PUBLISHED WEEKLY Y SWAIM AND SHER WOOD.

THREE DOLLARS, IF NOT PAID WITHIN ONE

THE PATRIOT

THE EDITOR'S PORTFOLIO

Is made the receptacle of a quantity of scraps tussed 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 litterature 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 swellen lids have to be reduced by a consignment of the contents to what Elder Brooks used to call . the con-flag-ger-a-ting flames of the fiery furnace." It is not without a degree of discrimination, how ever, that this act is performed; and we some times 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 merey being expressed by raising their thumbs. A 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, XXII, 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

But a little while before, and the ardent Peter had professed his readiness to go with Jesus to erally surrounded by huge mountains. Imagine prison and to death. Yes, he had drawn his three or four Pilot mountains piled into one, and weapon in his defence. Secure, perhaps, in the about a dozen of that sort rearing themselves aexpectation that his Master would ultimately manifest his power in the deliverance of himself from his enemies, he was zealous, even to smi- and you may form some idea of the scenery of ting with the sword. And when Jesus said un- this place. to 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 fection-miscalculated the influence of the world's

opinion upon his mind.

God; he had hung in rapture upon the eloquence round, as far as the vision can extend. of his lips, when he taught his lessons of eternal truth; to Peter's generous nature, his instances the vapors gathering in the valleys below, and it is no disgrace to girls to "work for a livinng." of loving-kindness to the oppressed, the poor and constantly changing with the shifting wind ;- There may be a few soft specimens of the "sterthe sick, had endeared the Man; and, besides, anon, rising and lingering around some of the tall-ner sex," who have spent their last red cent-in ambition burned in the secret recesses of his er summits; then settling into the deep gorges the process of dandification, that think so ;-but heart, fed by many a day-dream of holding dis- and condensing into copious showers. Some- the young men of sense-men who are really tinguished place near a temporal throne.

gainst his Master. His accents of truth-his leaving in view only a few steep acres on which and happiness upon some good girl-still have miracles of power-his ministrations of love, we stood, producing a thrilling sense of our soliwere lorgotten in the overwhelming tide of popu- tary elevation. The wind lulled in the afternoon; ed them for being help-mates, -instead of helplar fury that roared tempest-high around his per- the vapors settled low in the valleys, touched in- cats, help-wear-and-tear and help-spend. We on him with cold hatted and contempt—the dreamy lakes between the hazy ridges and sum- ges,—no, bless you !--but those rational helpers Pharisee regarded him with a scowl-the crowd, mits of the far-away distance,-presenting a new who, while they cheerfully partake a manly husaccording to their various character, laughed, and and astonishing scene of grandeur and beauty band's actual toil, if fortune decree such lot, have mocked, and cursed. How edious to be recog- surpassing my powers (and every body else's also the intelligence to share intellectual labor; nized as his follower! It was too much for poor powers) of description. The emotions aroused that temper of steady radiance which shines ahuman nature! Peter denied him-with cur- by this glorious display of nature is not allowed way the gloom of the soul; and skill to "minissing and swearing he domed him, and thrice re- to any man more than once or twice in a lifetime. ter to a mind diseased." iterated his denial.

er how I admired him! In his mercies how I wallow, &c. &c. loved him! The most perfect and adorable of Saturday morning, pursued our way nine miles ing such testimony ourselves, however well con-

He went out and wept bitterly.

Air Castles

It is certain, that of all the eastles in the air, outh 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 oung friend of ours, whose first brave essays a erial 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 vet console himself, however, with the reflection shat 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 mir

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

O, Hope, sweet Hope, where art thou fled! And thou, O Faney, where ? Alas! can ye no more rebuild My Castles in the Air?

Hickory-Nut Gap.

* Thursday afternoon, drove from Rutherfordton, seventeen miles, to Harriss's tayern, 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 stoppingplace, 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 "hostelrie," we found ourselves litround you, in all the wild variety of woody slopes, and rugged cliffs, and towering summits,

On Friday, went with "mine host" to the top of "Pinnsele," one of the tallest peaks in this and is consigned by the fair and rightful arbineighborhood; riding our horses up two miles, where the ascent becomes so steep that they have garity and boorishness, where the light of beauty to be left; and thence walked, or rather climbed, never shines and the genial atmosphere of taste another mile to the summit. How rich the re- and wit never warms and exhilerates. ward for the labor of ascending ! A sea of mountains -rugged and precipitous in the immediate the responsibility connected with this high pretuins -rugged and precipitous in the immediate pinion upon his mind.

He had seen manifestations of his Master's neighborhood, but melting into more wavy out-right to cule is accompanied by a corresponding place at the bead of the board. He utters iner nature—the power of the present liner in the receding distance,—reposing all a- right to rule is accompanied by a corresponding

It was raining, in showers of various extenttimes the cloud would roll up the sides of " Pin- marriageable and worth having, and who will But now the current was hopelessly turned a nacie," hiding all the neighboring peaks, and confer credit upon the "holy estate of wedlock" The priest in his sacerdotal dignity looked to rosy colors by the sunshine, and reposing like do not mean by help-mates mere household drud-

The obliging guide pointed out the notable "And the Lord turned, and looked upon Pe- places in view-peaks of the Roan and Grandter!"—Jesus stood serene in the panoply of hea-ven. What tender reproach was there in that look! how it stirred the depths of Peter's heart! but the peerless summits hid in the clouds; ing evil among the fair ones who give tone to so Like lightning did these thoughts strike through Hawkbill and Table Rock away in the north; ciety, and on whose action future connubial hopes his mind- In the days of the display of his pow- more nearly at hand, to the west, Pisgah, Bear- and happiness so much depends. We would

beings, my soul was knit unto him. But in the through the Gap. It is eight miles to the top of vinced of the evil alluded to. Our gallantry day of his trouble and distress, I have denied the Ridge, a brawling stream all the way at the him!"

would never permit us to "hint a fault" any more than our feelings would permit us to "hes-

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 i from the road is considerable, (nearly a mile,) yet the wavy motion of the water as it descends in distinctly visible. Sometimes it is swayed by gusts of wind. It looked silvery white-form ing a fine contrast to the brown rocks of the cliff dustry ? Do any sensible mothers ever encour and the deep green of the forest.

The Appalachian ranges of mountain appea o approach each other within North Carolina and, lacking in the ample breadth and wide intervening vallies which characterize them both on the north and the south, they present more distinctly marked alpine characteristics-more o steep and rugged eliff-wilder cateracts-more magnificent heights, and deeper, narrower vales And of all the approaches to the Mountain, that of Hekory-Nut Gap probably presents a scene of grandeur unequalled by any other on the en- cold glances of opulence or fashion, are the only tire 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 al-ways sure to find the elements of a true woman— real lady. True, we are not prepared to see a mine

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 minoing 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.

Ya 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
doi!; a help mate and not a help-eat; a counsellor
and not a simpletion. 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 industrions
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 tashionable circle, daming 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

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 unpalateable 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 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 transcended his sphere, tresses of our social destiny to the regions of vul-

Are the ladies impressed with a due sense of obligation to protect all under their influence?

Happily within the range of our acquaintance. hearts for those girls whose habits have prepar.

But it has been remarked-and we only re peat it on the responsibility of an "older and anot for the world take the responsibility of beartains rising in high precipitous cliffs. In itate dislike" of the sex. Therefore have we

sight from the public house is Chimney Rock, 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 encour age the attentions of men who do not work. There-it is all out! But is it so, that any sen sible 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 in age 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

disreptable vice. Our old friend aforesaid,-(you may suspec 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 qualities that can take his girls with his consen 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 eargerness he points out an old man-sion that lies below under the shades of tall sycmores, and he says, feebly and brokenly That is it, Maggie, the

the garret, Carlie, 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 over

· That was it, Maggie-Madge lived there weet Madge, your mother—'
Again the old man wipes his eyes, and the

Presently they walk down the hill together. They cross a hule valley with slow faltering teps. 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

The lady weeps.
Thank you, Madge: you did not know her, but you weep for me: God bless you!'
The old man is in the midst of his household.

other's grave

His married Nelly is there, with two blooming children. Frank is there with his bride. Madge --dearest of all--is seated beside the old man, watchful of his comfort, and assisting him as, 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 rejoic-

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

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

A glorious promise, says the old man fee-A promise to me-a promise to her-Is her picture there, Maggie?"

Madge 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 ?'
Madge looks at Nelly, wisfully, sadly.
The old man murmurs something; and Madge oops. coming he says—coming.

Nelly brings the little child to take his hand.

Perhaps it will r to kiss his cheek. will revive him. She lifts her boy 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

The old man is gone : his dream life is ended. Il: Marvel's Dream Life.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON THE CONVENTION QUESTION.

SESSION OF 1850-'51. Compiled from the Journals.

[The following clear and concise history of e 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 assem bled, it was very evident there was a general feel-ing among them, that some measures of Reform must be proposed in accordance with the expec-tations 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 Conventic

The Committee of the Senate consisted o 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 fo

the call of a Convention to amend the constituto the can of a Convention to amend the constitu-tion; which, on its second reading, was referred to the select committee, along with a bill of Mr. Berry providing for amendment of the constitu-tion. The committee afterwards reported back Mr. Woodfin's bill, and recommended its rejec-tion. They also reported a substitute for Mr. Berry's bill, (free suffrage,) and recommended its passage. We find no other measure on this sub-ject 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 the the bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina be returned to the House of Course for the state of the House of 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 free-hold 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. Flemming's bill calling a Con

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

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 th 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

The Free Suffrage bill came up in the Hous 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 stri-king out, and inserting his bill for an open Con-

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 a mendment of the Constitution whatever.

The question was taken upon striking out, and ided in the negative, Yeas 54, Nays 60. 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) remains to strike out—43

Whigs and 3 democrats among the yeas; 62 emocrats and 6 Whigs with the nays.

Mr. Foster then moved to strike out the free

suffrage bill, and insert the bill heretofore sub-mitted by him, providing for submitting the quesnutted by him, providing for submitting fie ques-tion of Convention or no Convention to the peo-ple; 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, Bo-gle. Brazier, Caldwell, of Guilford, Caldwell, of Rowan, Campbell, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Erwin, Foard, Poster, of Wilkes, Hockney, Hayes, of Cherokee, Hayes, of Caldwell, Hill, of Branswick, Leach, of Davidson, Locke, Maultsby, McKay, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Shimpoch, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Thorn-burgh, Tripp, Walton. Webb, Wiley and B. ting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Canaday, Clark,

Williams. Democrats: Mesers. Cotton. Florming, Gordon, Holland, Love and Sharp—44. ming, Gordon, Holland, Love and Sharp—44.

NAVS.—Whigs: Messes. Barco, Barnes, of Northampton, Blow. Cherry, Ears. Jerkins. McCleese, Pigott. Pool, Pope, Rsynes, Stohbs and Winston. Democrats: Messrs. Avor. Burnes, of Edgecombe. Bond. Boykin, Bridges, Royden, Cockerham. Dickerson, Durham. Eaton. Rynt. Fonville, Harrison, Herring, Hill, of Caswell, Jarvis, Johnson, Jones, Katlum, Kelly, Leach, of Johnson. Marshall. Martin, McDowell. McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Paterson, Pegram, Person, of Moore. Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders, of Johnson, Saunders, of Waks, Saunderson, Sheck, Sherrill, Sherrad, Simmons, Stevenson, Stowe, Swanner, Taylor. Thippen. Stevenson, Stowe, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, J. Williams, Wilson and Winstead—74.

Winstead—74.

After the rejection of Mr. Foster's amendment, an amendment was offered by Mr. Flemming 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 Con-stitution as to give the election of Magistrates to the people in such a manner, and to hold their 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. Flemming'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:

YEAR, -Whigs: Mesers. Adams, Amis, O. Barnes, Bogle, Brazier, Campbell, Cherry, A. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Davidson, Douthest, Drake, Danlaps Erwin, Eure, Ford, A. G. Fos-Drake, Danlap Erwin, Eure, Ford, A. G. Foster, A. M. Foster, Hackney, G. Hayes, J. Hill, J. M. Leach, Locke, Multaby, McKay, McCleess, McMillan, Parham, Russell, Scott, Shimpoch, Siler, Sloan, Sceele, Subbs, Thornburgh, Tripp, Walton, Webb, Waggins, Wiley, and B. Williams. Democrats: Messrs, Cotton, Flemming, Holland, Love, and Sharp.—48.

Nave .- Whige: Mesers, Barco, Blow, Jer-NAVE.—Prings: Messrs. Barco, Blow. Jerkins, Pigott, Pool, Pope and Winston. Democrats: Messrs. Avery, J. Barnes, Bond, Boykin, Bridges, Brogden, Cockerham, Dickgrron, Durham, Eaton, Flynt, Fonville, Gordon, Harrison, Herring, S. Hill, Jarviss, Johnson, Jones, Kalum, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathin, Martin, Marti Mathis, McDowell, McLean, N. McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, S. Person, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. Saunders, Sanderson, Sheek, Sherrill, Sherrad, Simmons, Stevenson, Stowe, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, Thornton, Waugh, Wilson, Winstead and J. Williams.—

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 woting quite differently on this question, under the guidance of new light which struck them suddenties.

iy. 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, Tressurer, Comptroller and Secretary of State, moved by Mr. J. M. Leach, of Davidson, was rejected; and the bill passed its second reading, three-fifths

Saturday, January 11th, this Free Suffrage bill again came up on its third reading. Amend-ments 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.

(three-fiths) for this purpose. Mr. R. M. Saunders appealed from this decision; and the House sustained the appeal. The vote was thereupor re-considered; and on the 14th January, the bill finally passed, and was ordered to be bugges

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, Haughton, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, McMillan, Malloy, Pender, Richards, son, Sessoms, Washington and Woodfin-22. All Whigs but Mr. McMillan.

Navs.—Messes, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Bunting, Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Cameron, Canaday, Clark, Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Horring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Nixon, Rogers, Shepard, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Watson, Williamson, Wooten and Watt—26. All Democrats but Mr. Shepard, By a nearly similar vote (Mr. McMillan vo

ting with his party, and Mr. Shepard,) a proposition to give the election of Judges to the people, was rejected-22 to 27.

Mr. Bynum offered an amendment as addi-

tional 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 Con-vention to amend and alter the Constitution of this State, the delegates to which to be elected or 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

Bynam, T. R. Caldwell, Devidson, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyner, Relly Lane, Lilling-ton, Malloy, Richardson, Sessoms and Wood-fin—17. All White

YEAS .- Messrs. Arendell, Barriager, Bond,

Collins, Drake, Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, Nixon, Pender, Rogers, Sherrod, Speight, Thomas, Thompson, Watson, Williamson, Wooten and Watt-26.

The question now recurring on the passage of the bill on its second reading, the result was as follows :

YEAS .- Messes. Arendell, Farnard, Barrow. YEAS.—Messrs. Arendell, Earnard, Barrow, Berry, Bower Bunting, G. W. Caldwell, Cameron, Canaday, Clark, Collins, Drake, Eborn. Hargrave, Herring, Hester, Hoke, Jones, McMilan, Nixon, Rogers, Sherrod. Speight, Thomas. Thompson, We'son, Williamson, Wooten, and Watt—29. All Democrats, except Messrs. Arendell, Barnard and Eborn.

Nays.—Messrs. Barringer, Bond, Bynum, T. R. Caldwell, Davidson, Gilmer, Grist, Haughton, Joyas, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, Pender, Alebardson, Sessoms, Shepard, Wash.

Joyne Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Malloy, det, Kichardson, Sessoms, Shepard, Wash, Willey, and Woodfin—20. All II higs. The constitutional majority of three-fifths of the whole Senate not voting in the affirmative, the Speaker announced that the bill was rejected. Senate Jour. p. 303.

This was on Saturday afternoon, and the Sen ate adjourned to Monday, In the House of Commons, on Monday, Jan.

20, almost the first entry on the Journal, (p. 920,) we find the following:

Mr. M'Lean introduced a bill entitled a bill to ascertain the will of the freemen of North Carolina as to the call of a Convention on the federal basis; which was read the first time and

passed; and thereupon, on motion of Mr. Mc-Lean, two-thirds concurring, the said bill was taken up and put on its second reading. Mr. Winston moved its indefinite postponement, which motion was lost ;-yeas 40, nays

Various amendments were then offered to the bill and voted down; and the bill passed its second reading by the following vote: yeas 72; nays 40. This was a very astonishing vote, considering. The arder cooled somewhat next day, however,-(Jan. 21.) when the bill was again taken up on its third reading, and the ques-tion of its passage was decided in the affirmative

YEAS .- Messrs. Adams, Amis, Avery, Barnes of Northampton. Bogle, Brazier, Caldwell, of Rowan, Caldwell, of Guilford, Cockerham, Cotton, Davidson, Douthett, Drake, Dunlap, Dur-ham, Erwin, Flemming, Foard, Flynt, Foster, of Davidson, Foster, of Wilkes, Gordon, Hackney Harrison, Hayes, of Cherokee, Hays, of Caldwell, Hill, of Brunswick, Holland, Johnson, Jones, Kallum, Leach, of Davidson, Locke, Love, Marshall, Maulisby, McLean, McCleese, McMillan, N. McNeill, Montgomery, Parham, Patterson, Pegram, Person, of Moore, Reinhardt, Patterson, Pegram, Person, of Moore, Reinhardt, Russell, R. M. Saunders, of Wake, Scott, Sharp, Sheek, Sherrill, Shimpoch, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stowe, Thornburgh, Walton, Waugh, Webb, Wiley, B, Williams, J. Williams and Winstead

NAYS .- Messrs, Barco, Barnes, of Edgecomb, Blow, Bond, Boykin, Bridges, Brogden, Cherry, Eaton, Eure, Fonville, Herring, Hill, of Caswell, Hill, of New Hanover, Jarvis, Jerkins, Kelly Newsom, Person, of Northampton, Pigott, Pool, Pope, Powers, Rayner, Rollins, Ruffin, Sanders, of Johnston, Sherard, Simmons, Stevenson, Sutton, Swanner, Thigpen, Thornton, Wilson and Winston—40. Leuch, of Johnston, Martin, Mathis, Mizell,

So the bill was ordered to engrossment.

House Journal, p. 958.

We have seen how the Free Suffrage bill was killed in the Senate, as it had been in the House, We are now to see how it was galvanized into life in the Senate,-nearly in the same manner

in which it had been brought to in the House.

On Monday, Jan. 20, Mr. Washington moved to reconsider the vote by which, on Saturday, the bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina was rejected; which motion was laid on the table; called up on the 22d, and agreed The bill then passed its second reading, yeas 32, navs 16.

January 23, the bill came up on its 3rd rea

ding, and Mr. Haughton moved an amendment submitting the question of a Convention, on the federal basis to the people, the Governor to communicate the result to the next General Assembly : which was rejected, yeas 14, nays 33-every democrat voting against it, except Mr.

The Free Suffrage Bill then passed its third reading—yeas 33, nays 17—being three-fifths of the whole Senate.

It having been amended in the Senate, the a-

mendments were concurred in by the House, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled. All other propositions for amendment, or for a Con-vention, were then voted down in both Houses,

"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 onset, in order that future heartburnings and mutual criminations and recriminations may be avoided."—Wilmington Herald.

That is a fact-" there is no use in mineing the matter;" if the Whig Convention shall de-termine to send a gagged candidate into the field, or one who shall favor amendments of the Constitution by Legislative enactments, the Whig been forced upon the people, and they have now got the whole matter into their own hands, and they are going to manage it according to their own liking. It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to explain many of the laws of our modern Legislatures, composed, as they are, of County Court lawyers and positive. ver to explain many of the laws of our modern Legislatures, composed, as they are, of County Court lawyers and upstarts; the off-spring of broken down party backs and "swelled heads;" lubberly "availables" and cunning, selfish par-tisans; and any one who knows any thing, knows that a body composed of such members, is not the most competent for the work which is now required to be done. Since the Constitution is to worked on they have determined the job shall be committed to the hands of the wise, pru- Carolina! o much importance to be covered up -hid-and not talked about in the approach canvass, when they will be called on to give, in-directly, their sanction to a piece of tinkering undertaking by the last Legislature.—Salisbury

The Cape Fear Country.

The Ruleigh Standard publishes the following Extension of the Copitol, Economy, Reform, &c esting and important information to the planters on the Cape Fear :

per country on Deep River, I deemed it proper and best to make explorations on its course and banks while its waters were low. I have accordingly, made numerous examinations of the formations on this river, and am able to state facts of considerable importance as to its geology, but more particularly of the deposites of marl which abound upon its banks, and at a distance

from its course.

Probably no substance has been discovered which is so important to the interests of the agriculture or the lower Counties of North Carolina, as marl. The lands, especially those in which sand predominates, have been worn out -- I might, perhaps, say more than once. Now it is by means of marl employed as the basis of a fertilizer, that the lands may be cheaply renovated. On the poorest, however, of these lands, it is not to be expected that this substance can supply all that is wanting to impart to them their nal fertility; inasmuch, as in the progress of original tertifity; inasmicen, as in the progress of long cultivation and the production of a variety of crops, the soil is exhausted of those elements which mark by itself does not contain.

There are two kinds of mark upon the Cape

Fear River. One is known as shell marl, and belongs rather to the upper parts of the river, or I may rather say it is in thicker beds at distant points from the ocean. The other marl is known as the blue marl, and is found at points nearer the ocean than the former. The shell marl reaches to a point at least twelve miles above Elizabethtown, and is usually well exposed at different points on the banks of the river. So, also, it is often met with in ravines at points distant from the river. Hence it becomes more accessible to planters and requires less expense in hauling it. These beds vary considerably in ex-tent. Some are visible one-fourth of a mile on the banks, others appear to have been deposited in insulated particles. Their thickness varies from a foot to seven feet. They are not continuous deposites. The composition of the shell marl is to the eye calcareous, varying, however, from a very sandy marl to a perfect lime deposite -consisting of carbonate of lime. Many analy-ses should be made on this mark, as it is only in

ses should be made on this mark, as it is only in this way that its real value can be determined.

The blue mark is a different substance from the shell mark. It is, by the way, the substance known as the green sand in New Jersey, and has long been in use there and to the very great advantage of farmers. It belongs to the cretaccous formations of Geologists. The upper bed of this court I new I have a substance of the cretaccous formations of Geologists. of this marl I now believe extends abov bethtown. It is, however, quite sandy, and I was unable to find at this point its characteristic fossils. Farther down the river, however, at Brown's bluff and Robinson bluff, I found in what I now regard as the upper green marl, the characteristic fossils—the Exogine costata; and at Syke's landing the Belemnite. At Black Rock, however, the lower green marl is in grea force, and I believe at many other points it would be easy to expose it, so that an inexhaustible supply of this substance might be obtained for the use of Planters on the Cape Fear and Deep

Rivers. From the foregoing it will probably be per ceived that the banks of the Cape Fear, and the numerous runs which enter it from the South, are rich in these fertilizers; and it only requires an additional spirit of improvement on the part of the Planters, to double the products of their plantations. It is proper to observe here that the marl deposites are found mainly on the left or South bank of the river. I am well satisfied that the time is not distant when these rich deposites will be fully employed, and that their value will be well understood. It is true that experience will be necessary to determine some point in its use. For instance, the most economical mode of preparing it in order to adapt it to the varieties of soil on which it is proposed to employ it. The blue mark especially requires an analysis in order to determine its composi-The Jersey marl contains potash, and this substance is regarded as the principal fertilizer in it; and I hope it will be found that poush and also phosphate of lime are elements of the marls of this State. These two are the expensive fertilizers, and are above all others to be sought for, for without them the cereals would cease to produce perfect seed.

I have not attempted to give a detailed account I have not attempted to give a detailed accountof our examination upon the Cape Fear, but
simply a statement of a few facts which I supposed might be interesting to your Excellency,
or so far as to satisfy you that the work is in
progress. I am pleased with the attentions and
ittelligence of the gentlemen whom I have met,
and the facilities which all wish to render, and especially the anxiety which is manifested in regard to the work. I am sometimes rather dis tracted to know where to go, the applications for examinations being so numerous

Most respectfully, your ob't serv't, E. EMMONS.

and rule and govern every thing! Equality of political rights has never been known in North people on earth ever submitted to such a government."-Raleigh Times.

Letter from Gen. Scott,-The Seward Asso-

OFFICIAL.

Would do me but justice in supposing me to take a lively interest in Ireland and her sons. Perhaps no man—certainly no American—owes set out in our government: our compass is gone. Would find the sons of the states that a brother of JOSEPH PATEET, late of McDowell Congy, North Carolina. Mr. Corwine states that a brother of the deceased took charge of his effects.

OFFICIAL.

"You do me but justice in supposing me to get the point from which we seem to be forgetting, the point from which we seem to be forgetting, the point from which we seem to be forgetting, the point from which we seem to be forgetting, the point from which we seem to be forgetting, the point from which we seem to be forgetting, the point from which we seem to be forgetting, the point from which we seem to be forgetting, the point from which we mayelf. Many of them marched and tought under the war of 1812-15, and der my command in the war of 1812-15, and many more—thousands—in the recent war with Mexico—not one of whom was ever known to the tought the point from which we have a horse which if

Sparring in the Senate.

letter from Prof. Emmons which contains inter- In the Senate, on the 15th, the bill to appropriate \$500,000 for work on the extension of the Capitol, from date to the first July 1853, being under consideration, Mr. Borland, of Arkansas, Goldsmorout, March 6, 1852.

To His Excellency David S. Reid:

Sir: In view of the improvement which are in progress on the Cape Fear River, and also in expectation of finding deposites important to the agriculturists upon its banks, and in the upthus convert the government into a great national

> Mr. Mangum. I have been extremely gratified to see this young and intrepid Goliah come forward at this time. He is a member of the tion of this body. He is a member of the party that has the control of the other House also. I hope that the whipping across the face which h has given his political associates will have a good and wholesome effect. I have believed, as I am sure, Mr. President, you have believed, for a long time, that this government has been departing from its aucient principles. It has all, how-even been applied to the whig head at the other end of the Avenue. I hope that the Senator who has addressed us this morning [Mr. Borand will find associates enough upon this side of the chamber to direct the attention of the government towards economy. The gendeman speaks of appropriations and expenditures that speaks of appropriations and expenditures that are not warranted. I have heard of none such myself. But within my time—and I am a young man as well as you Mr. President, [laughter]—one administration was put out of power because it had expended the immense and monstrone sum of \$13,000,000 a year. It was succeeded by an administration that expended \$39,000,000 or \$40,000,000 a year. . It is now about \$50,000,could control his troops, he would in some de-gree be responsible. But if we have a President gree be responsible. whose party is in the minority in both branches of the national legislature, he certainly is in nowise responsible for all this; and we, who occupy the very few whig seats on this side of the chamber, have little or nothing to do, I hope now my honorable friend from Arkansas [Mr. Borland] will bring to his assistance a sufficient force of the democratic party to bring the government back to its ancient economical principles. But I have seen in my course here a little differonce biween preaching and practice. Economy It tickles the ear of the farmer, who has a few pennies in his pocket, to have it told him that hey are not to be taken by those who will not Let us see a little of this practice now. I hope the senator will bring up some of his

Mr. Atchinson, I rise to call the senator from North Carolina [Mr. Mangum] to order. In the first place he is making a speech. Mr. Mangum. The chair recognized my

ight to the floor. Mr. Atchinson. In the second place, that senntor has no right to advise the democracy .-[Laughter.]
The President. The senator from North Car-

olina [Mr. Mangum] will proceed.
Mr. Mangum. 1 will not attempt so presump-Mr. Mangum. I will not altempt so presump-tuous a thing as to advise the Democracy. I think they are not to learn wisdom or seek ad-vice from such a quarter. Yet it might not be wholly thrown away if they were to hear it. I admit, that, under the democratic rule, the gov-ernment has run up an expenditure unexampled the history of this country. And I am glad to m the history of this country. And I am glad to see one firm and gallant man—though he may be young—step forward and lecure his seniors in this manner. I hope they will profit by it. I hope the treasury of the United States will profit profession. I saw recently some remarks of an date these young ladies, they feel that their dugentleman from Pennsylvania-who was speaking of economy, and the way the government fund to enable us to advance for the Board of these beneficiaries. Put the College out of debt and give it sufficient room, and it can do much dle, and his spurs on, ready to run the next Presidential race. I thought extravagance and spoils would be more consistent. The active politicians and enterprising men want the money. -But I admit that the whole system is tending to a state of corruption that I much fear will rain to our country. These spoils of 50,000,office, the scekers of jobs under the government, and of every variety of means by which money can be taken from the public purse and put into

their individual pockets.

Mr. President, you and I, though still very young men, have lived long enough to have seen a very different state of things. Things are now passed over, as matters of course, that thirty years ago would not have received a second years ago would not have received a second thought in either branch of the legislature of the country. The first thing would have been to think of their rejection, and the second would have been the act of rejection itself. Now, I

se onward. However, I said I only wanted to express my gratification at the remarks of the honerable senator, and to congratulate his democratic friends of their gallant, stern, and intrepid associate, who comes-forward to lecture the evil doers who have been squandering the public money under the distance. been squandering the public money under the di- to be made payable in four semi-annual or four rection of the man at the other end of the Avenue. But I will say here that any money that nough to draw them so. When the donations of the State is to govern in the distribution of political power has got to be exploded. The number of white males in the State is 272,369. The number of land owners, as given in the census returns, is 56,916—not one-fourth—and about constituted of those land owners live in the East.

Security of the special powers live in the East.

Apologizing for the space this letter will occupy in the columns of your valuable and wide-constituted of those land owners live in the East. returns, is 56,916—not one-fourth—and about there can be successfully imputed to him no as-one-third of those land owners live in the East, sumption of doubtful powers, no usurpation of power, no exceeding of the warrants of the constitution and the statutes. A more subservient The astonishment is that any free Executive to the constitution and the laws this country has not seen since the days of Washing-ton. But I am not going into that matter now, I have no interest in it or feeling about it. On a future occasion, if the Senate will indulge me, ciation of Brooklyn, an Irish benevolent associa-tion, having invited Gen. Scott to their anniver-sary supper, he replied in a letter, expressing his regret at his mability to be present, and adding:

we can get him in good condition, and have him unted, will win the race, despite all or

Mr. Borland. I wish to say a few words, lest the remarks of the honorable senator from North Carolina, [Mr. Mangum,] which were kindly intended, I have no doubt— Mr. Mangum. I made them with all kind-

ess, and with all due respect.

Mr. Borland. Lest his remarks should place me in a folse position before the country and my party. He has represented me as a Goliah.

Mr. Mangum. It was all said with great respect. [Laughter.]
Mr. Borland. I would rather on this occa-It was all said with great re

Mr. Borland. I would rather on this occasion, as far as my humble ability will permit me, occupy the position of David, who was a very small man, but yet who, in a just cause, overthrew the giant Goliah with so simple a thing as a sling and a pebble. The bright pebble of truth will ever be successful in overcoming the giant

Goliah of untruth.

Mr. Mangum. I belong to the "little David"
party. The "Goliah" party is upon the other
side of the chamber. [Laughter.]

Mr. Borland. I have been accustomed to per-

Mr. Boriand. I have been accustomed to perform my part upon fields too small to undertake now to stand up here and assume the position of a leader or lecturer of my party. I am but an humble soldier in the ranks. I simply rose to express my opinions, not so much to the Senate as to my constituents, to let them know the ly made them pledges and promises at home, but I would fight the battle here, as far as I was able, upon these great and extensive principles upon which we all profess to stand.

From the Spirit of the Age. Greensboro' Female College.

A. M. GORMAN, Esq -Last evening I saw in our paper of the 3d, inst, an editorial notice of proposition to raise funds for this Institution.
s your article contains a few misapprehensions statements of the Executive Committee which may intertere with the success of our efforts, and as I feel perfectly sure that your article was kindly intended to aid us, I beg the privilege of setting the matter distinctly before your

aders.
"The purpose of raising funds" for the Institution at this time is not merely "to relieve it from its pecuniary embarrassment," nor is "the sum needed to clear the college of debt \$20,000." The fact is that the indebtedness of the Institution above its reliable assets is about \$7,000.

We desire to pay this debt and to erect additional buildings, which, it is supposed, will cost us \$13,000. The college was opened with a debt, and consequently has been under this embarrassment through the whole former existence. The ment through the whole former existence. The patronage has steadily increased so that our apartments are becoming filled. The institution needs a Chapel, a large dining, several lecture rooms, more ample accommodations for the Music department, and an increased number of dormatories, in order to make the College what its friends intend. a Seminary of the very high-est possible character. We are doing the best we can without these, but they are absolutely necessary to our plans for extending the benefits

of the Institution to the largest possible number.

There is one phase of this matter which
should commend it to every benevolent heart.

Every month we are receiving letters from young whose means are so scanty as to deny them the advatages of the College. pose to the Trustees to enter the institution pare themselves for teachers, and repay the ege as they shall be able to save from the remuneration they may receive as teachers. To a small extent the Trustees have made an arrangement of this kind; but it cannot be extended, for the reason, first, that we have not room, and, second, that we are in debt. However strong it. But I have witnessed a great deal of this may be the desire of the Trustees to accommo ence to those who pay the fees, as we and give it sufficient room, and it can do much more towards preparing North Carolina teachers for our numerous Schools and Academies. This is one of our cherished plans, and, to the very extent of the ability the community may bestow upon us, we intend to confer this be

upon the State. 'To carry this out, you have unintentionally made a slight mistake in saying that reliance is placed solely upon the christian liberality and benevolence of North Carolina Mothodists.'— Our appeal is made 'to the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.' We do not intend to limit the beneficiaries of this fund to young ladies of our Church. no questions on this subject; we desire to do our on questions on this subject; we desire to do our part in educating such young ladies as will devote themselves to teaching, without regard to the church preferences. I am happy in being able Church preferences. I am happy in being able through our plans have been prohave been the act of rejection itself. Now, I commend the example of my friend from Arkansas [Mr. Borland] to his democratic brethren. I hope they will profit by his counsels; that the country will be benefited by them; and, as far as I can in my humble way, I will try to put my shoulder to the wheel and help the good cause onward.

Entrance 54 Gold street.

N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and nave now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by them; stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norion of wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, 86; in paper covers, for the mail, 85. Jan. 3d, 1852. nations were made by two other members of that Churchy one a lady, without any solicitation. A fortnight ago a Baptist gentleman gave \$20.—

annual instalments, if our friends will be

ly useful paper, and respectfully requesting that if any other North Carolina papers have copied your article they will also copy this, I am, with

> Your friend truly, CHARLES F. DEEMS. March 10th, 1852.

RANKIN & MCLEAN

A RE 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, Couch Materials, Books, &c. October, 1851.

R. M. ORRELL, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT. PAYETTEVILLE, N. O.

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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 331 per ct. less than heresofore offered in this market, and in many articles he can do even more than this.

Deeming it unnecessary to give an entire cata-logue 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.

S. P. Townsent's Sarsaparria, quantum 25 "Aqua Ammonia, lodide Potassium, 62½ "Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, 87½ "Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, 87½ "Small profits and quick sales, is the word, call and judge for yourselves.

To his friends and customers, he would say that the profit of the pro 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:

Physician's prescriptions and family medicines compounded and dispensee at any hour, day or night. His personal attention is given to this branch of the business.

D. P. WEIR

May, 1851.

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES 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 Peri icals viz:

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These Reprints have now been in successful op-These Reprints have now been in successful op-eration in this country for twenty years, and their cir-culation is constantly on the increase notwithstand-ing the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous periodicals of a similar class and from numerous Edetetics and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intel-ligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be

they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indic ted, yet but a small po tion 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, still under the masterity g idance 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 for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. both in Great Britam and in the United States.— Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Nov el." (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which nu-merons rival editions are issued by the leading pub-lishers 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 Sub-scribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinat-ing tales.

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At these rates no objection should be made, as heretefore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular deliv-To Remittances and communications should be



should not send to the North for THEIR PURNITURE SO LONG AS

P. Thurston remains in Greensboro's E gives an especial invatation to persons visit-ing 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

work.) can be had of him than elsewhere, then he has nothing more to say.

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days 9, P. M.
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March 13, 1852. P. FLAGG & CO.

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line every article usually kept in a country Store, and being determined to sell Goods at a very low figure, feel confident that they will give satisfaction to all who favor them with a call.

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Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 16, 1852.

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

DAGUERRIAN GALLERY.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the ladies and gentlemen of Greensboro' and vicinity, that he has, after bestowing much labor and pains, ultimately succeeded in perfecting one of the very best lights for Photographic purposes to be found any where within the bounds of the State. Persons therefore wishing to have their likenesses taken in a neat and durable style, and upon the most accommodating terms, would do well to give him a call at his rooms over the store of Wm. S. Gilmer, Esq., directly opposite Gott's Hotel, where they will find him amply prepared to execute Daguerreotype Likenesses in such a manner as he will warrant to give entire satisfaction, and promises shall not be surpassed by any other artist in this country. He places too high an estimate upon the intelligence of his fellow citizens to undertake to succeed in sacuring custom from them by resorting to humburgery and artifice, even were he disposed so to do; consequently he has not adventised to take sclerotypes by modified sky-lights or dectro-galvams, as some have done who have realized bandsome sums for indifferent work in this community. Specimens of his work on hand for exhibition at all times.

ALEXANDER STARRETT.

Greensboro', March 25, 1852.

6711f

DR. A. C. CALDWELL

AS 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 at-tend to the calls of all who may desire his profes-sional services.

sional services.

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

RANKIN & MCLEAN.

A GAIN return their thanks for the liberal patronage heretofore received at the hands of a generous community, and solicit a continuance of the same. They respectfully request all persons indebted to them by note and book account to come forward and make settlement. All persons having open accounts may expect to be charged with interest from the 1st of January, 1852.

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

May, 1851

W. J. McCONNEL.

New Books for Common Schools.

A supply of the Books recommended for the use of our Free Schools and adopted by the Superntendents, has been received, and are for sale.

April 1851.

J. & R. LINDSAY.

BOLTING CLOTHS.

E are now in receipt of a large stock of fresh Bolting Clothes direct from the Manufactories at Anker in Germany, these clothes are war-ranted, and are cheaper than they can be bought in this country. Now is the time to supply yourselves, mill-owners and mill-wrights call or send your or-

COL. WHEELER'S HISTORY.

THE subscribers and citizens generally, are respectfully informed that the above work will be at Randolph. Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Cuilford,

work can then be supplied.

SAMUEL PEARCE, Agt.

671:5 March 22, 1852.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Sole and Upper Leather, French Calf Skins, Ready Made Gearing and Harness, kept constantly on hand for sale. Hides taken in payment for Leather. Also, hides tanned on shares at the costomary rates, at the South Buffalo Tannery, (McConnell's old stand.) 4 miles east of Greensboro'. JOHN W. PARKER. March, 1852. 671tf

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

NOWreceiving 10hhd new crop Molasses. Jan. 22, 1852. J. R. & J. St.OAN.

eaksville Cotton Yarns, for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

125 KEGS NAILS for sale by Nov. 1851. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

1 GOOD second hand Plane for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN. Dr. D. C. Mebane will attend to his Profesional calls as heretofore. Office at his own house

ional calls as heretofore. Off Greensboro', Jan. 1, 1852. TOVES STOVES .- New Styles of Church. Parlor, and Shop Stoves, for sale by Nov. 1851. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

Chairs, Chairs.—We have and expect to keep constantly on hand a fine lot of Chairs of various patterns and prices. Also, several sessif Redsteads, which we will sell cheap.

Aug. 1851

RANKIN & McLEAN

MATERIALS.—We have a large stock of Coach Materials on hand, such as Springs Ales, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Oil Cloth for Aprons and Curtains, Dash experience, Oil Cloth for Aprons and Curtains, Oil Cloth for Aprons and Oil Cl TOACH MATERIALS.—We have a large

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 Presintial election of 1852, shall be equal to the mber of Senators and Representatives to hich each State will be found entitled by the apportionment under the enumeration of 1850, 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 disposing of the State and Equity dockets. Party and Amendments to the Constitution," in suggested:

The best grounds then on the whole, that present themselves to us are these:—1st, a bold, decided and against amendming the consutution by means of 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 sanction it—or what would in our estimation be

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 gain, 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 onwilling 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
if 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 unneessary, her demands for reform will naturally 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

Heartily 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 west ever 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 proposed to be run from different ports of the proud stand amongst our sister States to which our United States to foreign countries. This act on ources, 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

A slight spell of weather the past week.

Despatch in 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 ssiduity 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 sgain on the Bench, where, with the exception of two short intermissions for dinner and supper, he remained till 12 o'clock at night

We have heard it remarked of Judge C., that after a full review of the difficulties be- in the discharge of his judicial duties, he examtween the East and the West on the question of ines the Clerk's dockets every morning of the as unrestricted Convention, and expressing its term, to see that all entries are correctly made. the Whigs of the two sections, the following plan last day of this term, that he had never seen a more vigilant and active grand jury empannelled 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 o prevalent.

If all the Judges in the State would exhibit the ame commendable zeal in the despatch of the public business, the tartiness 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 Demo ratic candidate for Governor, and a majority of the same sort" to the Legislature.—Greensboro' Patriot.

Why could you not frankly and honestly state that Alamance 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 stock up your way? Are you, also, ready to go for him without returned to the "compromise?"—Raleigh Standard.

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

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

But it is with our facile cotemporary, as it was ith the loafer, who exclaimed, " times aint now is one't they used to was !"-when the rampant portion of the Democracy danced war dances to Orange portion of the Democracy danced was based on the disunion music of their "organ," the Stan-Randolph Randolph dard, in the noisy days of the Nashville Convention. The tune has changed now. Tother cock has got the better of the fight-" hurral, for the white cock, as I always said!" Great lip-rejoicing in the frality of the Compromise. Rutherford w 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 Wilkes 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 faorite 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 oldfashioned, partizan Democracy of the talkative Mississippian, does not begin to be su 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 sav. ing the Union! There is certainly no other cause of offence.

_Oh 1-as to " Scott stock " up this way ! it is worth quite as much as the Douglass and Intervention; or Cass and Intervention, with Oid 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, heretolore referred to it, soliciting the aid of the Government in establishing sundry lines of steamers, 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,

TABLE.

Spring Term of Randolph Superior Court Showing the number of White Inhabitants, the Federal Numbers, the number of Fotes, 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 Re-turn of the Votes for Governor in 1850, and the Comptroller's Statement of the Taxes for 1850.

-5	E	A	s	T	E	R	N.
ios	White			F	No.		

Counties.	White Inhabits.	Federal Number.		Amount of Taxes.			
Beaufort	7,663	11.716	1351	\$2782 73			
Bertie	5.344	9.973	957	3194 39			
Bladen	5,055	8,024	872	1314 07			
Brunswick	3,651	5,951	566	1028 13			
Camden	3,572	5,174	582	1329 95			
Carteret	5.167	6,208	776	728 70			
Chowan	2,944	5,252	504	2199 10			
Columbus	4.257	5,308	616	657 26			
Craven	7,222	12,329	1150	4739 88			
Cumberland	12,447	17.723	1912	4955 40			
Currituck	4,600	6,257	642	1169 58			
Duplin	7,165	11,111	1261	2069 36			
Edgecombe	8,365	13,770	1569	5275 73			
Franklin	5,685	9,510	1005	2698 05			
Gates	4,158	6,878	764	1533 42			
Granville	10,296	17,303	1958	4520 44			
Greene	3,259	5,321	659	1409 00			
Halifax	5.763	13,007	1021	4181 04			
Hertford	3,553		441				
Hyde	4.798	6.585	738	1241 94			
Johnston	8,900	11,861	1487	2205 02			
Jones	2,139	3,935	403	1044 66			
Lenoir	3.567	6.182	732	1785 82			
Martin	4.615	6.961	908	1944 88			
Nash	5.972	9,034	989	1999 10			
N. Hanover	8,190	14,236	1465	5920 47			
Northampton		10.731	1013	2829 88			
Onslow	5,005	7.040	901	1306 60			
Pasquotank	4.611	7.708	607				
Perquimons	3,629	6.030	638	1751 2			
Pitt	6,654	10,745	1174	2648 30			
Sampson	8 424	12,311	1360	2287 5			
Tyrrell	3,301	4,452	484	700 11			
Wake	14,177		2429	6280 7			
Warren	4.604		872	3885 00			
Washington	3,216	TO SERVICE THE TANK		1453 10			
Wayne	7,802						
2000	215,764	343,029	36598	92,401.6			

WESTERN. 1953 80 7.924 10.166 4.653 5.003 6.556 10.756 448 87 2450 60 Alexander 8.096 8,539 11.601 12.738 1291 809 89 Ashe 6.919 5.477 6.943 1381 49 8,674 5,836 Cabarrus 5.006 5.836 787 7.081 12,161 1407 787 773 32 Caswell 7.272 8.234 12,164 Chatham 6.703 9.697 2048 54 Church. 12.139 14.123 1223 90 5.613 9.663 10.627 5.928 15.874 1072 58 18.480 5.892 6.483 Iredell . 1280 1955 58 5,661 6.924 4.777 5,613 6.169, 254 79 11,724 8,284 Meckleeburg 885 36 6,163 8,552 Montgome 802 5,055 7.197 14.957 3489 2720 20 13.795 15.176 1729 1995 27 Richmone 1524 38 7.290 11.080 1188 2497 70 Rockingha 12,329 1539 2680 30

6.348

7.264 8.490 2512 16.171 17.643 2369

9.258 3,348

8,068

11,642 1747

5.437

3.242

1925 78

737 99

A STATE OF THE PART OF THE PAR	
Number of White Inhabi	tants
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 Castern 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,	\$92,401.62
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

1890, 13 ne	te bie	sei	nec	F 4::							
In the W	ester	n c	our	tie	8,				35.	472	
In the E	astern	e	counties,			•			21,434		
We	stern	ex	cess						14,	038	
Senatorial	Distr	ict	s. 1	inde	er l	last	ar	rar	gen	ent-	_
Eastern,										28	
Wanter	1	150	-			- 2	-	-		22	

Eastern anjority, - - - - 6 No. of Commoners, under same arrangement-

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

which are likely to be much discussed, we have compiled the foregoing table. The line assumed between the two sections touches 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 voting with the East,may be added to the custern aggregate and taker 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 mocounties to the Eastern section than those given in the table, the white population of the then exceeds that of the East by over an hundred thousand; and there will also be found still 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 ober 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 ugitation 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 be longs.

We are reminded of the neglect of noticing the Reporter.

February issue of this periodical, which number contained an editorial article advocating lay representation in the Conferences. This subject appears to 1225 49 occupy increasing attention among the members of the Methodist Episcopal church organizations, north 273 11 and South, and its discussion may result in a change of the original and long continued policy of the

> WESTMINISTER REVIEW.-Contents of the January number:—Representative Reform, Shell Fish: their Ways and Works. The Relation between Employers and Employed. Mary Steart. The Latest Continental Theory of Legislation. Julia von Krudener, as Coquette and Mystic. The Ethics of Christen-dom. Political Questions and Parties in France.— Contemporary Literature in England. Retrospective Survey of American Literature. Contemporary Literature of America. Contemporary Literature Germany. Contemporary Literature of France.

The articles on American literature, in this num-

ber, are specially interesting.

The Review has changed Editors, but not principles: it is still the English Radical, and is still 1704 55 conducted with signal ability.

Mr. AIRY, N. C., March 38, 1852. On Saturday, the 27th inst., we were visited 1076 74 by a phenomenon such as has never been wit-nessed 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 1119 62 came over with considerable thunder and light-ning, and by three o'clock it was so dark that a' person could not recognize his most familiar ac-quaintance at five feet distance in the street; 845 72 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. 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.

> [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 " set 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: Wheneas, It has pleased Almighty God to deeply afflict our Brother J. W. Howlett, in removing from Time to Elemity a beloved wite; herwito 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 sake heaves where a theory was the property.

make home a place of happiness.

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

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 recolutions be pre Resocced, that a copy of these troutents as pre-sented to our brother and family and a copy be fur-nished to the editors of the Greensboro' Patriot and Weekly Message with a request to publish.

Perca Thusses, Committee. WM. GOTT, S. W. JAMES,

E. W. OGBURN, N. G. A. T. GOBRELL, SEC.

For purposes of reference, and the eluci-dation of important questions of State policy Albright, aged 81 years and eight months.

United States Government---1852.

President-MILLARD FILLMORE. \$25.000 The Cabinet.

The Cabinet.

Secretary of State, Daniel Webster.

"Treasury, Thomas Corwin,
"War, Charles M. Conrad,
"Nawy, Wm. A. Graham,
"Interior, A. H. H. Stuart,
Postmaster General, Nathan K. Hall, Attorney General, John J. Cristenden

Other Chief Officers. Indian Affairs, Luke Les, Pensions, James E. Heath. Patents, Thomas Ewbank,
Public Buildings, William Eash
Supt. Coast Survey, Alex, D. Bache,
Observatory, Wm F. Maury,
Census, Jos. C. G. Kennedy,

Heads of Navy Bureaus. Docks and Yards, Joseph Smith, Ordinance and Hydrography, Lewis Warrington. Constr. Equip. and Repairs, Chas. W. Skinner, Provisions and Clothing, Wm. Sinclair,

Med. and Surg. Inst's., Thomas Harris,

Chief Clerk, Wm. H. Farrelly, Officers of Treasury Department.

Asst. Secretary, Wm. L. Hodge,
1st Comptroller, Elisha Whittlesey,

Ist Aubitor. Thos. L. Smith. Philip Clayton, John S. Gallagher, Aaron O. Dayton, 5th do S. Pleasonton, 6th do J. W. Farelly, Treasurer, John Sloane, Solicitor, John C. Clark, Register, Townsend Haines, ommiss. of Customs, Ch. W. Rock

U. N. Supreme Court. Chief Justice, Roger B. Taney, Md., John McLean, Ohio, James M. Wayne, Ga., Associate, John Carton, Tenn., John McKinley, Ky., Peter V. Daniel, Va., Samuel Nelson, N. Y., Robert C. Grier, Pa. Benj. Robbins Curtis, M. Benj. C. Howard, Md., Ministers &c., Abroad. Great Britian, Abbott Law

rence, William C. Rives. Brazil, Robt, C. Schenck. Prussia, Dan'l. D. Barnard, Spain, Danl. M. Barringer, Russia, Neill S. Brown, Mexico, Robt. P. Letcher, Mexico, Robi. P. Leicher,
Chili, Bailie Peyton.
(Resident) Turkey, Geo, P. Marsh
m. to China, Peter Parker,
Sandwich Islands, Luther Sev-

erance, Austria, Chas. J. McCurdy, Belgium, Richd. H. Bayard, Rome, Lewis Cass, Jr., Netherlands, Geo. Folsom, Sweden, Francis Schræder, New Grenada, Y. P. King, Naples, E Joy Morris, Sardinia, Wm. B. Kinney, Portugal, Chas. B. Hadduck Venezuelah, J. N. Steele, Peru, John R. Clay.

Argentine Repub., Jno. S. dleton,
Nicaragua, John B. Kerr, Ecuador, Courtland Cushing, Secretaries of Legation, Great Britain, John C. B. Davis,

France, Henry S. Sanford, Russia, Edward H. Wright, Prussia, Theodore S. Fay, Germany, Galea Seaton, Spain, Horatio J. Perry, Mexico, Buckingham Smith. Brazil, Eranklin H. Clark, 2000 Chili Jesse B. Holman. " (Interpreter.) Peter Parker, Turkey, (Diagoman.) John P. Brown,

Foreign Ministers, S.c., at Washington, voys Ex. and Min. Plen.

Great Britain-Rt. Hon. Sir Henry L. E.

-M. de Sartiges. France-Spain—Don. A. Calderon de la Barca. Russia—Alexander de Bodisco. Mexico-Vacant.

Argentine Republic-Brig. Gen. Don. C. M.

e Alvear. Chili-Don Manuel Carvallo. Brazil—Chevalier S. T. de Macedo. Venezuela—Don Lucio Pulido. Nicaragua—Senor Don Jose de Marcoleta. Costa Rica—Senor Don Felipe Molina.

Ministers Resident.
Portugal—Com. J. C. de Figaulere e Morso Prussia-Baron Von Geroit. Belgium-Henry Bosch Spencer.

Charges d'Affaires.
Denmark-M. Steen de Bille.
Austria-Chevalier Hulsemann. Netherlands-Chevalier F. M. W. Testa. Sweden-M. de Sibbern. Two Sicilies—Chevalier Martuscelli. Sardima—Chivalier L. Mossi. Guatemala—Senor don Felipe Molina. Peru—J. Y. de Osma.

Fire Company.-Next Monday (first Monday lay in April) is the regular Quarterly meeting of the Greensboro' Fire Company. April 2. 672-1.

(C) The Medical Society of Guilford will meet in Thursday, 8th of April, at 11 o'clock.

April 2, 1852. J. A. McLEAN, Sec. April 2.

A DWELLING AND FARM FOR SALE.

Will be sold, privately, "Spring Cottage," situated in the western part of the Town of Greensborough, near the G. F. College. The Dwelling contains 6 Rooms; the Lot 13 acres; Garden large and productive; a never-failing Spring of excellent water for

large and productive; a never-taining SPTINS of excellent water, &c.

Also, a FARM two-and-a-half miles west of the G. F. College, containing 430 acres;—large Meadow, (25 or 30 acres yet to clear;) 200 acres of it is wood-land, heavily timbered; a good Orchard of the best winter fruit; a Well and numerous Springs of as good water as the State affords.

Any person wishing to purchase the Lot, by calling on the Editors of the Patnot—or the Farm, on Mr. S. W. Westbrooks, can getall necessary information, in the absence of the owner.

ITEMS.

The new custom-house at New Orleans covers two acres of ground, and is one-third larger than the capitol at Washington. It is built of

Massachusetts granite. The receipts of the Hudson River Railway re five thousand dollars a day, and more freight are five thousand dollars a da is offered than can be taken.

It is stated that there are two millions of dogs in the United States. Half a dog to each voter, The maintenance of the dogs, it is further stated,

Costs ten millions a year.

Billingsgate-market, London, has been torn down, and a new edifice of great beauty has been erected in its stead. Wonder if the "Billingsgate" of the language will improve with new edifice at its source?

The 4th Monday of this month is the day fixed for the assembling of the South Carolina Convention, chosen some time since for accession

John Randelph Benton, only con of Hon. Thomas H. Benton, died at St. Louis on the 17th alt., in the 23d year of his age.

A paper entitled the Virginian Colo designed to aid the great cause of African Col-onization, has just been established in Richmond, Va., under the auspices of some of the first citi-

The whole Kentucky Whig press, with the single exception of the Louisville Coorier, urge the nomination of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency. The nomination in the Whig State Convention was unanimous. The export of specie from the ports of New York, in 1850, was \$9,982,948; in 1853, it was \$43,743,208. So much for buying abroad and contracting debts demanding immense amounts of

The Virginia Democratic Convention expressed no choice of a candidate for the Presidency. They re-affirmed the Resolutions of '98 and '99,

The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania, assembled at Harrisburg the 25th ult., nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency—113 to 5. The Convention adjourned with nine cheers for Scott.

A new post office named "Little Rock" has been established in Rockingham county, N. C., A. C. Withers post master. Want a dozen or twenty subscribers at Little Rock,

A great discussion is going on—originated by the Live Giraffe—as to the where-abouts of the Ugly Man. Some say that he lives in Buncombe, some in Wilmington, some that he is gone West. Can't tell—he don't stay about here.

Free Banking.

9000
9000
9000
The Legislature of Tennessee has passed an act on this subject. It authorizes any person or association of persons, having at least \$50,000 of capital to engage in the business of banking, by discounting bills, &c., and issuing notes for circulation. The persons proposing to bank, must first deposite with the comptroller, stocks of the State of Tennessee or of the United States, and receive from him, to the amount so deposited and signed by him, notes of different denom, unations for circulation. Various provisions follow to prohibit the comptroller from issuing more ontes than the amount of securities deposited with him—requiring the bank to have in specie not less than 10 per cent. of their circulation—and in case of failure to redeem its notes in specie, the comptroller to sell the securities deposited with him. The bank to continue in existence not more than twenty years; to hold real estate under certain circumstances; to receive interest on the stock deposited—deducting 25 cents in the hundred dollars as a tax;—not to issue notes of a less denomination than \$1; to furnish the comptroller semi-annually with a full statement of the affairs of the bank, that the capital be increased to \$500,000 .- Star

For Rats.—The Springfield (Ohio) Journal suggests the use of sulphate of lime for the destruction of rats, for while it is a perfectly safe article, it is much better than arsenic.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office in Greensboro', on the first day of April, 1852, which if not taken out in three months. will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.

A-John M Armfield.

B-Mary B Barns, Mrs Sallie Bennett, Mrs. Mary Brown, Mrs Mary Burch, 3, Thos A Brus-well, Mrs Catharine Blan, Marah Banner, Miss Martha G Earnes or John Parsons. C-Miss Elizabeth Colvin, Dr Paul Carring-

C.—Mass Elizabeth Colvin, Dr Paul Carrington, David Causey, Joel Chipman, N M Climer & Son, Geo Coble, Miss Catharine Coble, E C Chambers, Thos Carrol, Wm Cox, 2.

E.—J C Epes, Edward C Echols.
F.—Andrew Fountain, O H Farrington, Dosa

Fowler, Wiley Fuller. G-John B Gamble, Thos G linda Gossett, Rev Jos Gilbreth Mrs Margaret.
Gorrell, Wm H Gray, W Griffin,
H-Monteresquire V Hobbs, P Harris, James
Hilton, Miss Isabella A Hall, Roswell Heurlbart,

Henry J Harris, M G Hubbard.

I-Jordan Iseley, J-Robert Jeffries, Catharine Jones, John W K-Leven M Kirkman, Martha A Kirkman,

A—Leven M Kirkman, Martha A Kirkman, L—Thos Lindley, W G Lee, M—Dr A P McDaniel 2, Robert Macristian, Miss Amanda Mendenhall, Rufus H Massey, Jas Massingill, Enoch Montgomery, P—Geo Parsons, Robert Pugh, R S Phipps, Wm Putnum.

Wm Putnum.

R-Mrs Nancey E Rankin, Wm P Rogers,
Mary E Rich, Miss Martha Rhodes.

S-Peggy or Emily Summers, Thankful
Stack, Eli Smah, C W Strong & Co, Milton
Smith, Benj F Swaim, Willis Shaw, Dr. Edward
Speed.

T-Margaret or Henry Turner. W—John White, Jesse Winston, Miss Mary W—John White, Jesse Winston, Miss Mary E Wiley, Mrs Elmina R Wiley, Mrs Rebecca J Wharton, Wright & Dillon, 2, Lucy Wiggins, Henry Watkins, Miss Annie H Webb, Jas M Ward, Joeob Waganer.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

WAGGONERS.

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

T eaksville Candles.-A first rate anicle of A Tallow Candles, for sale by Feb. 5, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

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

Now gently smooth her soft brown hair, Shred not these 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 pe'er unclose in troubled dreams,

But press them sofily; 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 snowy 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 crewhile 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 reut apart The bosom calmly shrouded now. Oh! smooth her pillow soft and white;

Our Minuie hath forgot her pain; The heart that broke with broken faith, New dreams its own sweet dream again.

al 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 purtaters, sir ?"

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

The legislator was taken aback with the unex-

The legislator was taken aback with the unlexpected robuff from the wag; but presently recovering himself, he asked—
"Will you stick my fork in one on '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 myddarly an idea struck him, and risbut suddenly an idea struck him, and rising to his feet, he exclaimed, with an air of con-

ious triumph: ... Now, Mr. M., I will trouble you for the

Mr. M. rose to his feet, and with the most im perturbable gravity, pulled the fork out of the po-tato, and returned it, amidst an unconquerable thunder storm of laughter, to the utter discom-fiture 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 dimer. The hash was served, and it was excellent—all eagerly partaking of it until the dish was seraped out. So popular after this did the hashes 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:

I am as Good as You .- What singular state of things would be brought about, if men should begin to obey the Bible and leve their neighbors as well as they love themselves! You would 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 sonny faces and light hearts, mankind would move on in the march of life, distributing, favors with in the march of life, distributing favors with liberal hands, and laboring to make each other happier and better. When will this happy time

Parson Green is still in the habit sometimes Parson Green is still in the liabit 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 elemency of the Governor, every, one of them would have been hung a long time ago,"—Neuronat News. ago."-Newport News.

Hell Gate.—The operations of Prof. Mailles fert 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 execu-ted at the expense of the Merchants of New

Self-Importance .- The world is filled with seli-imperiant characters, and we delight to sit like 'Q' in a curver,' in public assemblics, and watch the manetures 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 Jen-nings estate would be no whate. We sometimes smile at the vanity of men, and curl the lip as we sent the vanity of men, and curt the in as we see them holding the coat-tail of their esteemed superiors, to be drag d into a fulle 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 ham of his garment." We have no particular case in view, nor do we apoly our remarks to any particular. particular nor do we apply our remarks to any particular place—specimens of the above characters are visible every where end-fish aristocracy lifts its head.—Life in the West.

Love at First Sight .- Love at first sight wa exemplified in Raphael. His window overlook 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 enamoused of her beauty that he never could nate if she were not beauty-that he never could paint if she were not by his side. The incoments 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 fashio

From Boston, child. Where do the Boston people get their fashions

Why from England.

And where do the English people get there

From France.

Where do the French people get them?
Why right straight from the J-1 kimself, no go away, and do not ask any more such foolist questions when I am busy. -Ex. Paper.

Spitting in the face by Regiment .- [An inin 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 par-ty, placed the peasant againts 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 manner:—He takes a leather 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 the supported to the stream. which is then submitted to the stream.

there lives an old soldier with a false leg, a false arm, a glass eye, a complete set of false teeth, a silver hose covered with a substance resembling flesh, and a silver plate replacing part of his skull, He was under Napoleon, and these are his tro-

he should flog 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. Cattermole, representing

per annum, both works jointly may now, by the above offer, be had for what was heretefore the price

bove offer, be had for what was herefelore the price of each separately.

Preparations are making to publish in the Magazine a series of illustrated articles on American Hadron, commencing with a Pictorial Life of General Ladron.

**Bar 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.,

NEGROES FOR SALE.

ON Tuesday of our next Superior Court, (the 20th April,) at the Court House in Greensbo-ro', the undersigned, admr. of the Estate of Paulius Rhodes, dec'd, will sell to the highest bidder, 3 Likely Young Negroes,

On a credit of six months, the purchaser giving On a credit of any money bond with approved security. JAMES SLOAN.

Greensboro', March 10, 1852.

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

Twill pay 31 cts, per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, defirered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am destrous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope tima I may not be forced to distant markets for my sapplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.

DAVID MURPHY.

Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1862.

608-3m.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchant.

Feb. c, 1852.

CENTRAL DEPOT.

JAMES, RICE & JAMES most respectfully inform their friends customers and others that they are now closing out their stock of Stajle and fancy Bry Goods, Boods, Shoes, Saddles, Briders &c., entheir on dime or for cash at astonishingly low prices; and such as remain on hand by the 6th of April next, will be chosed out at public auction on Tuesday, that day, at 9 o'clock. Country merchants will do well the attend the sale. Sale positive.

Teass—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

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C. W E are in receipt of our Spring Supply of good 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 Danlers

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

REPUTE OBOUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

This Company is now in successful operation and ready to take risks upon nearly all classes of property in the State, upon revorable terms.

Much the larger portion of its policies is in country risks.

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

The following persons are the Diretors and Offiers for the present year.

DIRECTORS.

James Sloan, John A. Mebaue, W. J. McCennel, Andrew Weatherly, William S. Rankin, C. P. Men-denhall, Jed. H. Lindsay, Lyndon Swaim, of Greens-borough; Shubal G. Coffin, Jesse Shelly; William H. Recce, Jocathan W. Field, Jamestown; Tyre Glenn, Yadkin county. All Directors are authorized to receive applica-

OFFICERS.

JAMES SLOAN, President.
S. G. COEFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, ATTORNEY.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary and Treasurer.

W. J. McConnel.
W. S. Rankin,
John A. Mebane.

Executive Committee To All communications in reference to Insur nce should be addressed to the Secretary, post-paid PETER ADAMS, Secretary. Greensboro', Oct. 24, 1851 650:tf.

Pew Plows, greatly improved,

AN 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

good per cent.

Any communication addressed to the subscribe

LAND CHEAP AS MUD.

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

JOB WORTH.

PATENT BUGGIES.

Coach Shop, South Street, Greensboro'. THE subscriber having purchased the right of making and selling Hubbard's patent combina-tion of cross classic Renchers and Springs, herself up, said:

'Madam, I strikes!'

'Strikes! why, what is the matter, Betty!'

'Oause, 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 wants 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'wants a buzzum pin amazinly. All the big boys in town have got 'cm but me.'

'Fadge!' replied the sire, a buzzum pin !'

You'd better get a pair of shoes or a new hat for a dollar, or sumthin of some consekwence, but a b-u-z-z-u-m-pi-in-pshaw!

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

Lum as Good as Vey, Wh.

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 heretefore the price of each separately.

Preparations are making to publish in the Magazine of green of Theorem of Herete or the price of the property of t

The latest Philadelphia & New York PASTITOMS, our customers may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and workman-like manner.

Our object in working low is for the purpose of let-ting our work show for itself. We will make Fine dress, frock, or overcoats, \$5.00 to 6.00 Homespan or common jeans coats, 2.00 to 2.50 Pants and Vests, : 1.00 to 1.50 Cutting coats, : 37½ 50

Pants and Vests,
Cutting coats,

" pants and vests,

We hope by strict attention to business to receive bur 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.

North Carolina, Gullford Comity. IN EQUITY,

Petition to sell land. Peter Hanner and others vs. Roddy D. Hanner and

others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Roddy D. Honner, 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 Greenshorough 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 Greensborough, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, 1852, then and there to plead, answer of demor to the complainants' petition, or the anne will be heard experted as to thom, and decrees entered up accordingly.

That J. A. M. BANE, C. E. M. Greensboro', March 4, 1852. Frudy \$5.668:6

Direct Line from Greensbare', N. C., to

Richmond and Peteranurs, Va.

On and after the 1st day of April, 1852, there will
be a direct line of four Horse Post Geaches
from Greensbore, N. C., via Parville, Halifax C.
H., and Charlotte C. H., Va., to Burkeville, where
they will meet the cars from Richmond and Peterburg.

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 75, P. M. Arrive at Greensboro' next day as 64 A. M.

at 64, A. 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.

Valuable Property for Sale. WILL sell at public auction on the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M. lately occupied by Mrs. M. J. Gretter, 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 outhouses, with an ice-house and a meadow attached to the premises.

houses, with an ice-house and a meanor attacked to the premises.

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

JOHN A. GRETTER.

Ex'r of M. J. Gretter, dec'd.

Feb. 26, 1853. 686.7

DDATHUR 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 dilliculty 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 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.

can be bought in New York.

CHAS. M. LINES.

Firm of Tominson, bines & Co.,
Hout's Store P. O., Guillerd co., N. C.

3rdJan. 1852.

References:—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro'; Charles
E. Shober, Salom: Peters, Sloan & Co., MeCulloch Mine; Mr. Endy, Hoogin Mine;
Holmes, Earnheart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan
County.

· 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 m South to Head Quarters or West street, oppo a the store of J. McIver, where he is permanently rated, and continues to manufacture TIN AND SHEET TRON WARE

TIN AND SHEET TRON WARE
of all descriptions. Also, the celebrated Crane or
Goose-Neck and plain capped Stills, Ketties, &c.
He would also hereby roturn 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 futuret States. So
if you want the substance instead of the shadow
call at the sign of the menumouth Tin Horn and
Coffee For as above stated.

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

change.

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

N. B. I have a good buggy for sale or constant fine for cash.

C. G. YATES.

C. G. Y.



COPCUS, COLOS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTRMA, AND

CONSUMPTION. "And by the river, upon the birk thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not finde and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medi-

and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not full.

As medical Science discovers and designates the

remedies nature has given, one by one the diseases that afflict our race yield to the carrol of art Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an autimoly grave than Consumption of the Langs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this teo may be gived, and that Pulonary Complaints, in all their forms, may be re-

monary Companies, in all their forms, may be removed by Chekar Pectolat.

Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of

Sufferers: read and inone for yourselves. Por Influenza and Whooping Cough.

Namiville, Tenn, June 26, 1851.

Sit: I have repeatedly used your Chranar Pierronal 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 Pictrean. has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest to the truth of the above statement,
M. McGINTY, Editor of the Nashville Whig.
J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

FOR A CONSUMPTIVE COUCH.

Physician Park COUGH.

Physician Park COUGH.

Dear Sir: For three years I have been afflicted will cut at least two agrees of wheat, or other small with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently distance of the course of the course of the course of the same 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.

200 acres of grain without a second grinding. It will cut at least two acres of wheat, or other small that is scattered by ordinary crading. It is warranted to croone 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. has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

Prepared and Soldby JAMESC. AVER, HOUSE AND LOT IN GREENSBOROUGH Druggest 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.

GAMDEN SEED.

Court, which will be held in the awn of treas-boro', on the third Monday of May acat, to be pro-ceedings in the probate of the last. Will and Testa-ment of the said Parnela Rhodes. Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of February, A. D., 1852. 671:6w. JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

W. T. Howell & Co., Importers and Wholesale Bealers in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Hardware, Cutlery and Guns,

No. 181 Market St., Philadelphia. AVE constantly on hand a large and General assortment of Goods in their line, which they fler for sale at as low prices and on as liberal rms as any other house. Merchants visiting the forms as any other density of the same of 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.

DR. I. J. M. Lindsay would inform his removed his Shop to the middle room in the one story white buildings on the east side of the street running north from the courshouse, 2 doors north of running north from the conribouse, 2 doors north of the Postellire, where he may always be feund un-less absent on professional duties. As he intends for the future to dovote his time exclusively to the duties of his profession, he hopes to ment and re-cieve an extended patronage.

All persons indebted to him are earnestly reques-ted call and settle.

Greensboro', Jan. 1852. 652:11

A BOUT 53 acres of land, 2 of it in a high state of cultivation, the rest woodland—a good new two-story frame house, and an excellent spring on it, situated at Springfield in Guilford county, one-fourth of a mile or less from the plank road and not far from the intended depot on the Railroad.

For particulars apply to DAVID MARSHALL.

New Garden, Guilford, N. C. 669:5*

SPRING CALICOES! JUST RECEIVED a beautiful and varied aupply of late styles of Spring Calicoes, together with an assortment of other Goods, among which may be found Bleached Domostics, Soaps, Extracts and Cologness, Stuart's Steam Refined and other Candies, Figs, Raisins, Prunes, Cigars, line white powdered, crushed and brown Suzars, Molasses, Coffee, Sc. &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.

MICOORMIOK'S REAPING AND MOWING MACAINE!

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. If will cut at least two acres of wheat, or other small

P. N. WHEELER. Feb. 24, 1852.

For Sale or Rent.

MY House and Let, in Greensborough, 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 coaveniently situated.

A LOT of FRESH-GARDENSEED just received and for sale at T. J. Partick's Drug Store on West Street.

February 13, 1852.

New crop Mohisses—of excellent quality for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

Line daugnters, would find it very coaveneatty states of and for sale at T. J. Partick's Drug Store on The above House and Lot may be had on accommodating term, by applying to me, two miles sou modaling term, by applying to me, two miles sou in Greensbore, or to my brother, Robert Caldwe in Greensbore.

Yeb. 20, 1852.

A. C. CALDWELL.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency David S. Rain, Governor of the Stat

of North Carolica.

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

counts from the 1st of January of each year.

Jab. 16, 1852. 661-tf.

Jab. 16, 1852. 661-tf.

Late of North Carolina, Stokes County.
Corr of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1852.

Charles H. Rives Vs. George Rives.
Of Sala attachment levied on Defendant's undivided interest in the lands of John Carr, deceased.
The appearing to the satisfaction of the Count that the belendant in this case is not a resident of this State,—it is therefore ordered that publication be made for six successive weeks in the Greenaborough Patriot, printed in Georenaborough, that he be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Stakes, at the counthouse in Crawford, on the second Monday in San State of North Carolina, and it is hardy enabled by the counthouse in Crawford, on the second Monday in San State of North Carolina, and the second Monday in San State of North Carolina, and the second Monday in San State of North Carolina, and the second Monday in San State of North Carolina, and the second Monday of Morein, Julie entered against him and the land brief on control of the San State of North Carolina, and the second Monday of Morein, Julie entered against him and the land brief on control of the San State of North Carolina, and the second Monday of Morein, Julie entered against him and the land brief on control of the San State of North Carolina, and the second Monday of Morein, Julie entered against him and the land brief on control of the San State of North Carolina, and the second Monday of Morein, Julie entered against him suite Lettina, Miletus Siercy, Artenius Piercy, Emsley Cooper and write Parthenia, Pleasant Piercy, Emsley Cooper and write Parthenia, Pleasant Piercy, Said Guardian Pendenta Lite for the infant defendants, Miletus Afrens, Annolean Bean and wite Lettina, Miletus Afrens, Pleasant Piercy, Said Guardian Acknowledged service in open Court.

In appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the other defendants, Miletus Afrens, Companied by the Court House of t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

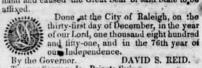
Office of Secretary of State.

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

WM. HILL, See'y of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to conferon every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate; Now, therefore, to the end that it may be 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.



MAS SETTLE, Jr. Private Sec'y. READ! READ!! READ!!! RELIEF FOR MAN AND BEAST.

THE HORSEMAN'S HOPE, OR FARMER'S PRIEND.

A RKANGEMENTS 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
virues. 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 THE CURE OF Sprains, Sprains,
Bruises,
Saddle and Collar Galls,
Swelled Joints,
Stiffness and weakness of
the Logs,
Old Sores, Scratches, &c.
&c. &c.
And other accidents and afflictions to which Men
and Animals are liable.

Frepared only by SMITH & ATKINSON,
288 Baltimore Street, Baltimore.

This preparation has been before the public surfi-

This preparation has been before the public sufficient time to have its merits fairly tessed, 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.

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

BAROLUMES, 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.

The stantial manner, which cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from those who wish to buy before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured that he can please.

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The stantial manner, which cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from those who wish to buy before enlarged, so that it is one of the CHEAPEST as well as most valuable Worm which to buy before enlarged, so that it is one of the CHEAPEST as well as most valuable Worm which is a fact well worth remembering.

Be careful to ask for "Smith § Alkinso

Agents for the sale of the above Medicines. Holt, Murray & Co. Graham.
M. D. & W. R. Smith, Alamance P. O. T. J. Patrick, J. M. A. Drake, William Clark, Joel Ingoid, William P. Henly, A. T. Zevely, King & Hege, Summerell Powe & Co., George Fink & Co., Feb. 27, 1852.

Greensboro'.
Asheboro'. Union Factory. New Salem. Kernersville. Salem. Lexington. Salishury, Concord.

NORTH CAROLINA FABRICS.

A large and fresh supply just received from the Rock Ishnad Factory, near Charlotte, Mecklen, burg Commy, and offered to the public as just the thing for North Carolinian's wear—Jeans and Cassiments made at home, and of a quality, not surpassed by any manufactured North or South.

We fivite examination of these Cloths. Merchants can be supplied with any quality and quantity, for their sales at Factory prices.

Greensbero', N. C., Sept., 1891

T. C. WORTH. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,