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THE PATRIOT

THE EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO

Is made the receptacle of a quantity of scraps, tossed into its pockets and between its blotted leaves, to be considered at a more convenient season;—chiefly the fragmentary results of the quill editorial—ideas half caught—subjects partially developed—articles to be continued—and once-and-a-while a piece finished off, ready for the smutty claws of his impish highness in the type-room, but withheld because it was thought not exactly relevant to the times, or fit to appear among the more pretending articles on political and public affairs which form our newspaper staple. A large accumulation of this description of literature puffs out our old portfolio and makes it inconveniently round and fat, like a pocket-book with a great wad of money in it, for instance. On such occasions the swollen lids have to be reduced by a consignment of the contents to what Elder Brooks used to call "the coal-flag-ger-a-ting flames of the fiery furnace." It is not without a degree of discrimination, however, that this act is performed; and we sometimes find a piece of sufficient virtue to excuse it from the flames. At our last *auto da fe*, which occurred a few days ago, the articles subjoined escaped the devouring element.

In the cruel shows of imperial Rome, the populace had it in their power to save the life of any gladiator in *extremis*, their suffrage of mercy being expressed by raising their thumbs. As leaf after leaf went out from our portfolio into the blazing jaws of destruction, and the fierce Moloch flashed out its fiery tongue for more, several pieces turned up, over which we fancied a show of thumbs sufficiently respectable to justify their detention, and they were literally snatched as brands from the burning.

Peter.

"And the Lord turned, and looked upon Peter." LUKE, xxi, 61.

Oh, what did that look convey!—the look of that Man, as he stood in meek majesty, surrounded by the crowd of his accusers and revilers, breathing out their hatred and thirsting for his blood. He said no word, to implicate any human being in the fate which awaited himself. But when the soul of the disciple quailed before the storm of popular phrenzy, and he had finished his cowardly denial—"the Lord turned, and looked upon Peter."

What recollections did that look call up—what emotions did it awaken in the mind of the erring follower!

But a little while before, and the ardent Peter had professed his readiness to go with Jesus to prison and to death. Yes, he had drawn his weapon in his defence. Secure, perhaps, in the expectation that his Master would ultimately manifest his power in the deliverance of himself from his enemies, he was zealous, even to suiting with the sword. And when Jesus said unto him, "Put up thy sword again into its scabbard," he may have awaited with composure a final miracle and a final triumph.

But the anticipated scene of triumph was turned into a scene of ignominy.

Peter had misconceived the strength of his affection—miscalculated the influence of the world's opinion upon his mind.

He had seen manifestations of his Master's power over nature—the power of the present God; he had hung in rapture upon the eloquence of his lips, when he taught his lessons of eternal truth; to Peter's generous nature, his instances of loving-kindness to the oppressed, the poor and the sick, had endeared the Man; and, besides, ambition burned in the secret recesses of his heart, fed by many a day-dream of holding distinguished place near a temporal throne.

But now the current was hopelessly turned against his Master. His accents of truth—his miracles of power—his ministrations of love, were forgotten in the overwhelming tide of popular fury that roared tempest-high around his person. The priest in his sacerdotal dignity looked on him with cold hatred and contempt—the Pharisee regarded him with a scorn—the crowd, according to their various character, laughed, and mocked, and cursed. How odious to be recognized as his follower! It was too much for poor human nature! Peter denied him—with cursing and swearing he denied him, and thrice reiterated his denial.

"And the Lord turned, and looked upon Peter!"—Jesus stood serene in the panoply of heaven. What tender reproach was there in that look! how it stirred the depths of Peter's heart! Like lightning did these thoughts strike through his mind—"In the days of the display of his power how I admired him! In his mercies how I loved him! The most perfect and adorable of beings, my soul was knit unto him. But in the day of his trouble and distress, I have denied him!"

He went out and wept bitterly.

Air Castles.

It is certain, that of all the castles in the air, youth builds the most beautiful and gorgeous, and contemplates its workmanship with most exquisite satisfaction and complacency. But, alas, for the evanescence of these glorious creations!—their foundations are rapidly undermined by time; their orient splendors fade under the ascending sun of existence; their grand-looking pillars and domes and spires and minarets are battered down by the thunder-storms of life. Is it any wonder, then, that the fond architect should indulge an expression of grief over the shadowy ruins? A young friend of ours, whose first brave essays at aerial architecture have been thus demolished, laments the event in a strain of pathos, spiced with a degree of humor, which secures our pity while it provokes a smile. Poor fellow! He may yet console himself, however, with the reflection that what his genius has lost in freshness it has gained in power: he will still be a castle-builder; his designs will be more practical if less magnificent.

MY CASTLES IN THE AIR.

Ye who for woes besides your own
Have any tears to spare,
Come weep with me,—I've lost my all—
My Castles in the Air!
Their thrones and kingdoms kings have lost,
And crowns that they did wear;
But none hath met such loss as mine—
My Castles in the Air!
O, they were grand as summer clouds,
And gloriously fair;
But Time's broad wing hath swept away
My Castles in the Air!
The Spring adorns the earth again
When Winter lays it bare;
But never more may I behold
My Castles in the Air!
O, Hope, sweet Hope, where art thou fled?
And thou, O Fancy, where?
Alas! can ye no more rebuild
My Castles in the Air?

Hickory-Nut Gap.

Thursday afternoon, drove from Rutherfordton, seventeen miles, to Harris's tavern, at the entrance of the Hickory-Nut Gap. It had rained the early part of the day, and the clouds still partially obstructed the view; but when within about four miles of our stopping-place, we began to catch fine glimpses of the dark blue sides of the Mountain—the cloudy curtain occasionally lifting up until we could see the summits and peaks clearly defined against the evening sky. The sunset rays tinged the tops and western slopes with the mellow but fading tints of evening, while the deep gorges nearest to us and all the eastern slopes were dark as night. Very gorgeous was that mountain sunset—beyond description, and far exceeding any creations of the fancy.

We pursued our way up the valley of Broad river, crossing the stream several times, until, arrived at the "hostelry," we found ourselves literally surrounded by huge mountains. Imagine three or four Pilot mountains piled into one, and about a dozen of that sort rearing themselves around you, in all the wild variety of woody slopes, and rugged cliffs, and towering summits, and you may form some idea of the scenery of this place.

On Friday, went with "mine host" to the top of "Pinnacle," one of the tallest peaks in this neighborhood; riding our horses up two miles, where the ascent becomes so steep that they have to be left; and thence walked, or rather climbed, another mile to the summit. How rich the reward for the labor of ascending! A sea of mountains—rugged and precipitous in the immediate neighborhood, but melting into more wavy outlines in the receding distance,—reposing all around, as far as the vision can extend.

It was raining, in showers of various extent—the vapors gathering in the valleys below, and constantly changing with the shifting wind;—anon, rising and lingering around some of the taller summits; then settling into the deep gorges and condensing into copious showers. Sometimes the cloud would roll up the sides of "Pinnacle," hiding all the neighboring peaks, and leaving in view only a few steep acres on which we stood, producing a thrilling sense of our solitary elevation. The wind lulled in the afternoon; the vapors settled low in the valleys, touched into rosy colors by the sunshine, and reposing like dreamy lakes between the hazy ridges and summits of the far-away distance,—presenting a new and astonishing scene of grandeur and beauty surpassing my powers (and every body else's powers) of description. The emotions aroused by this glorious display of nature is not allowed to any man more than once or twice in a lifetime.

The obliging guide pointed out the notable places in view—peaks of the Roan and Grandfather; the sweeping sides of the distant Black, dark in their mantle of evergreen balsam fir trees, but the peerless summits hid in the clouds; Hawkbill and Table Rock away in the north; more nearly at hand, to the west, Pisgah, Bear-wallow, &c., &c.

Saturday morning, pursued our way nine miles through the Gap. It is eight miles to the top of the Ridge, a brawling stream all the way at the edge of the road, and on each hand the mountains rising in high precipitous cliffs. In

sight from the public house is Chimney Rock, an isolated cliff on the side of the mountain presenting the appearance of a chimney shaft. In the same vicinity is a singular water-fall: A creek of considerable volume pours over a cliff which must be from 200 to 300 feet, nearly perpendicular, in height. The distance up to it from the road is considerable, (nearly a mile), yet the wavy motion of the water as it descends is distinctly visible. Sometimes it is swayed by gusts of wind. It looked silvery white—forming a fine contrast to the brown rocks of the cliff and the deep green of the forest.

The Appalachian ranges of mountain appear to approach each other within North Carolina; and, lacking in the ample breadth and wide intervening valleys which characterize them both on the north and the south, they present more distinctly marked alpine characteristics—more of steep and rugged cliff—wilder catenacts—more magnificent heights, and deeper, narrower vales. And of all the approaches to the Mountain, that of Hickory-Nut Gap probably presents a scene of grandeur unequalled by any other on the entire range.

She works for a Living.

Commend us to the girl of whom it is sneeringly said, "She works for a living." In her we are always sure to find the elements of a true woman—a real lady. True, we are not prepared to see a mincing step—a haughty lip—a fashionable dress—to hear a string of splendid nonsense about the balls and the young men—the new novels and the parties—no, no—but we are prepared to hear sound words of good sense—language becoming woman—and to see a neat dress, a mild brow, and to witness movements that would not disgrace an angel.

Ye who are looking for wives and companions, turn from the fashionable, lazy, haughty girl, and select one from any of those who work for a living—and never—our word for it—will you repent your choice. You want a substantial friend and not a doll; a help mate and not a help-eat; a counsellor and not a simper. You may not be able to carry a piano into your house, but you can purchase a spinning wheel or a set of knitting needles. If you cannot purchase every new novel, you may be able to take some valuable paper. If you cannot buy a ticket to the ball, you can visit some afflicted neighbor. Be careful then were you look for a companion, and whom you choose. We know many a foolish man, who, instead of choosing the industrious and prudent woman for a wife, took one from the fashionable walks, and he is now lamenting his folly in dust and ashes. He ran into the fire with his eyes wide open, and who but himself is to blame!

The time was when ladies who went a visiting, took their work with them. This is the reason why we have such excellent mothers. How singular would a gay woman look, in a fashionable circle, darning her father's stockings, or carding wool to spin! And yet such a gay woman would be a prize for somebody. Blessed is the man who chooses his wife from among the despised girls "who work for a living."—*Oliver Branch.*

We are no old hunks, to be always carping at the customs and fashions of the day; nor do we take any pleasure in snapping up and repeating the ill-natured remarks directed against the softer sex by the disappointed and sour-tempered of the sex masculine. There is, possibly, an unpalatable taste of vinegar in the above observations of the Olive Branch man; but then it is neutralized to our taste by the wisdom and sound sense pervading the piece. Truth is not always agreeable, especially to the guilty-hearted.

The women, it is admitted by all, exercise a controlling influence over the fashions and customs of society. It is not worth while for man—"vain man," to set up his judgment, or even his authority, against the female *flat* in regard to any social custom. If he attempts it, he is soon made to feel that he has transgressed his sphere, and is consigned by the fair and rightful arbitresses of our social destiny to the regions of vulgarity and boresness, where the light of beauty never shines and the genial atmosphere of taste and wit never warms and exhilarates.

Are the ladies impressed with a due sense of the responsibility connected with this high prerogative of theirs? Do they consider that the right to rule is accompanied by a corresponding obligation to protect all under their influence?

Happily within the range of our acquaintance, it is no disgrace to girls to "work for a living." There may be a few *soft* specimens of the "sterner sex," who have spent their last red cent in the process of dandification, that think so;—but the young men of sense—men who are really marriageable and worth having, and who will confer credit upon the "holy estate of wedlock"—and happiness upon some good girl—still have hearts for those girls whose habits have prepared them for being help-mates,—instead of help-eats, help-wear-and-tear and help-spend. We do not mean by help-mates mere household drudges, who, no, bless you!—but those rational helpers who, while they cheerfully partake a manly husband's actual toil, if fortune decree such lot, have also the intelligence to share intellectual labor; that temper of steady radiance which shines away the gloom of the soul; and skill to "minister to a mind diseased."

But it has been remarked—and we only repeat it on the responsibility of an "older and abler" representative of our *majestic* sex than ourselves—that there is an existing and increasing evil among the fair ones who give tone to society, and on whose action future connubial hopes and happiness so much depends. We would not for the world take the responsibility of bearing such testimony ourselves, however well convinced of the evil alluded to. Our gallantry would never permit us to "hint a fault" any more than our feelings would permit us to "hesitate dislike" of the sex. Therefore have we

placed the gray head of our old friend aforesaid between our own pates and the broomstick.—The evil alluded to is this;—he says,—(and we are very much ashamed of him for saying so, notwithstanding he claims the privilege of age.)—he says that the ladies *love too well to encourage the attentions of men who do not work.* There—it is all out! But is it so, that any sensible girl prefers a fine coat, a soft hand, an empty pate, a pair of whiskers and nothing-to-do, before the firm palm and plainer apparel of honest industry? Do any sensible mothers ever encourage preferences of this sort? If such is, indeed, the tendency of affairs, no wonder that a class of our young men should begin to affect an "elegant indolence"—which insensibly leads to *fashionable dissipation*—which inevitably ends in *disreputable vice*.

Our old friend aforesaid,—(you may suspect him for being a sour old bachelor, but we must confess that he is a married man.)—says that a capacity for labor, with head or hands, or both, and courage to perform labor, indifferent to the cold glances of opulence or fashion, are the only qualities that can *take his girls* with his consent. A station of permanent comfort and respectability, such as a worthy wife deserves, is only insured to her, under Providence, by the man who has capacity and courage to *work for a living*. Ladies, think of these things.

A Sister's Death.

She died upon a winter's night,
A long, long time ago;
When the large round moon had a wintry look,
As it shone on the breast of the frozen brook,
And over the fields of snow.

As she lay that night in the pale moonlight,
Which fell on her peaceful bed,
She seemed like the form of a sculptured saint,
Without sign of woe or of mortal taint,
With a glory around her head.

With her eyelids closed, and her lips apart,
And her arms like the marble fair,
Crossed on her bosom, and gently pressed,
She lay as she sank to her peaceful rest,
In the mute repose of prayer.

When the morning broke, and we gazed again,
A smile on her face seemed given;
And though our spirits were crushed and sad,
The Christmas bells soon made us glad,
For we knew that she woke in heaven.

Death of the Old.

A feeble old man and a young lady, who is just blooming into the maturity of womanhood, are toiling up a gentle slope, where the spring sun lies warmly. The old man totters, though he leans heavily upon his cane, and he pants as he seats himself upon a mossy rock, that crowns the summit of the slope. As he recovers breath, he draws the hand of the lady in his, and with a trembling eagerness he points out an old mansion that lies below under the shades of tall sycamores, and he says, feebly and brokenly: "That is it, Maggie, the old home, the sycamores, the garret, Charlie, Nelly."

The old man wipes his eyes. Then his hand shifts; he seems groping in darkness; but soon it rests upon a little cottage below, heavily overshadowed.

"That was it, Maggie—Maggie lived there—sweet Maggie, your mother—"

Again the old man wipes his eyes, and the lady turns away.

Presently they walk down the hill together. They cross a little valley with slow faltering steps. The lady guides him carefully until they reach a little grave yard.

"This must be it, Maggie, but the fence is new. There it is, Maggie, under the willow—thy poor mother's grave!"

The lady weeps.

"Thank you, Maggie: you did not know her, but you weep for me: God bless you!"

The old man is in the midst of his household. It is some festive day. He holds feebly his place at the head of the board. He utters in feeble tones—a Thanksgiving.

His married Nelly is there, with two blooming children. Frank is there with his bride. Maggie—dearest of all—is seated beside the old man, watchful of his comfort, and assisting him as, with a shadowy dignity, he essays to do the honors of the board. The children prattle merrily; the elder ones talk of the days gone by, and the old man enters feebly—yet with floating glimpses of glee—into the cheer and the rejoicings.

Poor old man, he is near his tomb! Yet his calm eye, looking upward, seems to show no fear.

The same old man is in his chamber, he cannot leave his chair now. Maggie is beside him. Nelly is there too; with the eldest borne.—Maggie has been reading to the old man: it was a passage of promise—of the Bible promise.

"A glorious promise," says the old man feebly. "A promise to me—a promise to her—poor Maggie!"

Is her picture there, Maggie?

Maggie brings it to him, he turns his head; but the light is not strong. They wheel his chair to the window. The sun is shining brightly: still the old man cannot see.

It is getting dark, Maggie?

Maggie looks at Nelly, wistfully, sadly. The old man murmurs something; and Maggie stoops, "coming," he says—"coming."

Nelly brings the little child to take his hand. Perhaps it will revive him. She lifts her boy to kiss his cheek.

The old man does not stir; his eyes do not move; they seem fixed above. "The child cries as his lips touch the cold cheek; it is a tender spring flower, upon the bosom of the dying winter!"

The old man is gone: his dream life is ended. *His Mother's Dream Life.*

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

SESSION OF 1850-'51.

Compiled from the Journals.

[The following clear and concise history of the action of the last Legislature on the question of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, is taken from the *Raleigh Times*. The first portion of the article appeared in the Patriot a few weeks ago; but we now prefer to copy the whole together, in consideration of its value for future reference, as well as for present information.]

When the members of the two Houses assembled, it was very evident there was a general feeling among them, that some measures of Reform must be proposed in accordance with the expectations of the people. Accordingly, very early in the Session, a great number of propositions were submitted, in both Houses, and referred to Committees respectively raised for the purpose of considering the subject. These propositions were of three descriptions.

1. Proposing specific amendments to the Constitution by Legislative enactment;
2. To alter certain parts of the Constitution by a restricted Convention of the people;
3. To call an open Convention to take into consideration the whole subject of Reform, first taking the sense of the people upon the question of Convention or no Convention.

The Committee of the Senate consisted of Messrs. Clark, Courts, Woodfin, Shepard and Williamson. Of the House, Messrs. McLean, Ruffin, Stevenson, Foster, of Davidson, and Blow. There was probably one friend of an open Convention on each committee—whether the committees were fairly constituted in other respects, we shall not now stop to inquire.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill, providing for the call of a Convention to amend the constitution; which, on its second reading, was referred to the select committee, along with a bill of Mr. Berry providing for amendment of the constitution. The committee afterwards reported back Mr. Woodfin's bill, and recommended its rejection. They also reported a substitute for Mr. Berry's bill, (free suffrage), and recommended its passage. We find no other measure on this subject before the Senate, until the 17th of January, when a message was received from the House (in great haste) transmitting among others, "a bill to amend the constitution of North Carolina," (the free suffrage bill); when, "On motion of Mr. Cameron, ordered that the bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina be returned to the House of Commons for the necessary certificate of engrossment." Comment is unnecessary. We propose now to examine the action of the House up to this point.

On the 5th December, Mr. McLean, on behalf of a majority of the select committee on constitutional Reform, reported a bill to abolish the freehold qualification of voters for the Senate; and, at the same time, reported back to the House, and recommended that they do not pass Mr. Love's bill calling a Convention to amend the constitution; Mr. Rayner's bill for a limited Convention, and Mr. Fleming's bill calling a Convention.

Mr. Foster, from the same committee, submitted a minority Report, accompanied by a bill for an open Convention, after first taking the sense of the people.

Mr. Foster, afterwards, in his speech upon the subject, stated that the dissentients in Committee to Mr. McLean's report were a majority; and that they presented "to the world the aspect of a Committee of five reporting a bill, while there are three out of the five, who say their views are not entirely carried out in that report." On the next day, besides, Mr. Avery, another member of the Committee which had reported adversely to the election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, introduced two bills giving the people the right to elect these officers; and, strangely enough, had them referred to the very same Committee. Here is evidence,—and we design in our comments to produce more,—which goes to show how strong was the feeling in the Legislature in favor of extensive reforms in the constitution.

The Free Suffrage bill came up in the House, on Friday, Dec. 13, (Jour. p. 626.) when Mr. Rayner moved his bill above referred to as a substitute; and Mr. Foster moved to amend by striking out, and inserting his bill for an open Convention.

December 31st, (Jour. p. 730.) Mr. Foster withdrew his amendment; and Mr. Hackney proposed to strike out Mr. Rayner's, and insert a bill providing for free suffrage; election of Judges of Supreme Court, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Comptroller and Justices of the Peace by the people; also, Judges of the Superior Court, Attorney General and State Solicitors, within their respective circuits, and their location within said circuits; and prohibiting the Convention from making any other alteration or amendment of the Constitution whatever.

The question was taken upon striking out, and decided in the negative, Yeas 54, Nays 60. We shall have occasion to refer to this vote, and will give it hereafter.—42 Whigs voted in favor of striking out, and 12 democrats; 11 Whigs voted against it, and 49 democrats.

Mr. Rayner's amendment was then rejected, the House (46 to 68) refusing to strike out—43 Whigs and 3 democrats among the yeas; 42 democrats and 6 Whigs with the nays.

Mr. Foster then moved to strike out the free suffrage bill, and insert the bill heretofore submitted by him, providing for the question of Convention or no Convention to the people; and if their decision is favorable, then for the election of members upon the Federal basis to an open and unrestricted Convention; which amendment was rejected by the following vote: (the House refusing to strike out.)

YEAS.—Whigs: Messrs. Adams, Amis, Bogle, Brazier, Caldwell, of Guilford, Caldwell, of Rowan, Campbell, Davidson, Douthitt, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Ford, Foster, of Wilkes, Hackney, Hayes, of Cherokee, Hayes, of Caldwell, Hill, of Brunswick, Leach, of Davidson, Locke, Mautsby, McKay, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Shimpoch, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiley and B.

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Williams. Democrats: Messrs. Cotton, Fleming, Gordon, Holland, Love and Sharp.—44.

NAYS.—Whigs: Messrs. Barco, Barnes, of Northampton, Blow, Cherry, Ears, Jenkins, McCleese, Pigott, Pool, Pope, Rayner, Stubbs and Winston. Democrats: Messrs. Avery, Barnes, of Edgecombe, Bond, Boykin, Bridges, Bonden, Cokerham, Dickerson, Durham, Eaton, Nym, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, Hill, of Caswell, Jarvis, Johnson, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, Leach, of Johnson, Marshall, Martin, McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsum, Paterson, Pegram, Person, of Moore, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders, of Johnson, Saunders, of Wake, Sanderson, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrard, Simmons, Stevenson, Stowe, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. Williams, Wilson and Winstead.—74.

After the rejection of Mr. Foster's amendment, an amendment was offered by Mr. Fleming to the Free Suffrage bill, being additional sections, simply to ascertain the sense or the people, which was decided in the negative—Yeas 48, Nays 68.

Mr. Steele then moved an amendment as a second section of the bill, so to amend the Constitution as to give the election of Magistrates to the people in such a manner, and to hold their appointments for such time as the General Assembly may determine; which was also decided in the negative—Yeas 50, Nays 64.

Mr. Wiley's was the next proposition submitted; and was similar to Mr. Fleming's intended to take the sense of the people for or against the call of a Convention upon the federal basis. The question being on striking out, the Yeas and Nays were as follows:

YEAS.—Whigs: Messrs. Adams, Amis, D. Barnes, Bogle, Brazier, Campbell, Cherry, A. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Davidson, Douthitt, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Eurs, Ford, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Hackney, G. Hayes, J. Hill, J. M. Leach, Locke, Mautsby, McKay, McCleese, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Shimpoch, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stubbs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Wiggins, Wilcox, and B. Williams. Democrats: Messrs. Cotton, Fleming, Holland, Love, and Sharp.—48.

NAYS.—Whigs: Messrs. Barco, Blow, Jenkins, Pigott, Pool, Pope and Winston. Democrats: Messrs. Avery, J. Barnes, Bond, Boykin, Bridges, Broaden, Cokerham, Dickerson, Durham, Eaton, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Harrison, Herring, S. Hill, Jarvis, Johnson, Jones, Kallum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsum, Paterson, Pegram, S. Person, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. Saunders, Sanderson, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrard, Simmons, Stevenson, Stowe, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, Wilson, Winstead and J. Williams.—65.

Here we find the great body of the Democrats refusing even to consult the popular will upon this great subject—denying to the people the right to choose for themselves whether they will alter or reform their fundamental law. We call public attention particularly to this vote, because, very shortly we shall find most of these men voting quite differently on this question, under the guidance of new light which struck them suddenly. They say, however, by the above vote, that the people shall not decide—that they cannot trust their justice and fairness.

A new section to the Free Suffrage bill, providing for the election of Judges, Treasurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State, moved by Mr. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, was rejected; and the bill passed its second reading, three-fifths voting for it.

On Saturday, January 11th, this Free Suffrage bill again came up on its third reading. Amendments were again offered and voted down, and the question being taken upon the passage of the bill, it was rejected, three-fifths of the whole number of members (120) not voting for it.

A motion was then made to reconsider this vote; and the Speaker decided it required 75 (three-fifths) for this purpose. Mr. R. M. Saunders appealed from this decision; and the House sustained the appeal. The vote was thereupon reconsidered; and on the 14th January, the bill finally passed, and was ordered to be engrossed.

When the bill came to the Senate, it was made the special order of the day for Saturday, Jan. 18, when it came up on its second reading.

Mr. Barringer offered an amendment to form the second section of the bill, providing for the election of Magistrates by the people to serve for the term of four years; which was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Arendell, Barnard, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, Caldwell, of Burke, Davidson, Eborn, Grist, Houghton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, McMillan, Malloy, Pender, Richards, Sessoms, Washington and Woodfin.—22. All Whigs but Mr. McMillan.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Canaday, Clark, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Nixon, Rogers, Shepard, Sherrard, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Watson, Williamson, Wooten and Watt.—26. All Democrats but Mr. Shepard.

By a nearly similar vote (Mr. McMillan voting with his party, and Mr. Shepard,) a proposition to give the election of Judges to the people, was rejected—23 to 27.

Mr. Bynum offered an amendment as additional sections to the bill, appointing an election to ascertain by ballot the will of the freemen of North Carolina relative to the meeting of a Convention to amend and alter the Constitution of this State, the delegates to which to be elected on the Federal basis; the result to be communicated by the Governor to the next General Assembly. Here the object was a settlement of the Convention question. The amendment was rejected, as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Arendell, Barringer, Bond, Bynum, T. R. Caldwell, Davidson, Gilmer, Grist, Houghton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Richards, Sessoms and Woodfin.—17. All Whigs.

NAYS.—Messrs. Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Canaday, Clark,

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852.

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

Electoral Vote of the States.

The Senate's committee on the Judiciary has reported a resolution that the electoral votes to which each State shall be entitled in the Presidential election of 1852, shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which each State will be found entitled by the apportionment under the enumeration of 1850, as provided by the act approved May 23, 1850, "for taking the seventh and subsequent censuses."

Newbernian's Proposition.

The "Newbernian" of the 23d ult., has an article of considerable length on "The Whig Party and Amendments to the Constitution," in which, after a full review of the difficulties between the East and the West on the question of an unrestricted Convention, and expressing its sense of the necessity for a compromise between the Whigs of the two sections, the following plan is suggested:

The best grounds then on the whole, that present themselves to us are these—1st, a bold, decided stand against amending the constitution by means of a Legislative enactment. 2d, An equally bold and open stand in favor of Free Suffrage, election of Judges and Justices of Peace, and some State officers by the people. 3d, The submission of the question of Convention or no Convention to the people, and in favor of calling one if the people sanction it—or what would in our estimation be better, as more definite and direct, an open stand for the call of the Convention, in either case to be called on the same basis as that of 1835—and to be free to make any changes in the Constitution, except that of changing the basis of representation.

We are aware that in the first place, it may be said, that the Legislature has no power to restrict a Convention. We are of a different opinion, and have never yet seen any good reason advanced why it cannot now be done, as well as heretofore. Again, it may be said that in the West, the proposition to restrict the Convention as in changing the basis, will meet with opposition—granted, but our Western brethren cannot ask us to yield every thing. This platform is suggested in view of all the facts in the case—one of these is, that the Whigs in the Eastern counties, are satisfied with the constitution as it is, and desire no changes, nor any convention; a compromise is then all that can be expected and all they ought to demand. Again, it will perhaps be said, that the Eastern Whigs would be unwilling to risk any tampering with the basis, and would object to any convention. In answer to this we remark, that if the Whig party by mutual consent, and a majority of the Whig Convention, take a stand against any change in the basis, that it puts the party, as a party, in opposition to any change, and carries the canvass forward, on this ground. This is all that can be reasonably required, and at the close of the canvass, it leaves the basis in as safe a condition in any event as it is now.

Considering the honest and patriotic purpose of the Newbernian, it is unpleasant to express dissent from the plan which it proposes. But a due regard to all the interests and rights concerned requires an expression of disapproval. It would be better to have no Convention at all, than to permit it to be hampered and restricted in any particular.

We must say that our Eastern fellow citizens appear to be morbidly sensitive on the basis question. If they are sure the basis is now right, why should they be so exceedingly afraid for the people to examine it? It is the people of North Carolina who are affected by the arrangement of the basis of representation; if they are indeed free men, let them make the arrangement to suit themselves—they will do themselves no harm!

We recognize the law and necessity of Progress—a law and necessity that will be fulfilled, in spite of all opposition. It is doubtless a settled Western opinion, that the present basis is unequal and requires modification, and that "free suffrage" is little better than a mockery, unless it is allowed to count something in the representation of the voters. But we repeat, that we believe no purpose exists, in any influential quarter of the West, to urge such changes as would do manifest violence to the ancient habits and policy of North Carolina. The West is not now radical; but tantalized by opposition and delay which may be felt to be ungenerous and unnecessary, her demands for reform will naturally become more strenuous as time elapses. We therefore regard an open Convention, called at an early day, as every way the safest, wisest, best course, for the East, for the West, for the whole State.

Hearily do we endorse the following extract from the Address of western members of the last Legislature on constitutional reform:

"We beg our eastern brethren not to suppose we desire to encroach upon their rights. Not a western man harbors such a thought. Has the westerner been unjust towards the east—can one instance be pointed out in the history of our State, where the west was not true to the east? where she failed to meet her eastern brethren in the spirit of brotherly kindness and affection? with that spirit which should subsist between members of the same great family?"

"Then why persist in charging that our object in seeking to obtain a Convention is an attempt to deprive the east of any one of her just rights? We solemnly avow it to be our belief that every cause of complaint that either has against the other, can be easily, readily removed by a Convention—that all differences will be adjusted fairly and wisely—and that we will then form one brotherhood, united in feeling, and in interest, and speedily assume that proud stand amongst our sister States to which our resources, and the character of our people so eminently entitle our noble old State."

"If this one object can be attained, we shall have done more for North Carolina than a quarter of a century of legislation under our present system can accomplish."

A slight spell of weather the past week.

Despatch in Court.

Spring Term of Randolph Superior Court, was held last week, by Judge Caldwell. Although no case of great importance came up for trial, there was, we have been informed, a larger number of cases disposed of than is usual in our Superior Courts. Judge Caldwell has been particularly complimented for the patience and assiduity of his attention to the public business at this Court. He is not a man of robust physical frame, yet no judge in the State satisfactorily dispatches a larger amount of business. For instance, last week he arrived at Asheboro' on Sunday evening;—opened court at 11 o'clock Monday morning, charged the grand jury, and despatched all such matters as are usual on the first day of the term. He was on the bench early and late every day during the week. On Thursday night he was in court until near 12 o'clock; on Friday morning, a little after 8, he was again on the Bench, where, with the exception of two short intermissions for dinner and supper, he remained till 12 o'clock at night, disposing of the State and Equity dockets.

We have heard it remarked of Judge C., that in the discharge of his judicial duties, he examines the Clerk's dockets every morning of the term, to see that all entries are correctly made. He took occasion to remark in open court on the last day of this term, that he had never seen a more vigilant and active grand jury empanelled in the State, and that if all grand juries would exert the same industry and diligence, the country would soon be rid of a great many vices now too prevalent.

If all the Judges in the State would exhibit the same commendable zeal in the despatch of the public business, the tardiness with which the citizens receive redress and legal justice would be greatly mitigated, and there would be much less necessity for special terms of court.

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

Why could you not frankly and honestly state that New Hampshire had endorsed the "compromise" as a finality, the fugitive slave law included; and had also elected a Legislature who will see to it that John P. Hale is not returned to the United States Senate? Come, Mr. Patriot, be honest—give your readers "the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." How is Scott stuck up your way? Are you, also, ready to go for him without reference to the "compromise"?—*Raleigh Standard.*

We presume that we enjoy a more consistent and complete satisfaction in the endorsement of the Compromise, in New Hampshire or any where else, than the Standard can enjoy; and therefore have no motive for criminally withholding intelligence of the fact.

How comes the Standard so ready now to boast of endorsements of this character? A few months ago—about the time that journal reluctantly descended to "acquiesce" in the Compromise, a cheerful endorsement of this sort would have afforded it precious little pleasure, we trow.

But it is with our facile contemporary, as it was with the loafer, who exclaimed, "times aint now as one's they used to be!"—when the rampant portion of the Democracy danced waltzes to the dissonant music of their "organ," the Standard, in the noisy days of the Nashville Convention. The tune has changed now. *To the cock has got the better of the fight!*—hurrah, for the white cock, as I always said! Great lip-rejoicing in the finality of the Compromise, now that it is unconquerably popular!

But if you would recognise the writhings of the fell spirit of disunion,—which yet possesses these Secessionists to a degree, notwithstanding their efforts to persuade themselves and others that the devil is cast out,—just notice, if you please, the "vindictive rush" with which they "go it" against Mr. Foote, for beating their favorite candidate for Governor of Mississippi.

The very name of poor Foote will to this day raise the Old Harry in a "possessed" Democrat, as suddenly and inevitably as a bucket of water will give a mad dog fits. They belabor the late Senator with a gnashing and fiery furor, and all for nothing in the world, that a disinterested spectator can see, but for the successful zeal which he displayed against their purposes and machinations. Why, even the genuine old-fashioned, partisan Democracy of the talkative Mississippians, does not begin to be sufficient to atone for that "unkindest cut of all," which upset their traitorous schemes and saved the honor and integrity of our happy Union. That which entitles Mr. Foote, and others in the same honorable category, to the gratitude of the lovers of the Constitution and Union,—renders their names abominable to these Secession Democrats; and until they eradicate or learn to conceal their feelings, the world will be apt to take it for granted they are mad at these distinguished men for saving the Union! There is certainly no other cause of offence.

Oh!—as to "Scott stock" up this way; it is worth quite as much as the Douglass and Intervention; or Cass and Intervention, with Old Fogyism, thrown into the bargain; and stands fully equal to Buchanan and Old Federalism, or Marcy and the Patched Breeches.

The Committee on Naval Affairs of the U. S. Senate was, on the 22d ult., discharged from the further consideration of various memorials, heretofore referred to it, soliciting the aid of the Government in establishing sundry lines of steamers, proposed to be run from different ports of the United States to foreign countries. This act on the part of the Senate, (remarks the *Intelligencer*), may be taken as an expression of its judgment against embarking at present in any of the objects presented to its consideration in the memorials referred to, amongst which were the lines proposed to be put in operation to Ireland, to Africa, to China, &c.

TABLE.

Showing the number of White Inhabitants, the Federal Numbers, the number of Votes, and the amount of Taxes paid, in the several Counties of the Eastern and Western sections of North Carolina.

Compiled from the Census of 1850, the Official Return of the Votes for Governor in 1850, and the Comptroller's Statement of the Taxes for 1850.

EASTERN.				
Counties.	White Inhabitants.	Federal No.	No. of Votes.	Amount of Taxes.
Beaufort	7,663	11,716	1351	\$2782 73
Bertie	5,344	9,973	957	3194 39
Brunswick	5,055	8,024	872	1314 07
Camden	3,651	5,951	566	1028 13
Carteret	3,572	5,174	582	1329 95
Chowan	5,167	6,208	770	728 70
Columbus	2,944	5,252	504	2199 10
Craven	4,257	5,308	616	657 26
Cumberland	7,232	12,329	1150	4739 88
Currituck	12,447	17,723	1912	4955 40
Duplin	4,600	6,257	642	1169 58
Edgemont	7,165	11,111	1261	2069 36
Franklin	8,365	13,770	1509	5275 73
Granville	5,085	9,510	1005	2698 05
Greene	4,158	6,878	764	1533 42
Halifax	10,296	17,303	1958	4529 44
Hertford	5,763	13,007	1021	4181 04
Hyde	3,553	6,556	441	2107 54
Johnston	3,553	6,556	728	1241 94
Jones	4,798	6,585	747	2205 02
Lenoir	8,900	11,861	1487	2205 02
Martin	2,139	3,935	403	1044 60
Nash	3,567	6,182	732	1785 82
N. Hanover	4,615	9,961	989	1944 58
Northampton	5,972	9,034	989	1999 10
Onslow	8,190	14,336	1465	5920 47
Pasquotank	5,994	10,731	1013	2829 88
Perquimans	5,005	7,040	901	1306 60
Pitt	4,611	7,708	807	2343 53
Quitman	3,629	6,030	638	1751 25
Sampson	6,654	10,745	1174	2648 36
Tyrrell	8,424	12,311	1380	2287 51
Wake	3,301	4,452	484	700 15
Warren	14,177	21,123	2429	6280 77
Washington	4,604	10,366	872	3885 00
Wayne	3,216	4,780	480	1453 10
	7,802	11,478	1312	2870 81

215,764 343,029 36598 92,401.63

WESTERN.				
Counties.	White Inhabitants.	Federal No.	No. of Votes.	Amount of Taxes.
Alamance	7,924	10,166	1053	80
Alexander	4,653	5,003	483	448 87
Anson	6,550	10,750	1545	2450 80
Ashe	8,096	8,539	1291	809 89
Buncombe	11,601	12,738	1694	1235 75
Burke	5,477	6,919	1085	1381 49
Cabarrus	6,943	8,674	1105	2186 85
Caldwell	5,006	8,836	787	773 32
Caswell	7,081	12,161	1407	3623 75
Catawba	7,272	8,234	1235	49
Chatham	12,164	16,055	2045	2668 70
Cherokee	6,493	6,703	943	273 11
Cleveland	8,592	9,697	1117	1052 31
Davidson	12,139	14,123	1858	2048 54
Davie	5,613	6,998	890	1223 90
Forsyth	9,663	10,627	1281	2181 91
Gaston	5,928	7,228	1072	58
Guilford	15,874	18,480	2298	3325 69
Haywood	5,931	6,907	907	691 37
Henderson	6,892	6,483	936	898 81
Iredell	10,547	12,062	1289	1955 58
Lincoln	5,661	6,924	2682	1467 81
McDowell	4,777	5,741	710	84
Macon	5,613	6,169	874	535 31
Madison	8,284	11,724	1822	3630 99
Mecklenburg	5,055	6,163	802	885 36
Montgomery	7,197	8,552	1260	978 70
Orange	11,330	14,957	3489	2720 20
Person	5,593	8,825	906	2040 82
Randolph	13,795	15,176	1729	1995 27
Richmond	4,890	7,936	821	1704 55
Robeson	7,290	11,080	1188	1524 38
Rockingham	8,747	12,363	1444	2497 70
Rowan	9,901	12,329	1539	2680 30
Rutherford	10,425	13,388	1437	1925 78
Sally	5,437	6,348	900	737 99
Stokes	7,264	8,490	2512	1076 74
Surry	16,171	17,643	2369	1620 99
Union	8,018	9,258	1119	62
Watauga	3,242	3,348	323	29
Wilkes	10,746	11,642	1747	845 72
Yancey	7,800	8,068	1088	298 14

336,690 410,513 50879 65,025.60

RECAPITULATION.

Number of White Inhabitants
In the Western counties, - - - 336,690
In the Eastern counties, - - - 215,764

Western excess, - - - 120,926

Federal Numbers.
In the Western counties, - - - 410,513
In the Eastern counties, - - - 343,029

Western excess, - - - 67,484

Number of Votes.
In the Western counties, - - - 50,879
In the Eastern counties, - - - 36,598

Western excess, - - - 14,281

Amount of Taxes.
Paid by the Eastern counties, \$92,401.63
Paid by the Western counties, 65,025.60

Eastern excess, - - - \$27,376.02

In addition to the above, the aggregate number of Farms in the Eastern and Western portions of the State, as ascertained by the census of 1850, is here presented:

In the Western counties, - - - 35,472
In the Eastern counties, - - - 21,434

Western excess, - - - 14,038

Senatorial Districts, under last arrangement—
Eastern, - - - 28
Western, - - - 22

Eastern majority, - - - 6

No. of Commoners, under same arrangement—
Western, - - - 62
Eastern, - - - 58

Western majority, - - - 4

Under the Constitution as it was before its amendment in 1835, the same territory embraced 37 Eastern and 27 Western Counties; and each County was then represented, without regard to population or taxation, by a Senator and two Commoners.

For purposes of reference, and the elucidation of important questions of State policy

which are likely to be much discussed, we have compiled the foregoing table. The line assumed between the two sections touching the counties of Person, Orange, Chatham, Moore and Robeson, leaving them on the West. If any should think that this division does not indicate with sufficient accuracy the actual line of separation in interest and feeling, then the counties of Person and Caswell,—small border counties within western territory, but generally going with the East,—may be added to the eastern aggregate and taken from the West. So of Robeson, Richmond, Anson, and possibly a few others, if you choose; but the western affinities of the latter are decidedly stronger than in the two first named.

But even after allowing four or five more counties to the Eastern section than those given in the table, the white population of the West then exceeds that of the East by over an hundred thousand; and there will also be found still a considerable Western excess of federal numbers, of voters, of the number of farms, &c. On the other hand, the amount of taxes paid would be thus augmented for the East.

The leading fact which strikes the observer, on looking over this table, is, that the East has the money—the West has the men.

It is not our purpose, the present week, to accompany this statistical view with any extensive comments or deductions.

And we take the occasion to say that it is no part of our purpose or wishes, by publishing such exhibit, to increase jealousy or ill feeling between the two sections of the State; but to afford facilities to all who may desire, to make up intelligent opinions upon subjects of growing importance, the agitation of which can no longer be suppressed or deferred.

Literary Notices.

THE SOUTHERN METHODIST PULPIT, for March has been out a fortnight. Its contents are,—A Sermon on Idolatry, by the Rev. Charles Taylor, M. D., Missionary of the M. E. Church South in China; Th. illing Narrative, by the Rev. Dr. Parsons; and Editorial Miscellany, the leading article of which is a spirited appeal in behalf of certain missionary enterprises of the church to which the Pulpit belongs.

We are reminded of the neglect of noticing the February issue of this periodical, which number contained an editorial article advocating lay representation in the Conferences. This subject appears to occupy increasing attention among the members of the Methodist Episcopal church organizations, north and south, and its discussion may result in a change of the original and long continued policy of the Church.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—Contents of the January number.—Representative Reform, Shell Fish: their Ways and Works. The Relation between Employers and Employed. Mary Stuart. The Latest Continental Theory of Legislation. Julia von Krudener, as Coquette and Mystic. The Ethics of Christendom. Political Questions and Parties in France.—Contemporary Literature in England. Retrospective Survey of American Literature. Contemporary Literature of America. Contemporary Literature of Germany. Contemporary Literature of France. The articles on American literature, in this number, are specially interesting.

The Review has changed Editors, but not principles: it is still the English Radical, and is still conducted with signal ability.

For the Patriot.

MT. AIRY, N. C., March 38, 1852.

On Saturday, the 27th inst., we were visited by a phenomenon such as has never been witnessed in the recollection of any of our citizens. The day had been very smoky, and about half past 2 o'clock a cloud arose in the West, and came over with considerable thunder and lightning, and by three o'clock it was so dark that a person could not recognize his most familiar acquaintance at five feet distance in the street; and five minutes after three it was as dark in the houses as at midnight. The darkness continued until half past three, when the cloud passed over, without a great deal of rain or wind. I sat in my house with my family during the darkness, with the door and windows open, and I could not distinguish the features of any one of them so as to know who they were.

A. D.

[The darkness on that afternoon was a subject of remark here. It caused the chickens and the cooks to make rare mistakes;—the former flew up to roost, and the latter "sat about supper" long before night.]—*Eds. PAT.*

Married.—In this county, the 30th ult., by H. Yates, Esq. Mr. Thomas Kirkman, jr., to Miss Elizabeth Shepperd.

For the Patriot.

I. O. O. F.

At a regular meeting of Buena Vista Lodge, held on the 23d of March, 1852, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to deeply afflict our Brother J. W. Howlett, in removing from Time to Eternity a beloved wife; her who for many years had been his companion in the journey of life, the participant of his joys and sorrows, and who in the varied relations of wife, mother, and friend, manifested in an uncommon degree all those social and domestic virtues which is calculated to make home a place of happiness.

Therefore, Resolved, That we as members of this Order deeply sympathize with our afflicted brother and his family in their bereavement, and tender them our hearty condolence, praying that He who worketh all things after the counsel of His own will, may enable them to say and feel, "the Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away: blessed be the name of the Lord."

Lord she was thine and not our own; Thou has not done us wrong; We thank thee for the precious loan Afforded us so long.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be presented to our brother and family and a copy be furnished to the editors of the Greensboro' Patriot and Weekly Message with a request to publish.

PETER THURSTON, WM. GOTT, S. W. JAMES, Committee.

E. W. OGBURN, N. G.

A. D. L. GORRELL, Sec.

Died.—In Alamance county on the 30th of March, Mrs. Elizabeth Albright, widow of Ludwick Albright, aged 81 years and eight months.

United States Government—1852.

President—MILLARD FILLMORE. \$25,000

Vice President—Vacancy. 5,000

The Cabinet.

Secretary of State, Daniel Webster, 6,000

" " Treasury, Thomas Corwin, 6,000

" " War, Charles M. Conrad, 6,000

" " Navy, Wm. A. Graham, 6,000

" " Interior, A. H. H. Stuart, 6,000

Postmaster General, Nathan K. Hall, 6,000

OUR MINNIE.

O, close with reverent care those eyes,
Their meek and sorrowing light had fled;
No trembling gleam, through mists of tears
From those dimmed orbs will more be shed.

Draw down the thin and azure lid,
No look of mute-appealing pain,
No piercing, anguish-gaze, on heaven,
Will strike through those blue depths again.

Now gently smooth her soft brown hair,
Shed not those glossy braids away,
But part the bright locks round her brow
As sweetly in her life they lay.

Press one soft kiss on those soft lips,
They thrill not now like flickering flame;
They'll never enclose in troubled dreams,
To breathe again that cherished name.

But press them softly; still and cold;
They part not with the sleeper's breath;
Fear thou to break the softened seal
Left by the kindly touch of death.

Wrap the wide shroud about her breast;
No trembling throb shall stir its fold,
No wild emotions wake to life,
Within that bosom now so cold.

Fold tenderly her fair young hands;
The heart beneath in stillness lies;
They'll never strike, with tightened clasp,
Again to hush its anguished cries.

Ay, fold! them now; that silent heart,
What wild, high hopes erewhile have thrilled!
Now hushed to rest her glorious dreams
Lie with the icy pulses stilled.

Oh! fierce but brief the storm that swept
The bloom from this pale sleeper's brow,
And keen the pang that rent apart
The bosom calmly shrouded now.

Oh! smooth her pillow soft and white;
Our Minnie hath forgot her pain;
The heart that broke with broken faith,
Now dreams its own sweet dream again.

"Can you reach them Partners?" Several gentlemen of the Massachusetts Legislature, dining at the Boston Hotel, one of them asked Mr. M., a gentleman who sat opposite—

"Can you reach them partners, sir?"

Mr. M., extended his arm towards the dish, and satisfied himself that he could reach the "partners," and answered—

"Yes sir."

The legislator was taken aback with the unexpected rebuff from the wag; but presently recovering himself, he asked—

"Will you stick my fork in one 'em, then?"

Mr. M. took the fork, and very coolly plunged it into a very finely cooked potato, and left it there! The company roared as they took the joke, and the victim looked more foolish than before; but suddenly an idea struck him, and rising to his feet, he exclaimed, with an air of conscious triumph:

"Now, Mr. M., I will trouble you for the fork."

Mr. M. rose to his feet, and with the most imperturbable gravity, pulled the fork out of the potato, and returned it, amidst an unconquerable thunder storm of laughter, to the utter discomfiture of the gentleman from B—

Hash.—A few weeks since, a family in Boston, having hired a cook who had been highly recommended, she was ordered one day to prepare a 'hash' for dinner. The hash was served, and it was excellent—all eagerly partaking of it until the dish was scraped out. So popular after this did the hash of the new cook become, that it was nothing but hash every day. At last the poor cook bringing in a large dish of it, the perspiration pouring down her face, she set it down, and turning to her mistress and drawing herself up, said:

"Madam, I strike!"

"Strike! why, what is the matter, Betty?"

"Cause, ma'am, I can't give you hash every day, and for ever—me jaws is all broke down, and me teeth is all wore out, chawing it for ye's!"

"Father, I want a dollar, said a country boy, a lad of fifteen, who measured two axe-handles in his stockings, to his dad, on Saturday night. 'I want a buzzum pin amazingly. All the big boys in town have got 'em but me.' 'Fudge!' replied the wire, a buzzum pin? You'd better get a pair of shoes or a new hat for a dollar, or somethin' of some consequence, but a buzzum pin—pshaw!"

"Humph!" returned the juvenile, "these 'ere things you speak of are well enough in the fall; won't my palm-leaf do this summer, and can't you get barefoot now, but," sobbed the stripling, "I'm really suffering for a buzzum pin!"

I am as Good as You.—What singular state of things would be brought about, if men should begin to obey the Bible and love their neighbors as well as they love themselves! You would see no smiling looks at the advance of gain—and no long faces at the loss of property. The voice of harsh rebuke, coarse anger, and loud denunciation would be hushed. "I am as good as you—that I would have you know," would give place to, "You are as good as I, and we will assist each other." Shoulder to shoulder, with sunny faces and light hearts, mankind would move on in the march of life, distributing favors with liberal hands, and laboring to make each other happier and better. When will this happy time arrive?

Parson Green is still in the habit sometimes of drawing upon a barrel of sermons bequeathed him by his father, who was also a minister. Upon one occasion he got hold of a sermon by mistake which the old gentleman had once preached to the State Prison convicts. It opened well, and the congregation were becoming deeply interested, when all at once the Parson surprised them with the information that "had it not been for the clemency of the Governor, every one of them would have been hung a long time ago."—Newport News.

Hell Gate.—The operations of Prof. Maillefer upon Hell Gate have entirely removed its dangerous character. He commenced work Aug. 19th, 1851. At that time there was but 8 feet water on the reef; now at low water, not less than 19. The work we believe has been executed at the expense of the Merchants of New York.

Self-importance.—The world is filled with self-important characters, and we delight to sit like "Q" in a corner, in public assemblies, and watch the manœuvres of some people. If we could only buy a man of this class at his worth and sell him at his own value, the famous Jennings estate would be no where. We sometimes smile at the vanity of men and curl the lip as we see them holding the coat-tail of their esteemed superiors, to be dragged into a little more consequence and notice. How often do we see people aspiring to high rank in society by grabbing at the coat-tails of those whom they consider their superiors: You'll see a fellow chasing another from post to post, and think it "glory enough" to be permitted to "touch the hem of his garment." We have no particular case in view, nor do we apply our remarks to any particular place—specimens of the above characters are visible every where and fish aristocracy lifts its head.—Life in the West.

Love at First Sight.—Love at first sight was exemplified in Raphael. His window overlooks the garden of the adjoining house, and there he saw the lovely girl who amused herself among her flowers; he saw her lave her beautiful feet in the lake; he fell passionately in love. He soon made his feelings known; his love was not rejected, and she became his wife. He is said to have been so passionately enamoured of her beauty that he never could paint if she were not by his side. The lineaments of that fair face still live in some of his sublime productions; and thus, while she gave inspiration, he conferred immortality.—Ladies' Companion.

Father where do the people get their fashions from?
From Boston, child.
Where do the Boston people get their fashions from?
Why from England.
And where do the English people get them from?
From France.
Where do the French people get them?
Why right straight from the I—I myself, now go away, and do not ask any more such foolish questions when I am busy.—Es. Paper.

Spitting in the face by Regiment.—[An incident with one thousand repetitions is thus described in a letter from Vienna:—]

"Very lately here a peasant was seen to laugh as an Austrian detachment (one thousand strong) was marching past. The officer in command saw the insulting demonstration, halted his party, placed the peasant against an adjoining wall, and then defiling his men in a single file, ordered them to spit in the man's face as they marched past."

How the Foxes get rid of Fleas.—A fox will relieve himself of fleas in the following sagacious manner:—He takes a feather in his mouth, and gradually, though slowly enough, backs into the water, first legs and tail, then body, shoulders and head, to the nose, and thus compelling the fleas to escape from the drowning element, to pass over the nose to the bridge of a feather, which is then submitted to the stream.

Honors of War.—Near St. Sevier (in France) there lives an old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a silver nose covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull. He was under Napoleon, and these are his trophies.

A school boy being asked by his teacher how he should fling him, replied, "if you please, sir, I should like to have it upon the Italian system of penmanship, the heavy strokes upwards, and the down ones light."

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 of terms exceedingly 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 connection 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 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 Pictorial Life of General Jackson.

EP Agents wanted in every town and village in the United States, to get up Clubs upon the above liberal terms.

Send on your subscriptions, and secure \$6 worth of reading and engravings for \$3. Address,

JOHN SARTAIN & CO., Philadelphia.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday of our next Superior Court, (the 20th April) at the Court House in Greensboro', the undersigned, admr. of the Estate of Paulina Rhodes, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder,

3 Likely Young Negroes,

On a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

JAMES SLOAN, Greensboro', March 10, 1852. 669:ms.

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

I cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY, Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1852. 668:3m.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 1, 1852. 663:3m

CENTRAL DEPOT.

CLOSING SCENE: JAMES RICE & JAMES most respectfully inform their friends, customers and others, that they are now closing their stock of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Saddles, Briddles, &c., on one or more 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

SPRING STOCK.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &c. 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 & WYCHES, March, 1852. 670:5 Petersburg, Va.

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

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

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

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

DIRECTORS.
James Sloan, John A. Mebane, W. J. McCannel, Andrew Weatherly, William S. Rankin, C. P. Mendonhall, Jos. H. Lindsay, Lyndon Swain, of Greensboro'; Shubal G. Coffin, Jos. Shelly, William H. Reece, Jonathan W. Field, Jamestown; Tyre Glenn, Yadkin county.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS.
JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDONHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. J. MCCANNEL, W. S. RANKIN, JOHN A. MEBANE, Executive Committee.

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

PEW PLOWS, greatly improved.

CAN be procured by Farmers the ensuing season at prices never known before, by applying at the Shop and paying cash.

The subscriber also keeps on hand some good Two-Horse Wagons, that can be had cheap for cash.

And any quantity of Horse-Shoes can be had so that merchants can sell them at an advance of a good cent.

Any communication addressed to the subscriber at Kernersville, P. O. will be attended to.

Z. STAFFORD, Bunker Hill, Guilford, Dec. 20, 1851. 659:af.

LAND CHEAP AS MUD.

THE undersigned wishes to sell some Twelve or Fifteen Hundred Acres of Land in Surry County, N. C. It will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. This Land lies in a healthy region, is well watered and heavily timbered. Any communication addressed to the undersigned to Mr. Airy, post paid, shall receive prompt attention.

JOE WORTH, Nov. 3, 1851. 652:tl.

PATENT BUGGIES.

Coach Shop, South Street, Greensboro'. THE subscriber having purchased the right of making and selling Hubbard's patent combination of cross elastic Benders and Springs, is making and will keep constantly on hand Buggies, Rockaways, &c. The above invention entirely does away the Elipitic 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 elipitic plan. A horse will carry one of these Buggies and the driver with more ease than an empty one on elipitic 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, Oct. 10, 1851. 648:ly.

New Tailoring Establishment in GREENSBORO'.

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 FASHIONS,

our customers may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and workman-like manner. Our object in working low is for the purpose of 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 2.50 Pants and Vests, : : 1.00 to 1.50 Cutting coats, : : 37 1/2 to 50 : : : : 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

North Carolina, Guilford County.

IN EQUITY, Petition to set land.

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

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Roddy D. Hanner, Sally Patterson and Barzilla Gibson & Jacobella 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 decrees entered up accordingly.

J. A. MEBANE, C. E. M. Greensboro', March 4, 1852. Prud 85 668:6

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 C. H., Va., to Richmond and Petersburg, 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 day, 9 P. M.

Leave Danville every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 1/2 P. M. Arrive at Greensboro' next day at 6 1/2 A. M.

This line will connect at Greensboro' with the Salisbury, and at Danville with the Lynchburg stages. (670:3) J. HOLDERBY & CO. March 13, 1852. P. FLAGG & CO.

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. Greter, 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. GRETER, Ex'r of M. J. Greter, dec'd. Feb. 20, 1852. 660:7

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 it, 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 45 to 50 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. 3d Jan. 1852. 660:ly

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

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

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE of all descriptions. Also, the celebrated Crane or Goose-Neck and plain capped Sills, Ketties, &c.

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

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

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

Please call and let's settle that old account.

N. B. I have a good buggy for sale or constant hire for cash. C. G. YATES, Greensboro', N. C., Dec. 1851. 652:af.

YAYE'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 are not empty.

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. Subdued we give some evidence that this 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, whereon 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. GINTY, 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 despair 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 M'CANDLESS.

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.

GARDEN SEED.

A LOT of FRESH GARDEN SEED just received and for sale at T. J. Patrick's Drug Store on West Street. February 13, 1852.

New crop HEMPSEED—of excellent quality

for sale by R. G. LINDSAY. 666:af.

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 MEYER. Jan. 16, 1852. 661:af.

State of North Carolina, Stokes County.

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

Charles H. Rives vs. George Rives. On a writ of Habeas Corpus, the Court has granted the writ, and the defendant is discharged. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case is not a resident of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, printed in Greensboro', that he be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the courthouse in Crawford, on the second Monday in June next, and then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be entered against him and the land levied on condemned for the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said Court at office the second Monday of March, 1852. JOHN HILL, c. c. c.

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.

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

Samuel Donnell, Ex'r of Pamela Rhodes, dec'd. Milton Piercy, Riley Jackson and wife Parthenia, Pleasant Piercy, Emaley Cooper and wife Ann, Napoleon Bean and wife Letitia, Miles Piercy, Artemius Piercy, Eunice Piercy, and Jesse Piercy. Devisavit vel non as to the Will of Pamela Rhodes, dec'd.

Ordered by the Court that John M. Logan, Clerk of this Court, be appointed Guardian ad Litem for the infant defendants, Miles, Artemius, Eunice and Jesse Piercy. Said Guardian acknowledged service in open Court.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the other defendants, Milton Piercy, Riley Jackson and wife Parthenia, Pleasant Piercy, Emaley Cooper and wife Ann, Napoleon Bean and wife Letitia, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot, for six weeks, for the said absent defendants to appear at the next term of this Court, which will be held in the town of Greensboro', on the third Monday of May next, to prove the contents of the said Last Will and Testament of the said Pamela Rhodes.

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of February, A. D., 1852. JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

HARDWARE.

W. T. Howell & Co., Importers and Wholesale Dealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware, Cutlery and Guns, No. 181 Market St., Philadelphia.

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

January 7th, 1852. 661:3m

A CARD.

D. R. 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 building 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 to call and settle.

Greensboro', Jan. 1852. 652:af.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 55 acres of land, 2 of it in a high state of cultivation, the rest woodland—growing new timber, frame house, and an excellent spring of water, situated in 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*

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, Stann's Steam Refined and other Candies, 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.

LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business, such as making BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, &c., of the best material and finished in a neat and substantial manner, which cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from those who wish to buy before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured that he can please.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Respectfully done at a short notice. Shop on North street, 100 yards north of the Presbyterian church.

W. M. LANDRETH, Greensboro', N. C., Sept. 1851. 643

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 acre 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*

HOUSE and LOT in GREENSBORO' For Sale or Rent.

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

The above House and Lot may be had on accommodating term, by applying to me, two miles south of Greensboro', or to my brother, Robert Caldwell, in Greensboro'. A. C. CALDWELL, Feb. 20, 1852. 666:af.

A PROCLAMATION.

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

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

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

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

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purpose of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this 24th day of January, 1851.

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

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Office of Secretary of State.

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

WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

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

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

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

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

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, Scratches, &c. &c.

For Man. FOR THE CURE OF Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Swellings, Bruises, Sciatic Pains, Stiffness and weakness of the Limbs.

And other accidents and afflictions to which Men and Animals are liable.