion of the Judges, turned upon the possibility of his being able, in 1807, (before the age of railroads,) to ride the fifty miles in time to cast his vote; and to carry out the reasoning upon the further possibility, that, in thus riding, he might have concluded to change his vote, but for the pecuniary interest created by the wager.

The broad ground, which we assume, is recognized and acted upon, in *Atherton v. Beard, 2 T. R. 610*, where the Court refused to support an action for a wager, as to the future amount of a branch of the public revenue, and Buller, Judge, says, Lord Mansfield was of opinion, that any wager as to a public event would be void.—So in *Gilbert v. Sikes, 16 East*, where it was agreed to pay certain sums per day, as long as Buonaparte lived; this was held to be a wager, and illegal, as tending to create a private pecuniary interest in a matter of public concern.

Per Curiam. Judgment reversed, and venire de novo awarded.

From the Washington Republic.

Prospects of the Whigs.

If we can judge from the tone and temper of the Democratic journals, in various sections, a great change has come over the minds of men in regard to the approaching Presidential contest. A few weeks since the organs of the Democracy informed us that every thing was peace and harmony in their ranks—that they were all united on the platform of the Compromise—and the only friends of the Union and Constitution who could be trusted to save the Republic. It was announced with great flourish in all quarters, before the meeting of Congress, that the Democratic Congressional caucus would plant the party on Administration ground in favor of the Compromise measures, and then overthrow the Administration on the pretence that it could not be trusted to carry out its own policy. Congress met. The Democratic caucus was held, and instead of adopting and endorsing the Administration policy in this regard, Mr. Preston King and Mr. Venable laughed down the Compromise resolution of Major Polk, and finally boiled the caucus into a bargain by which the Free-soilers were permitted to dictate the principles and policy of the party, and the Democrats to take the offices and spoils. After all the promises and professions of the metropolitan Democratic organ—after it had been for months after months grinding out the same jubilant music in praise to the Compromise—after it had been denouncing Mr. Fillmore and the Whigs because they could not be "trusted" on the measures of Adjustment—the Democratic caucus ignored or repudiated the Compromise, and Mr. Mead and Major Polk sustained and defended the action of the caucus on the floor of the House of Representatives!

The Whig caucus pursued a different course. On the first day of the session the Whig members expressed themselves distinctly and unequivocally in favor of sustaining the policy of acquiescence in the Compromise, which Mr. Fillmore had announced in his first annual message, at a time when it required some firmness and courage to stem an adverse party sentiment in the Whig ranks. That policy Mr. Fillmore re-affirmed in his last message, and that re-affirmance was endorsed in advance by the Whig Congressional caucus, as it had already been endorsed and approved by immense majorities of the American people.

From the time that these paths of divergence were taken by the representatives of the two great parties, Whig prospects have been continually and steadily brightening; while the hopes of the Democracy have waxed fainter and dimmer every day. The interest typified in the person of Mr. Linn Boyd, the nominee and elected officer of the "Democratic" party—the interest which represents the opposition to Mr. Fillmore and the Administration—is now well known to be controlled and governed by the Abolition and Secession wings of the party. If that interest should elect a President, they will elect him subject to Abolition and Secession influences, bargains, arrangements, influences, open and avowed, or secret and disguised—but, in any and all cases, corrupt and scandalous. This fact is well understood by the people. This fact has paralyzed the national Democratic presses throughout the country. It has given a stimulus to the Abolition journals of the party, but the "pure and simple" Democratic organs have been struck dumb. They cannot advocate and sustain a coalition, the controlling elements of which are Secession and Abolition, without abandoning entirely the claim they have set up of being the best friends of the Union, and the "only party that could be trusted" to carry out the Compromise.

The Democratic party carried the late elections in many of the States, because their candidates were supposed to be more friendly than those of the Whigs to the policy of Mr. Fillmore in regard to the measures of Adjustment. In other States they carried the elections by open and scandalous coalitions with men whom they pretend to believe enemies of the public peace and of the Constitution and Union. The Democracy have now lost the prestige of being the firmest friends of the Compromise, and are thrown entirely upon their coalitions with the Abolitionists at the North to retain their ill gotten ascendancy. At the South, we cannot say that the Democratic party have joined the Secessionists—we say that they are Secessionists—if we can place any reliance on the language of Democratic journals and conventions, and the fierce war which they wage on all presses and politicians that oppose the dangerous and alarming heresies in this regard which have been incorporated in the Southern Democratic creed.

In running our eye over the political board just at this moment we think that the Whigs have entirely the best show for success. Adhering as they will to the policy of President Fillmore in regard to the Compromise, they will stand opposed to a party not only hostile to the Compromise, but in their policy and measures hostile to the Constitution and Union of the States. The Democracy, indeed, cannot put a candidate in the field who is not the candidate alike of Abolition and Secession—not dormant and inactive Abolition and Secession; but triumphant, insolent, and dictatorial. Hence it is that we see much reason in the despondency manifested in the ranks of the Democracy, and in the encouraging tone and temper of the Whig journals and popular conventions.

Going it Blind.—The late Democratic Convention in Maine, among other resolutions passed on that occasion, adopted one in which they approve the Baltimore platform of 1844, that of 1848 and also that to be adopted in 1852! This is going it blind to a vengeance! Let that platform be what it may, the Democracy of Maine are resolved to be that!

General Intelligence.

Ecclesiastical Statistics.—Rev. Dr. Baird, in a work which he published while in London, nearly a year since, entitled "The Progress and Prospects of Religion in the U. States," gives a statistical view of the principal evangelical denominations in this country, of which the following is a summary:

Denominations	Min's.	Cong's.	Mem. Church.
Prot. E. Churches	1,504	1,580	73,000
Congregational body	1,657	1,971	197,196
Baptist body	8,018	13,415	943,887
Presbyterian body	4,518	5,672	490,259
Methodist body	6,000	39,000	1,350,000
German Churches	1,827	6,356	333,000
Friends or Quakers		300	
Total	23,614	58,314	3,292,332

The local "preachers" of the Methodist church, about 900 in number, are not included in the above.

Muzzling the Press.—The new press law in France is despotic enough. Daily papers are to deposit caution money to the amount of \$10,000, and they are also to be subject to a heavy stamp. "The police are to decide upon all their offences, and the publication or reproduction of false news" is to be visited by a fine not exceeding \$200. "The same is to be the case if any thing appears of a nature to trouble the public peace," the police being the sole judges upon the point. No proof by witnesses is to be admitted to establish the truth of "insulting or defamatory statements," and it is forbidden to publish any report of trials for press offences. It is interdicted, also, from giving any account of the proceedings of the legislative bodies. Foreign newspapers of all kinds are also prohibited, unless admitted by the special authority of the government.

Methodist Church.—A Convention for securing lay representation in the Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held its sessions in Philadelphia during the last week. A large number of delegates were present from different States, and the meetings were fully attended and of unusual interest. Strong resolutions were passed, expressive of the sense of the Convention relative to lay delegations in the annual and general conferences, as a matter both of justice and expediency; and it was determined to continue the agitation thus commenced, till the constitution of the Church is so amended as to admit lay delegates. The Convention also appointed delegates to urge this matter before the General Conference, which is shortly to meet in Boston, Massachusetts.

Coinage in 1851.—An official document from the Treasury Department shows the number of pieces and their value, coined at the U. S. Mint at Philadelphia and the several branches during the year 1851. The following is the general recapitulation:

	No. of pieces.	Value.
Philadelphia	24,985,736	\$52,689,878 43
New Orleans	3,527,000	10,122,600 00
Charlotte, N. Carolina	105,366	324,454 00
Dahlouga, Georgia	83,856	351,592 00
Total	28,701,958	\$63,488,526 43

The expense of coinage at Philadelphia is forty-two hundredths per cent; at Charlotte three and fifty-five hundredths per cent; and at Dahlouga three and thirteen hundredths per cent.

Works of Distinguished Men.—The works of the late John Quincy Adams, now publishing by his son, will make twenty or twenty-five volumes. The works of the late Levi Woodbury will soon be issued, in four volumes. Mr. Bancroft's History of the Revolution, in three volumes, will be finished at an early day. Hon. Thomas H. Benton is engaged in writing a memoir of his life and times, in several volumes.—Hon. Edward Everett will shortly publish a work on international law, and two volumes of memoirs. John C. Hamilton, Esq., has lately completed an edition of nine volumes of the work of Alexander Hamilton, and two volumes of his life.

The Cherokee Nation.—A correspondent of the *National Intelligencer* gives the following information respecting this people:—"The population is between 17,000 and 18,000, exclusive of 1844 slaves and 64 free negroes. From a census recently taken I select the following statistics:—27 public schools, 38 churches, 65 blacksmith shops, 14 grist mills, 10 saw mills, 2 tan yards, (fine salines), 5770 horses, 28,605 cattle, 35,832 hogs, 233 mules and asses."—This census included only the emigrant Cherokees, or those who have removed since 1835.—Those who emigrated prior to that time would doubtless exhibit a larger list in all these particulars.

Immense Capital.—The capital of the Cunard Steamship Company is \$7,500,000, more than double that of any company concern in the United States, and yet this is all owned by a few individuals, probably not more than ten or twelve, who make of it a partnership concern. This Company own nine steamships, but the two largest, which have just been completed, the Arabia and the Persia, of 2500 tons, and 250 horse power, have been sold to the West India Mail Steamship Company, which has fifteen or sixteen first class steamers, and probably twice the capital of the Cunard Company.

Improvement of Neuse River.—W. Beverhout Thompson, the Engineer appointed by Gov. Reid, by virtue of an Act of the last Legislature, to make a survey of Neuse River, has made a report, which we find published in the *Goldsbrough Patriot*. The Col. divides the work into four Divisions, extending from New-Berne to Watson's Mills, a distance of 165 miles. He estimates the expense at \$342,165. A statement is published by which it appears that the amount of the produce carried down the river in 1850, was \$440,563.—*Wilmington Herald.*

The Cotton Crop of the United States, in 1851.—was 927,337,089 pounds, which at the average price of twelve cents, and a fraction per pound, amounts to more than \$112,000,000.—In 1825, cotton reached a higher price than in any year since cotton has been grown in the United States—the average price for that year having been twenty cents and nine-tenths. In 1849, the average was only six cents and four-tenths, lower than which it has never fallen. In that year, however, the crop was enormous, more than one billion pounds have been produced.

The first movement for the release of Kosuth was made by John M. Clayton, while Secretary of State. "More than a year," says the *North American*, "before Mr. Webster wrote on the subject, Mr. Clayton addressed a letter to

Mr. Marsh, the resident Minister at Constantinople, directing him to urge the release of Kosuth and his fellow exiles; while, at the same time, Commodore Morgan, commanding the naval force in the Mediterranean, was ordered to proceed to the Bosphorus and receive them, should they be liberated, and bring them to the United States. This was as early as December, 1849."

Virginia Public Works.—From the Report of the Board of Public Works to the Legislature of Virginia, we take the following summary:

Length of railroads in Virginia - 1,602 1/2 miles.
" " completed 676 "
" " in progress 3384 "
Capital stock, (leaving out Baltimore and Ohio railroad) - \$116,117,100 00
State interest - 7,364,333 33

Besides these railroads, Virginia has about 872 miles in length of the most capacious and substantially constructed canals in the Union.

Institutions of Learning.—There are in the United States not less than 207 colleges and professional schools. Of this number 120 are colleges proper, 43 theological, 17 law, and 27 medical schools. Out of the aggregate, Pennsylvania has 21—consisting of 8 colleges, 7 theological, 2 law, and 4 medical schools. The number of volumes contained in the libraries of the colleges, exclusive of those of the professional schools, is, as far as estimated by imperfect returns, 871,800.

Caution to Parents.—The Boston Traveller notices the death of a child in that city by convulsions, caused by eating raisins. This is no uncommon occurrence. Dr. Dewees, in his work on the physical and medical treatment of children, (a book which parents should own,) mentions the death of three children from the same cause, and remarks "that there is no stomach, unless it be that of the ostrich, that can master the skin of the raisin."

Masonry in Alabama.—We learn from the proceedings of the last Annual communication of the Grand Lodge that there are 154 working Lodges in the State, with about 4800 members. There is a Lodge in every county in the State. The Grand Lodge has a Treasury of \$10,490, of which \$6,425 are loaned to various literary institutions. The receipts from annual dues at the last communication were \$2,026; for charters during the year \$1,050 and for dispensation \$735.

The Memphis Eagle and Enquirer, referring to the levees now in progress of construction in Crittenden county, Arkansas, says:

"That they will answer the purposes for which they were intended, and reclaim millions of acres of land, unsurpassed for fertility in the Valley of the Mississippi, no one who has visited the levees in progress of construction entertains a doubt."

Appointments by the Governor.—Gov. Reid has appointed as his Private Secretary, Mr. William H. Jones of Wake county, in place of Mr. Thomas Settle, Jr., of Rockingham, resigned.

The Governor has also appointed Mr. John C. Palmer and E. P. Guion, of this City, Directors in the North Carolina Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and Blind.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Russia.—Russia, in 1852, will celebrate throughout the vast expanse of her empire, the completion of her thousandth year of national existence; which will be kept with all the solemnity due to the importance of the event.—The Russian empire was founded in 852, in which year the Russians made their appearance on the shores of the Bosphorus as Warrangians.

The Japan Expedition.—It is understood that the large squadron which is about being fitted out under Commodore Perry, with the assistance and primary purpose of visiting Japan, is also designed to keep an eye on the Sandwich Islands, and to be in readiness to check any movements which any foreign power may be disposed to make against that nation.

The American Navy.—The United States Navy consists of 75 vessels—11 ships of the line, 14 frigates, 22 corvettes and sloops, 4 brigs, 3 schooners, 10 steamers, and 5 store ships, besides the vessels employed in the survey of the coast. Four ships-of-the-line, and two frigates are on the stocks; 9 vessels are preparing for sea, and 42 are in commission.

Statistics of the Methodist Church.—The number of Conferences connected with the Northern Branch of the Methodist Church is 31, of which one is in Liberia, one in Western Virginia, one in California and Oregon, and one in Missouri. The whole number of members is 721,814; last year 682; increase during the year, 32,132.

The Banker's Magazine has compiled a list of the number of banks in the several States, their capital, circulation, and coin. At this time there are nine hundred and twenty-one in operation, having together a capital of \$248,803,000, a circulation of \$150,052,000, a coin fund of \$50,000,000.

California Gold.—The entire yield of California, in 1851, is estimated at \$75,000,000.—Blackwood thinks that if it had not been for the vast quantities of gold which California has produced during the last two years, there would have been universal bankruptcy in England.

Emory.—A mountain of emory or corundum, is reported to have been discovered in the Southern part of Arkansas near a mountain of iron. It is represented as being equal if not superior to the Russian material. In the Arkansas emory, as in that of Russia, rubies are found.

A CARD.

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

All persons indebted to him are earnestly requested call and settle.

Greensboro, Jan. 1852. 6521f

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 54 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*

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 do well to attend the sale. Sale positive.
Terms—4 months for all sums over \$100, and 6 months for sums of \$200 and over.
JAMES RICE & JAMES.
Petersburg, February 17, 1852. 667:5

VAYER'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 medicine."
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 Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary Complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by CHERRY PECTORAL.
Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has effected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, wherein 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 always afforded almost instant relief.
JAMES GLOVER.
We attest to the truth of the above statement.
M. McGINITY, Editor of the Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.
FOR A CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851.
Dear Sir: For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently despaired of recovery, much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, 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 MCANDLESS.
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 every where.
March 1, 1852. 668:3m.

New Tailoring Establishment in GREENSBOROUGH.
D. C. CALDWELL & JAS. M. HUGHES
HAVING entered into copartnership for the purpose of carrying on the **Tailoring Business** 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 just received
The latest Philadelphia & New York FAS TONS,
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 letting 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 3.50
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 produce taken in exchange for work.
Shop on west st., next door to P. Thurston's cabinet shop.
D. C. CALDWELL,
JAMES M. HUGHES.
February 23, 1852. 667:13

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 many 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. GREYTER,
Ex't of M. J. Grotter, dec'd.
Feb. 20, 1853. 666:7

\$50 REWARD.
RAN away from the subscribers on the 31st day of December last, a negro man named ISAAC, belonging to the estate of Jimenia Davny, dec'd. Isaac is about thirty years of age, six feet high, of a black complexion, with long red eyes, and has a white spot on his breast. A reward of twenty-five dollars will be given for his apprehension and delivery to either of the subscribers, or confinement in any jail so that we can get possession of him again. An additional reward of \$25 will be given for any evidence upon which those who have been harboring and maintaining the said Isaac can be convicted and brought to punishment.
JESSE DAVNY,
ALFRED H. HEMPHILL, } Adms.
JOHN M. LOGAN, Commissioner
February, 1852. 667:5

SPRING CALICOES!
JUST RECEIVED a beautiful and varied supply of late styles of **Spring Calicoes**, together with an assortment of other Goods, among which may be found Bleached Domestic, Soaps, Extracts and Colognes, Stuart's Steam Refined and colored Candles, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Cigars, fine white powdered, crushed and brown Sugars, Molasses, Coffee, &c., &c.
J. T. O. WILBAR.
Greensboro, Feb. 26, 1852.

WANTED TO PURCHASE Rabbit, Muskrat, Coon, Opossum, Otter, Fox and Cat Skins.
J. T. O. W.

45,000 LBS. BACON—their own curing—for sale, wholesale or retail, by
RANKIN & McLEAN.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1852.

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

Taxes in North Carolina.

The Raleigh Standard and Star have published the "statement of the Taxes of the State of North Carolina for the year 1850, collected by the Sheriffs of the respective Counties, and by them paid into the Treasury during the year 1851." The aggregates under the several heads are as follows, viz:

Land Tax,	\$33,405.94
Town Property Tax,	3,653.38
Poll Tax,	36,133.07
Lunatic Asylum Tax,	20,075.88
Interest Tax,	25,007.87
Dividend and Profit,	3,115.24
Lawyers, Physicians, &c.,	1,253.96
Salaries and Fees,	676.80
Stud Horses,	1,936.27
Gate Tax,	125.98
Gold Watch,	893.46
Silver Watch,	547.02
Harp,	357.72
Piano,	1,132.70
Gold and Silver Plate,	1,055.62
Pleasure Carriages,	924.90
Playing Cards,	173.87
Bowling Alley,	846.00
Store Tax,	12,822.61
Pedlar Tax,	3,454.37
Tavern Tax,	918.50
Exhibitions, &c.,	846.00
Billiard Table,	932.88
Collateral Descent,	178.60
Foreign Carriage,	502.90
Drover,	141.00
Foreign Insurance Companies,	4.70
Deeds in Trust, &c.,	4.70
Toll Bridge,	14.81
Fair,	
	\$156,530.67
Add Tax of Yancey county	\$296.14
Additional Returns,	7.04
	303.18
	\$156,833.85

The above appears to be the net amount of Taxes due and received from the Sheriffs of the several counties. The Statement embodies, in addition, \$600 as the penalty on the sheriff of Yancey for failing to settle. This amount, together with some additional returns for 1849 and former years, added to the above, makes the whole amount \$157,274.17.

Deduct Tavern Tax, belonging to the Literary Fund, \$5,561.04

Amount of Public Tax, 1850, \$151,713.13

We subjoin a few particulars which have arrested our attention in glancing over the Statement.

The largest aggregate amount of tax is paid by Wake, \$6280.77; New Hanover next, \$5920.47; Edgecombe third, \$5275.73; the least by Madison, \$254.79.

The largest land tax is paid by Edgecombe, \$1056.30; Bertie \$32.45; Wake \$908.99; Halifax \$84.34; Guilford \$86.19; the least by Cherokee, \$12.07.

The largest poll tax is paid by Granville, \$1115.59; Wake \$1004.91; Edgecombe \$1012.18; Halifax \$936.43; the least by Watauga, \$80.47.

The following counties stand highest in the returns of tax on interest, viz: Wake \$1759.81; Craven \$1510.66; Warren \$1246.35; Mecklenburg \$1235.13; Edgecombe \$1171.26; Granville \$1157.87. No other county pays so much as \$1000. Guilford returns \$37.28; Rockingham \$155.44; Randolph \$293.96; Stokes \$137.19; Forsyth \$118.70; Davidson \$248.91; Surry \$130.43; Alamance \$48.45. Cherokee, Macon, Madison and Yancey return no tax on interest.

Forty-four counties fail to make any return of dividend and profit tax.

Fifteen counties return nothing for lawyers, physicians, &c. Peaceable and healthy!

Forty-two counties failed to return any tax on salaries and fees.

Only one county, Yancey, without a gold watch in it. Silver watch tax returned from all.

Ten counties only return tax on harps. Four counties, to-wit: Ashe, Columbus, Macon and Yancey report no pianos.

Twenty counties report no gold and silver plate; and twelve counties no pleasure carriages.

Twenty-eight counties make no return of playing cards. High-low-jack-and-the-game probably evades the law.

No tavern tax from Alexander, Madison, Watauga and Yancey.

Tax on foreign carriages returned from four counties, Craven, Greene, Lenoir and Martin.

Congress.

Down to our latest dates, the principal topics of discussion in the Senate have been the non-intervention resolution, and the Iowa railroad bill, in which connexion the whole subject of grants of lands for railroads in the new States is debated.

In the House of Representatives, the bill granting homesteads to actual settlers on the public lands, called the "homestead bill," is made the peg to hang electioneering speeches on for the next Presidency. The steam is getting up on the presidential campaign, and we need not look for much in the way of actual legislation. Speeches for Buncombe will be the order of the day henceforth. Well—we are not so much disposed, as we formerly were, to complain of Buncombe speeches;—we might just as well complain of fate, with the expectation of averting it! There will be, and must be, a certain amount of talk in our American deliberative bodies, of every description, before there is any thing done; and we may as well fold our

arms and submit to the infliction with a good grace.

The Convention Discussion.

A Whig meeting was held in Wilmington on the 18th, where, after the adoption of a series of resolutions, the following was introduced by Mr. Loring, and adopted:

Resolved, That in regard to the amendments of the Constitution, the only Democratic Republican mode is by an open Convention, in which the voice of the whole people may be expressed.

The meeting was very small, and the resolution, it seems, adopted by a majority of only one. It has called forth protests from several persons who were appointed delegates to the Raleigh Convention, and a very decided article from the Herald against permitting the constitutional reform issues to come into the canvass for Governor. The Herald likewise opposes, out and out, any and all amendments to the Constitution. Incontinent threats of Eastern wrath are fulminated against western Convention men. The Herald says:

"There is no use in mincing the matter; if the Convention of next month, shall require its candidate, to advocate a free Convention, to amend the Constitution, the people of the East will not support him. We may as well understand each other in the outset, in order that future heart burnings and mutual animosities and recriminations may be avoided."

The Wilmington Commercial remarks in this connexion:

"There is a disposition among some of our friends to avoid the issue of the Convention subject, in the canvass for Governor—because they think it has no legitimate connexion with it. This is very true—but still it will be an issue of paramount importance, in spite of all that can be said or done by any body. So all hands may as well go to work with this consequence in view. It may be disagreeable, but if it were the small pox you would be obliged to take it—so keep cool about it."

The Albemarle Bulletin reads the West a lecture, over the head of the Patriot. Its article shows good temper and the best side of an untenable cause.—Wish the Bulletin would publish our article of Feb. 14th, for the perusal of eastern readers.—By the way, it was by a lapse of the pen that "Edenton Sentinel" was written in the article noticed—there is no such paper—we discovered the mistake after our form was nearly worked off.

So much for the Eastern views which have come under our observation this week.

The Raleigh Times, of the 10th, has some animadversions on the Register's recommendation that the candidate be selected "without reference to his opinions on questions of State reform." The Times says:

"The occasion demands frankness and freedom of exposition, and boldness to set the truth clearly before the eyes of the people. An energetic decision will give the Whigs the advantage ground in the coming contest;—timidity, indecision, neutrality, or sectional time-serving, will defeat the party, and not kill the Convention movement at last, if that is the thing desired."

The same paper continues:

"We are told, that 'the Whigs of the East are opposed, earnestly opposed, to an unlimited Convention;' and that 'this being so, it can hardly be expected that they will support the nominee of the Convention, if that body should make the question of an unrestricted Convention a test and require the candidate to canvass the State on that issue.' This, then, may be regarded as wholesale ostracism of the Whigs of the West, who are 'earnestly' in favor of an unlimited Convention. If the candidate should be a Western man, and 'earnestly' in favor of a free Convention, he must muzzle his tongue on that subject, because 'it can hardly be expected' that the Whigs of the East will support him, if he acts independently and uprightly according to his 'earnest' opinions. Is this liberal? Is this fair? * * * It is idle, it is utterly folly to hope for any escape from this issue. Nay, it is unworthy a great party to attempt it. Instead of saying that this question has nothing to do with the canvass, it would be nearer the truth to say, that no other subject approaches it in interest and importance. The Presidency, the policy of the National Government, foreign and domestic, what has the Governor of North Carolina to do with any of these subjects? Our State policy he is more directly concerned with, and it is in reference to that our people will the more curiously inquire."

"But, really, the suggestion of evading a question of this kind is such a confession of weakness and defeat as we very much regret to see coming from any quarter."

The Concord Mercury warns Eastern friends that it is better to go into open Convention now, while compromise can be had upon the basis question, and not wait until the West shall be radically aroused in the matter.

The Mercury pledges itself to the Whig candidate for Governor, should his views on this subject differ from that paper; but that it will still continue to exert itself for an open Convention. It says:

"Some of the Whig papers in the Eastern part of the State, are very much afraid the Convention question will defeat our candidate for Governor—indeed it has been prophesied that such will be the effect if he advocates this doctrine. We think directly the reverse. This measure is popular, and, in our opinion, would be irresistible before the mass of the people. If the nominee of the Whig Convention takes this position, we will have no fear of the result, even should there be a little disaffection among our eastern friends. The strength of the Whig party is in the West; and when the time comes for the hardy mountaineers to ballot on this question they will roll up a majority in its favor, only equalled in the days of 'coon skins and hard cider.'"

The Salem Press, a neutral paper, has the following remarks:

The next Legislature will have the responsible duty to perform of redistricting the State, and the political contest for the ascendancy in that body, will be a warm one.

As we do not see how the Convention question can be kept altogether out of the canvass, it may be proper to state for the information of the public, that all the Democratic State papers, which fall under our notice, are opposed to a free Convention of the People, preferring amendments to the Constitution by Legislative enactment, which, with all due deference to our Western cotemporaries, seems to us like playing into the hands of the East at the expense of the West. The East has the power in the Legislature, under the present arrangement of the basis of representation, to defeat any measure in that body. Therefore it is policy for the East to oppose a free Convention. We, however, again say, as there may be a difference of opinion as to the propriety of a Convention,—Put the question to the sovereign people!

But how a Western man can come out and honestly oppose this great movement, in which his section of the State has so much at stake, (Representa-

tion and distribution of the School Fund on the white basis,) we cannot divine, unless there be sinister objects to accomplish by piece-meal Legislative tinkering at the Constitution, in which Politicians are the principal actors! However, if we mistake not the signs of the times, the people are tired of this maneuvering, this political log rolling, and want no more of it. And he who will not freely trust the Sovereigns with the affairs of State, is unworthy of their countenance and support.

The Democratic presses, however, stand not alone in this crusade against the rights of the People, but a number of Whig papers in the eastern and central portions of the State, are also opposed to a Convention, and warn their party to "keep the question of the white basis, and an open unrestricted Convention out of the canvass," to insure unity of action throughout the State. This therefore, does not look much like a concerted Whig measure, as some boldly assert—but it is the great measure of Reform, in which a large and respectable portion of the free white men of the State are interested, without distinction of party!

The object of the friends of a Convention, in short, is to effect the greatest good in the shortest time,—no exting of the Constitution and dragging its pieces about for eight or ten years, but settling the whole matter perhaps in as many weeks.

Connecticut.

The Whigs of Connecticut will be cordially welcomed upon the great National Platform where every body who loves the Union and its best interests, and opposes Secession, Intervention, Filibusterism, &c., will delight to stand.—The Whig Convention of that State adopted the following resolutions, which re-affirm in firm and temperate language the true Whig policy on the Tariff, Internal Improvements, and the Public Lands, and fully sustain the Compromise and the Administration of Mr. Fillmore:

Resolved, That we re-affirm, as the cardinal policy of our land, the great measures of Protection to American Industry, of Internal Improvements, and the principle of a just distribution of the public lands, whenever the country is out of debt, as vital to the prosperity of the country, and that a judicious system of discriminating specific duties in laying revenue is demanded, particularly at the present time, by the depressed condition of labor and capital.

Resolved, That the measures passed by Congress in 1850, for the settlement of highly exciting sectional questions, were adopted upon the principle of mutual concession and compromise, and that they ought therefore to be maintained inviolate and carried out in good faith by all sections of the country.

Resolved, That we gratefully accord to President Fillmore and his distinguished Cabinet the praise of conducting his Administration upon truly national principles, with high ability, integrity, and wisdom.

Pennsylvania.

There was a bitter contest in the Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania between the Buchanan men and Cass men, but the former carried the day by a large majority. It appears that a resolution was adopted, authorizing the Chairman to appoint a committee to select delegates to Baltimore, subject to the approval of the Convention. Against this resolution the Cass men entered a solemn protest, characterizing it as a wanton disfranchisement of the Congressional districts.

The Fayetteville Observer, noticing a late "scene," or rather row in the Legislature of New York, indulges the following observations:

Times have sadly changed within a few years in our Legislative bodies, State and National. Within our memory, such a thing as a fight, or an ungentlemanly altercation, with the familiar use of the epithets liar, scoundrel, and the like, was unheard of and unthought of. Can it be, that in those times only gentlemen were deemed fit to represent the people, and that now so many blackguards are qualified for the same office, that they keep each other in countenance, and give tone to the manners of the bodies to which they are elected?

For the Patriot.

The Religion of Paying Debts.

MR. PATRIOT:—I wish you to copy the following extract, clipped from a religious paper, and call particular attention to it. Put it in a conspicuous place in your paper, for it contains truths that I fear some of our people do not fully understand—at least do not carry out in practice; yes, some who pretend to be very religious. S.

"Men may sophisticate as they please. They can never make it right, and all the bankrupt laws in the universe cannot make it right for them not to pay their debts. There is a sin in this neglect as clear and as deserving church discipline as in stealing or false swearing. He who violates his promise to pay, or withholds payment of a debt when it is in his power to meet his engagement, ought to be made to feel that in the sight of all honest men he is a swindler. Religion may be a very comfortable cloak under which to hide; but if religion does not make a man 'deal justly,' it is not worth having."

The Public Lands.

From January 1845 to Sept. 1850, Congress gave away the enormous quantity of 78,922,513 acres of the Public Lands, worth, at the minimum price of \$1.25 per acre, \$98,635,140.

In addition to this outrageously prodigal disposition of the public property, there are bills now before Congress to give to rail roads and such things in the new States, at least fourteen millions of acres more. And the bounty land bill just rejected by a close vote in the House, after it had passed the Senate, would, if it had become a law, have given forty millions more.

We trust that the very enormity of this system of waste will open the eyes of the people, and stir them up to compel their servants in Congress to put an end to it. The effect upon the old States is very disastrous. They are robbed of their property and their inhabitants. They languish, while these new giants in the West fatten on the spoils.—Fayetteville Obs.

Turkey.—The Sultan of Turkey has just issued a firman in favour of the Christian Protestants, allowing them to meet together freely, and permitting their marriages and births to be registered. No street in Constantinople has a name, nor is there a lamp in it, yet there are 500,000 inhabitants! There is not a post office nor a mail route in all Turkey, nor a church bell; but there are at least two dogs to every inhabitant.

When an ambitious man raises the sword upon your head, and then orders you to vote, that is as much as if he would lock your lips, and engage you to speak.

ITEMS.

There are 133 German papers published in the United States, the oldest of which, published in Pennsylvania, has been established 63 years.

The first newspaper tolerated in Virginia was in 1780; price \$50 a year; advertisements of moderate length inserted at \$10 the first week, and \$7 for each week succeeding.

Kosuth arrived in St. Louis on the 9th inst. At Louisville, Kentucky, he addressed the German population of the city, in their own language, and received "material aid" to the amount of near two thousand dollars.

Mr. Bernheisel, delegate to Congress from Utah, contradicts the report of the revolt of the Mormons of that Territory. A correspondent of the Intelligence nevertheless insists that the report is true.

The American Colonization Society intend to send out another vessel to Liberia, from Baltimore or Norfolk, on the 1st of May.

At last dates there were five thousand passengers waiting on the Isthmus of Panama for chance of passage to California, and more on their way.

Rich gold diggings, it is said, have been discovered in the region of Gila river, the boundary between California and Mexico.

Two hundred and twenty-eight graduates received their diplomas, at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, on the 6th inst.—the largest graduating class ever known in our country.

A large portion of the Illinois Central Railroad is shortly to be let to contract. Congress granted a short 2,730,000 acres of public lands for the construction of this road. The company has sold \$4,000,000 of its bonds at par in New York.

Kosuth was initiated into a lodge of free masons in Cincinnati.

Porter's "patent repeating rifle," says its inventor, will discharge sixty-nine bullets in succession as fast as a watch ticks.

The State of New York has one of the largest and most useful libraries in the world; containing 1,507,076 volumes; occupying 11,000 apartments—one in each school district in the State.

In France, when a funeral passes, every one takes off his hat, and remains uncovered until the hearse has gone by.

A great meeting of the advocates of Mr. Webster's claims to the Presidency was held in New York, on the 5th inst., and an able address put forth on the subject.

In the suit, N. P. Willis vs. Edwin Forest for damages on account of the latter knocking the former down, in the Park, New York, the plaintiff recovered a verdict of \$2,500 damages.

John B. Weller has been elected Senator of the United States from the State of California, for six years from the 4th of March, 1851. The vote stood, for Weller 71; for Reading 17.

One of the largest conventions ever held in Ohio recently assembled at Columbus, bringing up 145,104 names of petitioners to the Legislature now in sessions there, that the Maine liquor law may be enacted as the law of Ohio.

Two large demonstrations have lately been made in the city of New York—one against, and the other in favor of, the adoption of the prohibitory liquor law of Maine.

A mass convention of the friends of the Maine liquor law was recently held in New Haven, Connecticut, at which, it is said, letters were read from most of the Whig and Free-soil candidates for State offices in favor of said law.

Chicago is the most rapidly-growing city in the western country. It has now a population of 40,000, (although but 28,000 in 1850.)

Delegates have been chosen to the Whig National Convention from New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, Tennessee and California.

Three ships, laden with Railroad iron for the Raleigh and Gaston Road, have recently arrived in James River, ready to discharge their cargoes at City Point.

Messrs. John A. Green, J. M. Myers and John McQuail have contracted to construct the Railroad to extend from Gaston to Weldon, and to complete it in eight months.

The Maine liquor law has been defeated in the New Jersey Legislature, by a vote of 46 to 13, on the ground that it is impracticable and out of its latitude.

The Ohio Legislature has indefinitely postponed a resolution referring the Maine liquor law to a vote of the people.

Nash county is a great place for pork as well as brandy. A gentleman of that county recently killed seventeen hogs, the average weight of which was 390lbs. The heaviest weighed 520lbs.

The Democratic Convention of Louisiana has appointed Delegates to the Baltimore Convention favorable to the nomination of Gen. Cass. The vote was for Cass 101, and for Mr. Doughlass 72.

The Democratic Convention of Kentucky has appointed Delegates to the Baltimore Convention instructed to support the nomination of Gen. Cass.

The Raleigh papers state that fifteen miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad have been laid with heavy iron, and the work of repairing and re-laying is going forward with energy and spirit. This will be one of the best Roads in the country yet.

The last arrival from England brings news of the death of Thomas Moore, the Irish poet, at Clapper-ton Cottage, the 26th of February, aged 72 years.

New Hampshire has, as usual, elected the Democratic candidate for Governor, and a majority of the "same sort" to the Legislature.

A project is in agitation for a new State to be formed out of that portion of Wisconsin north of the 45th degree of north latitude, and that portion of Michigan lying west of lake Michigan.

The Hon. Messrs. Brown and Wilcox, of Mississippi, lately exchanged blows and closed for a fight, in the House of Representatives. They were separated, apologised to the House, and it was thought would finish taking "satisfaction" out of doors.

A virtuous mind chooses such amusements as least tend to vitiate the affections.

The Interior of Africa.

A writer in the Westminster Review, who lived for several years on the western coast, gives an interesting description of the interior of that country. He says a state of civilization exists among some of the tribes, such as has not been suspected hitherto by those who have judged only from such accounts as have been given of the tribes with which travellers have come in contact. They cannot be regarded as savages, having organized townships, fixed habitation, with regular defenses about their cities, engaging in agriculture and the manufacture of cotton cloths for clothing, which they ornament with hand-made dyes of native production, and exhibit handicraft in their conversion of iron and precious metals into articles of use and ornament. The merchants entrust their goods to the care of native traders, in various parts of the country, stored in huts, without protection, yet preserved in entire safety, acts of robbery being very rare. Native traders are held in high respect, especially if wealthy, and in some cases, whole tribes engage in the business of itinerant traders, no impediment being offered to them even among nations where a state of war exists.

In England an editorial notice of half a dozen lines is charged at the rate of about twenty times the price of the advertisement to which it refers. Here it is demanded as a something to be thrown into the bargain.—Exchange paper.

And we are sorry to see that the demand is so often yielded to. In almost every paper that we open, especially in those published in this State, we see some Editorial puff of a show, or a patent medicine, or something else as little entitled to it, and all because the Editor has not learned to say No, and to stick to it. We have for years refused to degrade our editorial columns in that way. On one morning recently, we had no less than four applications to give Editorial notices of things in which the applicants themselves were alone interested; and they were all from the North, where a Southern man is sure to pay for all he gets.—Fayetteville Observer.

The Eye has a great share in the beauty of the animal creation; but it is sufficient to declare that this beauty consists merely in its clearness, motion, and union with the neighbouring parts? There are even brighter and more moving objects than the eye, and yet they never approach to it in beauty; it is not because the eye is the index of the soul that it is so exquisitely beautiful?—All eyes are not beautiful. The brightest and most active eyes are perhaps the maniac's, and yet do they affect us with any idea of beauty? It is the eye of affection, the eye of genius, the eye of innocence, in which beauty is found; because affection, genius and innocence are really qualities that we love, admire, and esteem.

Singular Cause of Death.—Mr. Hiram Wilcox of Dayton, Ohio, in assisting about two weeks ago, to take a drunken loafer to jail, was bit by him on one of his fingers. He paid but little attention to it, until a few days subsequent it became swollen and painful, with every appearance of erysipelas. The ordinary remedies in such cases were applied, but the inflammation spread rapidly from the hand to the arm, and finally to the body—growing worse and worse till mortification put an end to his life.

My guiding star was, and will be, "Duty." and the pleasure and delight of the heart must wait, even for ever, if necessary, when duty calls.

Direct Line from Greensboro', N. C., to Richmond and Petersburg, Va.

ON and after the 1st day of April, 1852, there will be a direct line of four Horse Post Coaches from Greensboro', N. C., via Danville, Halifax, C. H. and Charlotte to H. Va., to Burkeville, where they will meet the cars from Richmond and Petersburg.

This line will be run three times a week and there will be no detention.

Leaving Greensboro' every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M. Arrive at Danville same days 9 P. M.

Leave Danville every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 P. M. Arrive at Greensboro' next day at 4 P. M.

This line will connect at Greensboro' with the Salisbury and at Danville with the Lynchburg stages. (670-5) J. HOLDERBY & CO.

March 13, 1852. P. FLAGG & CO.

*The Carolina Watchman copy to the amount of \$2 and forward account to J. Holderby, Rawlinsburg, N. C.

SPRING STOCK.

WE are in receipt of our Spring Supply of goods embracing every thing connected with the

Shoe and Leather Trade,

which has been selected carefully and judiciously for our spring sales. We say we never offered to our friends and the public generally a more complete or better selected stock than the one now offered to your inspection.

Our prices will be low, very low.

The attention of Merchants is particularly called to this stock. DRUMMOND & WYCHE,

Wholesale Dealers, March, 1852. 670-5 Petersburg, Va.

MONEY.

ALL persons indebted to D. C. Mebane by Note, will please call, pay part, and renew their Bonds; and all those indebted by account previous to the 1st of January, 1852, will settle by cash or note, before February Court, as longer indulgence will not be given. A word to the wise is sufficient.

Dr. D. C. Mebane will attend to his Professional calls as heretofore. Office at his own house Greensboro', Jan. 1, 1852.

DR. A. C. CALDWELL HAS moved two miles south of Greensboro', to the place formerly owned by Rev. Peter Doub, where he may be found, at all times, ready to attend to the calls of all who may desire his professional services.

All who are indebted to him by book account, will please call and settle. 666-1 Feb. 20, 1852.

WAGGONERS.

500 BALES OF COTTON to haul from Concord and Salisbury to Leaksville. Apply to Caleb Philter, Concord; Jenkins & Roberts, Salisbury. March, 1852. 669-4

COACH MATERIALS.—We have a large stock of Coach Materials on hand, such as Springs, Axles, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Oil Cloths, Carpeting, Oil Cloth for Aprons and Curtains, Dash es, Bauds, Lamps—which will be sold lower than ever offered.

May, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL.

LUTHER AND HIS ADHERENTS.

THE Proprietors of Sartain's Magazine having purchased the large and handsome steel plate, carefully engraved in line and mezzotint, from the celebrated design by Geo. Catmelle, representing

The First Reformers

Presenting their Famous Protest at the Diet of Spire, in 1529,

now offer it in connection with their Magazine on terms unprecedentedly low.

This magnificent composition contains nearly one hundred figures, and includes authentic portraits of the most prominent men connected with that important event. The work (exclusive of margin) measures 21 inches by 15, and the print has never been retailed at a price less than \$3 per copy. Each impression is accompanied by an instructive pictorial key of reference, describing the scene, the characters, the history which led to the event, and the principles contended for.

In connexion with Sartain's Magazine both works will be furnished on the following liberal terms, which are invariably in advance—

One copy of the Magazine, and one of the Print, \$3. Two copies of the Magazine, and two of the Print, \$5. Five copies of the Magazine, and five of the Print, together with one copy of both works to the getter up of the Club, \$12.

The price of Sartain's Magazine being of itself \$3 per annum, both works jointly may now, by the above offer, be had for what was heretofore the price of each separately.

Preparations are making to publish in the Magazine a series of illustrated articles on AMERICAN HEROES, commencing with a

[For the Patriot.]
The following lines were suggested while on a visit to the old Guilford Battle Ground.
What silence now around me reigns!
How quiet sleeps the dead beneath!
Beneath my feet doth rest the slain
Who did their sabbies here unseal.
No marble-slab my eyes behold,
To point me to the warrior's grave;
But, oh, I feel within my soul
Here fought and bled the buried brave.
Then rest, departed warriors, rest!
Without a slab to tell your name;
For there remains in every breast
A living record of your fame.
H. J. H.
Greensboro, March, 1852.

Dancing.—A young man who had attended more to the cultivation of his heels than his mind, flattered himself that he could better his condition by shaking his feet rather than an empty skull, issued the following proposals:
Dan Sing Skull.—mis ter lightfoot proposes to open a dan sing skull in which that helligent hart will be tort in the new west fashum. Indas and gentel men hoo may sea fight to patron eyze him in his under take in, will pleaz to sin shair names to this ear paper.
note a Beas s. Skull to be o pin as sunc as tweek tea sinners do sin.

Aunt Byles invited an aged clergyman, from the country to take tea with her last week. On opening the sugar bowl she discovered a deceased mouse in the premises. In the frenzy of the moment, she seized a large lump of sugar, and flung it behind the back log, while she carefully deposited the mouse in the old gentleman's cup. He discovered the mistake as soon as he began to stir up the sugar.

Playing the Flute!—Dickens, in one of his works, represents flute playing as a symptom of a melancholy disposition. One of his favorite characters resorted to it as a solace under bitter disappointment, regarding it after mature consideration, as "a good, sound, diurnal occupation, not only in unison with his own feelings, but calculated to awaken a fellow feeling in the bosoms of his neighbors!"

Latour Maubourg lost his leg at the battle of Leipzig. After he had suffered amputation with the greatest courage, he saw his servant crying, or pretending to cry, in one corner of the room. "Jack," said he, "none of your hypocritical tears, you idle dog; you know you are very glad, for you will have only one boot to clean!"

"Who is that lovely girl!" exclaimed the witty Lord Norbury, in company with his friend Counsellor Grant. "Miss Glass," replied the barrister. "Glass!" reiterated the facetious judge, "I should often be intoxicated could I place such a glass to my lips!"

An Irishman being asked on a late trial, for a certificate of his marriage, bared his head and exhibited a huge scar, which looked as though it might have been made with a fire shovel. The evidence was satisfactory.

A lady, in reply to a message from her lover, who had been cruelly maimed and disfigured in battle, said, "tell him that while he has body enough to contain his soul, I am his."

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 *Sickle* 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.
Feb. 24, 1852. 668-5w.

North Carolina, Guilford County.
IN EQUITY.
Petition to sell land.
Peter Hamner and others vs. Roddy D. Hamner and others.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Roddy D. Hamner, Sally Patterson and Barzilla 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 complainant's 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

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.
January 7th, 1852. 661-3m

SAVE COST.
THERE are on my books a large number of accounts that have been standing for one year and upwards. All persons having such accounts will please come forward and settle by note or cash immediately. Interest will be charged on all accounts from the 1st of January of each year.
JAMES McIVER.
Jan. 16, 1852. 661-1f.

RANKIN & McLEAN
ARE now in receipt of the principal portion of their **Fall Supply** of Dry Goods, Shoes, Hats and Caps. And we expect in a few days to receive the stock of Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, Groceries, Coach Materials, Books, &c.
October, 1851.

STOVES—STOVES.—New Styles of Church, Parlor, and Shop Stoves, for sale by
Nov. 1851. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office

SAVE YOUR MONEY.
CHARLES P. FREEMAN & CO.,
(LATE FREEMAN, ROGERS & CO.)
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.
114 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 such *Judicious, 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 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, Laces, and Tulle. Embroideries, Collars, Chemisettes, Capes, Berthas. Habits, Sleeves, Cuffs, Edgings, and Insertings. Embroidered Reverses, Lace, and Hemstitch Cambric Hdkts. 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.
January, 1852. 667-5

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, Hooigan Mine; Holmes, Earheart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan County.
June 4, 1851. 30-4f.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery,
CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c. &c.
The Subscriber is now receiving his large and well assorted Summer Stock of Drugs and Medicines, which were purchased by himself at rates so 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 catalogue 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, 25 "
Iodine Potassium, 62 1/2 "
Winters Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 75 "
Ayns Cherry Pectoral, 87 1/2 "
Small profits, quick sales, is the word, call and judge for yourselves.
To his friends and customers, he would say that his stock is larger, and assortment more complete than it has been for the last 12 years, and he is determined to sell them as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased in the western part of the State. Call and examine for yourselves.
Physicians' prescriptions and family medicines compounded and dispensed at any hour, day or night. His personal attention is given to this branch of the business.
D. P. WEIR.
May, 1851. 623-1f.

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, Randolph County.
WHEREAS, Samuel Free, Assenath Free and Calvin Swain & 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; and that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and praying for an order of publication and decree of sale of said land, for the purpose 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.

REGULAR LINE.
THE Cape Fear Steamboat Co's Steamer CHATHAM will run regularly between Wilmington and Fayetteville, commencing on Monday the 27th instant,—leaving Fayetteville every Monday and Thursday at 9 o'clock A. M., and arriving at Wilmington same evening; giving Passengers going North an opportunity to take the cars next morning at 9 o'clock. And leave Wilmington on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 2 o'clock P. M., giving passengers by the cars, which arrive at Wilmington at 1 o'clock daily, an opportunity to take the Boat to Fayetteville.
The Steamer GOV. GRAHAM, with the Tow Boats belonging to the Line, will run in connexion with the Chatham, making one or more trips a week, as circumstances may require.
Passengers and Freighters may rely upon the above arrangement. It is hoped that the necessary expenses will 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. 55-4f

North Carolina, Randolph County.
WHEREAS, Samuel Free, Calvin Swain & wife Susannah, Assenath Free, Solomon Free, Wm. S. Trogon, Joel I. Trogon, Isaac M. C. Trogon, Solomon Trogon, Samuel Trogon, John Trogon, Ed Spoon & wife Abigail, and William Spoon & wife Priscilla, have filed in my office their petition against John Free, Daniel Free, Isaiah Herndy & wife Sally, Alfred D. Trogon 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; and that the defendants are not inhabitants of this State, and praying for an order of publication and decree of sale for the purpose of partition—and it appearing by the affidavit of Solomon Free, that the defendants reside beyond the limits of this State,—
Therefore,
The Clerk and Master of said Court has ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro-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 demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
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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 classification 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 Modern 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 three Ladies.
The department of Music is committed to Professor Kern, whose reputation gives every guarantee that it will be managed with ability. He is assisted by two experienced ladies.
For the acquisition of the elegant accomplishment 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 Commencement.
The domestic department is under the management 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 recommendations to the confidence of the community.
The Board of Trustees, with a liberality becoming those who have charge of so flourishing an Institution, have determined to add immediately to their present noble edifice, a building which will give such room that more quietness and better discipline and instruction can be secured. The pupils will not be crowded in the dormitories. The Trustees 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 Carolina or Virginia than Greensboro. The inhabitants in the town are remarkable for general morality and industry; the location of the College surpasses 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 central 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 lady to acquire may be obtained here. While the essential branches are cultivated, they are not made to constitute the staple of the education which we endeavor to impart to our pupils. A high, intellectual training—a thorough discipline of the mind is sought to be attained as of first importance after the cultivation of moral and religious feelings.
The Trustees and Faculty make every possible effort to prevent extravagance. The regular College 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 charges are \$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 4, 1851. 30-4f.

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
Important Reduction in the rates of Postage!!
Leonard Scott & Co.,
NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK,
Continue to publish the following British Periodicals viz:
The London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig),
The North British Review (Free Church),
The Westminster Review (Liberal),
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory.)
These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Edwards* and *Magazines* made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.
Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. *Blackwood's*, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novels" (both by Bulwer), "My Penitential Medals," "The Green Hand" and other serials, of which numerous final editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of *Blackwood*, after it has been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.
Per ann
For any one of the four Reviews . . . \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews . . . 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews . . . 7 00
For all four of the Reviews . . . 8 00
For *Blackwood's Magazine* . . . 3 00
For *Blackwood* and three Reviews . . . 9 00
For *Blackwood* and the four Reviews . . . 10 00
Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received at par.

CLUBBING.
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works.—Thus: Four copies of *Blackwood* or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9; 2 copies of the four Reviews and *Blackwood* for \$30; and so on.

REDUCED POSTAGE.
The postage on these Periodicals has, by the late law, been reduced, on the average, about FORTY PER CENT.!! The following are the present rates, viz:
FOR BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 9 cts. pr. gr.
Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 " 18 "
Over 1500 and not exceeding 2500 " 24 "
FOR A REVIEW.
Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 4 cts. pr. gr.
Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 " 8 "
Over 1500 and not exceeding 2500 " 16 "
At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.

READ! READ! READ!!!
RELIEF FOR MAN AND BEAST.
THE HORSEMAN'S HOPE, OR FARMER'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 THE CURE OF
Sprains, Bruises, Saddle and Collar Galls, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and weakness of the Legs, Old Sores, Scatches, &c.
And other accidents and ailments to which Men and Animals are liable.
Prepared only by SMITH & ATKINSON,
288 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.
This preparation has been before the public sufficient time to have its merits fairly tested, and the reports received from various parts of the country, prove 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 thousands of 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 satisfy 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 his 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.
Joel Ingold, New Salem.
A. T. Zevly, Kemetzville.
King & Hoge, Lexington.
Summerell Powe & Co., Salisbury.
George Fink & Co., Concord.
Feb. 27, 1852. 667-13.

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

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Feb. 27, 1852. 667-13.

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

PATENT BUGGIES.
Coach Shop, South Street, Greensboro.
THE subscriber having purchased the right of making and selling Hubbard's patent combination of cross elastic Reachers and Springs, is making and will keep constantly on hand Buggies, Rockaways, &c. The above invention entirely 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 Buggies 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 carriage.
To suit purchasers, I will keep on hand an assortment 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.
648-1y.
Oct. 10, 1851.

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD County.
IN EQUITY.
Daniel Bennett or his Heirs at Law, Peter Coble and others.
vs.
John Bennet, Elizabeth Shoffner, Thomas Breedlove and his wife Nancy.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants in this case, John Bennet, 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.
Test: J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.
Greensboro, Feb. 20, 1852. 666-6w.
Pr. adv \$5

State of North Carolina, SULLY COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February 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 Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in