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THE PATRIOT

Spiritual Manifestations--Mesmer- ism--Mental Alchemy.

Coincidences sometimes occur, forcing our attention upon subjects to which we should be otherwise indifferent, or from the contemplation of which we should, of choice, turn away. A coincidence of this kind is our apology for introducing the following notices of a subject we know nothing about.

Within a few days past we have received three several private letters from friends now in the North and Northwest, in which allusion is made to the "spiritual rappings;"—in the exchange papers upon our table we find several notices of Dr. Williams's lectures in New York on "Mental Alchemy;"—and in the Westminster Quarterly for January, lately come to hand, our eye has fallen upon a brief review of A. J. Davis's book on the natural, spiritual and celestial phenomena of the universe, entitled the Great Harmonia.

There is no connection between these several things, that we know of, except that they are alike mysterious, and perhaps each partaking somewhat of established but unaccountable fact, and somewhat of the humbug always attending the ineptitude of scientific developments.

One of the private letters alluded to, from Cambridge, Mass., says: "The 'spirits' here are engrossing a large share of the public notice. Those who are not talking of the 'rappings' have enough to do discussing the 'Maine liquor law.'—Some of the best informed and most respectable of the citizens have endeavored to examine into the rappings, but have so far been completely baffled. Though they have but little faith in its being spirits, they are at a loss how to give any satisfactory explanation. It is generally admitted that there is something worthy of investigation about it, though probably mixed up with a good deal of humbug." The details of the rappings appear in many cases to be sufficiently authenticated to preclude the charge of unmitigated humbuggery and deception; but what portion may be set down as absolute fact, and what portions as the exaggerations of a too ready credulity, is perhaps hard to determine.

That there is a subtle agent, by which one person may exercise, out of the common course of nature, a control over the physical system and the will of another, the exhibitions of Mesmerism leave little room to doubt. The nature of this agent and the manner of its operation are involved in mystery. The electric fluid has been thought the main agent in producing mesmeric phenomena; but then there are exhibitions pertaining thereto which appear referable to purely mental operations. Attempts to explain have only made "confusion worse confounded."

Sound and sane philosophy would perhaps say, that the credulity—the faith, if you choose—of the subjects and the spectators, has very much to do with the production of all these mysterious phenomena. This sort of credulity is doubtless strengthened by frequent exercise. But on the other hand, it were a mistaken philosophy that would teach us to reject every thing we cannot at once comprehend. The well balanced mind will adopt a course between the two extremes, holding itself ever ready to investigate, and open to conviction upon reasonable evidence.

In addition to the notices in the New York papers of the lectures of Dr. Williams in that city, we find the subjoined extract from the New York correspondence of the Milledgeville (Georgia) Union. Dr. Williams lectured in this place a few years since, and his performances were certainly of the most extraordinary character—manifesting a power of will only referable to some unusual agency in its operation upon other wills and intelligences. We give the extract for what the reader may judge it to be worth, as a portion of the news of the day:

"Dr. B. Brown Williams, of North Carolina, is now lecturing in this city on Mental Alchemy, a new theory of which he is the originator, and by which he accounts for the phenomena of Animal Magnetism, the Rochester Knockings, &c. Dr. Williams produces the results hitherto arrived at by magnetisers, biologists, and others, but without touching the 'subjects' upon which he operates, looking at them, or directing them to look at him, or anything. He simply asks those persons in the audience who desire to become electrified as he calls it, to wish to be so; and, in about twenty minutes after, he desires them to rise, when over a hundred sometimes get up, and remain during the evening under his entire control, laughing, crying, making speeches, dancing, mistaking themselves for each other, or for some

great personage and imagining themselves to be whoever he tells them they are and to be doing whatever he tells them they are doing. The greatest curiosity is, that the subjects of Dr. W. have perfect control over every faculty of the mind and body except the particular one that the Doctor chooses specially to influence.

"I regard with great interest all developments of science; but I have always been so disgusted with the pretensions and quackery of itinerant lectures on Animal Magnetism and kindred subjects, of the intentional and unintentional admixture of rhodomontade and positive falsehood with the actual truths they had discovered or adopted, and of their vulgarity of speech and coarseness of manner, that I had determined to give up all idea of attending to the subject, until it fell into the hands of gentlemen and men of truth. Another reason for my disliking to patronize by my presence this class of lectures, is that I am what may be called in one sense strictly orthodox in my religious belief; that I believe that God can literally create a world or a thousand worlds, if he choose in six days, and that a man can literally make a mountain move, if he have faith enough. Now, nearly every phrenologist and mesmerizer with whom I have been acquainted, has been to all intents and purposes, an atheist, or what amounts practically to the same thing, a pantheist. While therefore, I admitted the incontrovertibility of many of the new facts in science, which they discovered and developed before, I was quite unwilling to assent to their illogical deductions, from those admitted facts and other facts that I did not admit, of the falsity of Divine Revelation.

"Being strongly urged, however, by several editorial friends, to go and hear Dr. Williams, I at length consented; but so crowded were his lectures, even when he speaks in the Metropolitan Hall, which seats five thousand persons, that it was not until the fourth attempt that I was able to get admission. The result of my visit is a firm belief that he is the man of the age, in mental science, and that he will do more to harmonize physical laws with the Mosaic record, than all others who have preceded him have done to place them antagonistic to each other."

In connection with mesmerism, clairvoyance claims a place. We are not advised of the full power and extent of the clairvoyant faculty; but we think that its believers claim for it the capacity of mental vision into distant countries, and possibly, in its more refined exercises, even into the spirit world. The amiable Swedenborg, if our impression of terms is correct, was a clairvoyant.

What connection the subject of Mr. Davis's book has with these things the reader may determine from the following notice of the Westminster Review. The book is entitled, "The Great Harmonia; being a Philosophical Revelation of the Natural, Spiritual, and Celestial Universe."

The origin of this work is as remarkable as its contents, and its contents as remarkable as its origin. It will perhaps be in the recollection of some of our readers, that a work by the same author was published, a few years ago, under the title of "Principles of Nature," which was represented as containing lectures, or utterances, which he gave forth, from time to time, while in the clairvoyant state, before a number of intelligent and trustworthy individuals. As might have been expected in reference to such extraordinary claims, some believed, and others believed not. Upon any hypothesis, however, the work was a phenomenon, meriting the attention of inquiring and scientific minds. Since that time, his psychological peculiarities have become even more remarkable. His "Principles" were said to be the result of simple clairvoyance;—he being thrown into that condition entirely by the mechanical operations of his mesmerizer, and only while in it manifesting any superiority of spiritual power. No continuity of consciousness and memory linked together his normal and abnormal states, which ran in parallel lines, alternating their activities, without any interchange of recognition or assistance. Now, however, this obstacle to his harmonious development has been surmounted; this suspension of memory he no longer experiences, having dynamically moved up into a higher state, which permanently unites both spheres of intellectual existence. His case, therefore, as alleged, stands thus: in addition to the use of his external senses, his interior senses have become so developed as to afford as complete and as spontaneous an egress into the interior world of spirits, as through the ordinary medium, he enjoys into the exterior world of matter. While, therefore, he can perceive the phenomena in each, and the relations which subsist between them, this double perception is blended together in the focus of a common consciousness, and becomes the harmonious property of a single personality, in which reason is admitted to be paramount. He remains, consequently, liable to error, in regard to his own impressions, as well as those communicated by the spirit-messengers, with whom he professes to hold converse; inasmuch as he (as well as they,) with better means of knowledge, is still subject to the same methods of acquiring it, and to the same tests of its truthfulness and logical coherence, as his less fortunate neighbors. In short, his condition is that of inspiration—not in the sense of receiving a communication directly from the Almighty—but in the sense of being instructed by higher intelligences than himself, all with varied opportunities and powers of observation and reflection—or in the wholly subjective sense of having and using an interior organ for inspiring truth (rather than having truth inspired) from that encircling ocean of love and wisdom which flows from the central fountain of intelligence,—just as in our physical system we are furnished with an organ for inspiring the atmosphere around us. The present work, therefore, does not profess to be produced, like the former, from the reported utterances of the clairvoyant, but from the calm reflections and carefully preserved notes of the student. It is intended to take a cyclopedic range through the realms of knowledge, the author being "impressed to search (as far as his abilities will permit) the natural, spiritual, and celestial departments of God's universal Tem-

ple, and to reveal, and suggest the proper application of such general truths as man's physical and spiritual organization requires in this his rudimentary state of existence."

From the following brief statement of the impressions left upon our minds by the perusal of these two volumes, the reader will perceive a close resemblance between the Harmonia Philosophica and those of Spinoza and Swedenborg. God is represented as the source and soul of the universe, giving birth to it, and dwelling in it (like the idea giving birth to, and dwelling in, the word,) and, together with it, constituting the Cosmos, as the soul together with the body, constitutes Man. Spirit and matter are merely relative terms. God is spirit in this relative sense. In a similar sense, the soul of man is regarded as spirit. Both God and the soul are organized substances, developing their own likenesses in those material embodiments in which they clothe themselves, and which they pervade as power, though locally concentrated as intelligence—thereby possessing personality and consciousness. The universe, therefore, is an emanation, and all creation is a development. From the relation which the material or outward man bears to the spiritual or inward man, and which the material world sustains to the spiritual world, their respective functions and destinies are indicated. A scientific basis is laid for the hope of immortality, which thence becomes an object of knowledge, rather than of faith. Death is a simple metamorphosis, and more properly a birth than a death—a door which opens into a higher sphere—a primitive *cent* in a life which is eternal. The body which is laid aside has given birth to a spiritual organization more befitting the soul's higher destiny, and can never therefore be resumed, or become the subject of a mechanical resurrection. Progress is the programme of the future. Man's education goes on. The Infinite and the Eternal are around him and before him, stimulating his aspirations, and pouring their riches into his expanding faculties.

We have not space to follow the author through the multitude of other interesting subjects connected with science and philosophy, which are here expounded. This brief expository notice will suffice to indicate its character and contents to that class of readers fond of mystical philosophy.

We have thus performed our duty to our readers, and told them *all we know* about certain mysteries and mysterious manifestations which are very much in vogue at the present time.

Correspondence of the Patriot. Laws of Iowa.

The laws of Iowa have undergone a radical change lately. The legislature of 1848 appointed commissioners to write out a code of public laws, such as they believed to be proper for the State and report the same to a succeeding legislature. This code was reported to the General Assembly of the State at the session commencing in 1851—was adopted with slight amendments, and went into effect July 1st 1852. There are some provisions in these laws that I am satisfied are not popular and that ought to be amended, or rather remodelled; but generally I am of opinion that no State in the Union can boast of better laws than Iowa has since the adoption of the new "code."

One excellent provision in our code is the law on the "sale of intoxicating liquors." This law is not so stringent as the Maine liquor law is, but I believe that ours will accomplish all that we are ripe for at the present. Groceries and drug-shops are annihilated under such provisions and penalties that none dare attempt an evasion. The manufacture or the sale by large or by small measure is not restricted—thus the pretence for opposition to the law is avoided.

Our courts consist of justice's courts—county courts—district courts and a supreme court.—Our Supreme court is constituted very similar to yours, and our district court much resembles your superior courts with this difference, that not near so many cases are originally cognizable in our district courts as are in your superior courts, but may be carried there by writ of error, by writ of certiorari or by appeal. Our county courts are held daily by a Judge, elected by the voters of the county and holds his office for four years, and until a successor is elected and qualified. The duty of this court is to attend to every thing connected with wills and administrations, guardians of minors and persons *non compos mentis*, the settlements of deceased persons, estates, &c.—levies taxes and has a general supervision of all county matters—liquidates and draws all orders on the county treasurer for claims against the county—settles with all the county officers—grants records the licenses, marriages &c.; his salary is from \$50.00 to \$800.00 per annum according to the population of the county. The clerk of the district court, elected by the people of the county for a term of two years is *ex officio* county clerk, and receives the same salary that the Judge receives and the recorder is *ex officio* collector and treasurer, his salary the same as the others. This system having just gone into operation it is not known whether the clerk and the recorder will draw any thing from the county treasury, as they charge fees for services, which fees are a part of the county revenue and probably will equal, if not exceed their salaries. The fees for services of the county court are also a part of the county revenue, but the amount of those fees is inconsiderable as generally services are rendered gratis. No trial of causes occurs in the county court except inquiries as to soundness of mind, contests of wills, administrations, guardianships, &c.

You may smile at my mention of courts being held by justices of the peace; but I can assure you that in every respect theirs have the necessary requisites of courts of record except that they have no seal of office to authenticate their acts abroad; though in one instance, that of fugitives from justice, their authority is co-extensive with the State and requires no further authentication than the warrant of the justice with his official signature thereto to authorize and require the Sheriff or any constable of his county to pursue the fugitive to the utmost bounds of the State and bring him back to the justice who issued the warrant. However, if the crime is not murder, and the defendant requests it, the officer must carry him before a justice of the county where arrested, and bail with sufficient security may be taken for the appearance of the defendant on a certain day before the justice who issued the warrant. On hearing the case the justice records all the evidence, and if the crime amounts to felony, recognizes the defendant and material witnesses to appear at the district court, or if the charge sustained by the witnesses is only a misdemeanor, provided that misdemeanor is punishable by statute with more than two hundred dollars fine or with longer imprisonment than six months in the county jail, the justice pursues the same course: But if the crime is a misdemeanor, the punishment of which is not more than \$200.00 fine and six months imprisonment in the county jail, the justice tries and determines the cause.

Felonies, with some exceptions, are punished in the Penitentiary. Misdemeanors exclusively by fine and imprisonment in the county jail. Assaults, and assaults and batteries, where nothing more criminal was intended, is a misdemeanor, and courts, that is, justices of the peace cannot inflict a heavier punishment therefor, than \$200.00 fine and six months imprisonment in the county jail. But if the assault was committed with the intent to murder, to commit a rape, a burglary or a robbery, then the case is cognizable in the district court, and the penalty is hard labor in the Penitentiary at the discretion of the court, under certain restrictions. In civil causes, justices jurisdiction extends to all cases not above \$100.00, except in cases of chancery and in cases where the title of land comes in question. The original process in a justice's court is in form as follows, to wit:

STATE OF IOWA,)
MARION COUNTY,) To CHRISTOPHER CARELESS.
Sir: You are hereby notified that I claim of you one hundred dollars as justly due me, for damages in consequence of your having set fire to the prairies and negligently suffered said fire to run to my land, and to burn up my fencing and shocks of corn standing in the field; and that unless you appear at the office of William Wiseman a justice of the peace of Indiana township in said county of Marion, on the 29th day of February instant at eleven o'clock of said day, and make defence to said claim, judgment will be rendered against you for the whole amount with costs of suit.
SILAS SUTHERER, plaintiff.
February 15th, A. D. 1852.

This notice may be served by a sheriff or constable and his return is evidence of service, and he is entitled to fees thereon; or it may be served by a private person, but he can receive no fee and must make oath as to the service. Service is performed by reading to the defendant, or by leaving a copy of the notice at the defendant's house with a member of his family more than 14 years old. Service must be done at least five days before trial. Justices are entitled to fees in civil causes as follows:

For a judgment, not contested,	\$1.00
" " if contested,	1.50
" " if a jury is called,	2.50
For an execution,	50
For setting aside a judgement by default or a nonsuit,	50
For marrying a couple,	2.00
For taking the acknowledgment of a deed of conveyance,	35
For drawing an affidavit and certificate thereon,	25
For transcript of docket for an appeal,	50
For a recognition,	25

In State cases Justices are entitled to 50 cents for a warrant, 50 cents for judgment, 25 cents for each recognizance, 25 cents for each commitment or order of discharge. If the State fails in prosecution, or if the defendant is insolvent, the county is bound for justices' and other officers fees.

In all causes triable by justices' courts, or by the district courts no jury is empaneled unless called for by a party, but either party can have a jury trial if desired, but the party requesting a jury must deposit with the clerk, or if in a justices' court, with the justice \$3.00 in order to obtain a jury; but if he gains his cause those three dollars are added to the amount of the judgment and whoever loses the cause finally pays the three dollars.

I am fully of opinion that justices courts are entitled to as much respect and confidence here as County courts were in N. C. when I left that State. I presume that you have improved your county courts by electing special justices to hold them since I left N. C., but, yet, I believe our justices' courts have advantages that renders them superior to your plan and equally certain of having the law administered faithfully as are your county courts: Of course I except a few counties that have such men as Judge Cameron was, or as Governor Morehead is, at the head of their bench. Justices are elected by the voters of their respective townships for the term of two years.

Justices must keep a docket in which shall be entered in continuous order, with the proper date to each act done.

- First.—The title to each cause.
- Second.—A brief statement of the nature and amount of the plaintiff's demand, and of the defendant's set-off, (if any,) giving dates to each, if dates exist.
- Third.—The issuing of process and the return thereof.
- Fourth.—The appearance of the respective parties.
- Fifth.—Every adjournment. Stating at whose instance, and for what time.
- Sixth.—The trial. Stating whether by the justice or by a jury.
- Seventh.—The verdict and the judgment.
- Eighth.—The execution, to whom delivered, the renewals if any, and the amount of debt, damages and costs endorsed thereon.
- Ninth.—The taking and allowance of an appeal, if any.
- Tenth.—The giving of a transcript for filing in the clerk's office, if one be given.
- Eleventh.—A note of all motions made, and whether said motions were refused or were granted.

A Warning Voice from California.

We copy from the Boston Journal the subjoined extracts from a private letter, written by a brother in California, in reply to a letter asking his advice as to the propriety of another brother's going out to the gold regions. It was not designed for publication, and the Journal says that its statements may be relied upon. It is dated at Bear River on the 27th of January.—*Nat. Int.*

"The principal object of your letter was to ask my advice about brother A's coming to California. Now, I beseech you, do not think of such a thing for a moment. I will tell you why. In the first place A is a married man, and has a family of children to watch over and take care of; and what could he do for them here? Another reason is, if A comes out here it will cost him nearly \$400, and he will be landed without a dime in a land where every thing is ten times as costly as at home, with the only exception of labor, which at the present time is below par. I will give you a few facts which you can rely upon as truth. The last trip up of the Golden Gate she had on board thirteen hundred and fifty passengers—mostly mechanics from New York and the State of Maine. A good portion of them immediately started for the mines. When they had got some hundred miles from Sacramento they found themselves without a dime in the world. The land was full of them. They could not go to mining, and if they should they would not make enough to pay for what they eat, putting aside tools to work with. I have had at least a hundred men offer to work for me for their board, and you can hire as many as you want for from \$30 to \$50 per month, and on that sum no man can live out here when provisions are as high as they now are. Every one I have spoken to about A's coming out here says: say to him, stay at home by all means. Do not let him make a fool of himself by coming out here, as thousands of others have done." He is ten thousand times better off at home with seventy-five cents a day than with \$3 or \$4 out here.

"You must not believe all the stories that are written about California. Think over the list of those you know who came to California, and see how many of them have made any thing. A great many of them get just money enough to get home, and thousands and thousands die here, because they cannot get money to take them home."

"Let me tell you how I live out here. Since last July I have slept on the ground, with merely a blanket over me, and, when it was raining in torrents, a piece of board to keep me from the wet, and an old tent to keep the thickest of my head; I have lived like a nigger and worked like a slave, and you know how much of the stuff called gold I have been able to send home. If it had not been for my pride, I should have been home long ago. No one knows what I have suffered—sometimes even for food, and with nothing but the blue canopy of heaven to cover me at night. Is it at all strange, then, that I feel so about A's coming out here? for if he does, he has got to go through with the same."

"Tell him he is better off with seventy-five cents a day at home than he could be out here."

"You will see in the papers accounts of rich discoveries made out here. Some of them are true, but by testing nine out of ten would not pay a man a dollar a day. At the present time there are some seventy miners round my bridge, and they do not average \$1 per day, and it is so all over the mines. There are some exceptions, but they are taken up as soon as found, and it would be as impossible for an 'outsider' to get a chance at them as for the sun to shine at night."

Singular sale of Slaves.—A negro woman and several children were sold at Goldsboro', N. C., a few days ago, at prices ranging from \$711 to \$827. The Goldsboro' Patriot says:

"They were the children of a free negro by the name of Adam Wyne, who purchased their mother, his wife, previous to their birth. They were consequently his slaves, and he having become involved, they were sold for his debts."

Game.—A Liverpool paper of the 31st January says:—"The wild game of the American swamps, forests, and prairies are now regularly offered for sale in our markets. Nearly every packet of the Cunard line that arrives in our rivers, brings a supply of American partridges as large as grouse, wild turkeys, and canvas-back ducks, which meet with a ready sale."

Fighting and praying.—It seems to have a very close connection with our times. Some men think it best to carry on their business at the same time. If a good man goes West in these days, finds it convenient to preaching, to keep his Bible open with him, and a knife, with one pistol lying on each side. It is not at all strange that Cromwell should be mingled a little pious cant with his bloody battles. At the battle of Gettysburg, he said to his men, in a general order, "Trust in the Lord and keep your powder dry." On the eve of the battle of Naseby, he issued an order to the infantry, "Call upon the Lord, and trust in your pikes." Before the battle of Worcester, he said, "The prayers of the godly to scatter the wicked are heard by the Lord. Then trust in the Lord, take aim, and strike hard."

We believe, however, that Cromwell did not order others to do. That was a little more consistent than a Spanish proverb, in advising the soldiers to fight, *pelea*, in his enthusiasm:—"Reflect, my brethren, that wherever there is to-day in battle, there is to-night in Paradise." This sentiment was greatly applauded. But when the battle began, the ranks wavered, and the priest took to his heels. A soldier stopped him and reproachfully referred to the supper in Paradise.

"True, my son," said the priest, "but I never eat supper."

Fighting is a bad business at best, and if there was more praying done, we presume fighting would be reduced in proportion. The prize-fighters do not burden their consciences with prayers. And those who pray much, in the true spirit of prayer, generally let fighting alone.

Two sailors were once passing a church in New York, and seeing the worshippers engaged in a real knock-down battle produced by a division on the subject of the minister's preaching, one of them asked the other,

"What are they doing there, Jack?"

"To this they replied—

"O, they are serving God like the devil!"

That is the way, we fear, fighting Christians always do.—*Oliver Branch.*

A Powerful Delineation.

The following is an extract from the address of Judge Johnson, of Georgia, in sentencing G. D. Canit to death, for the murder without provocation, of W. W. Hailes, delivered on the 10th of September, 1851:

"Nor shall the place be forgotten in which occurred this shedding of blood. It was in one of the thousand anti-chambers of hell, which take like plague spots the fair fame of our State. You need not be told that I mean a tipping shop—the meeting place of Satan's minions, and the foul cesspool which, by spontaneous generation, breeds and nurtures all that is loathsome and disgusting, in profanity, and babbling, and garrulity, and Sabbath breaking. I would be to the owner of a grocery for the price of this glass converted into precious ore. For the pitiful sum of a dime he furnished the poison which made the deceased a fool and converted this tumbling culprit into a demon. How paltry the price of human lives! This traffic is tolerated by law, and therefore, the vender has committed an offence not cognizable by earthly tribunals, but in the sight of Him who is unerring wisdom, he who deliberately furnishes the intoxicating draught which inflames man to anger, and violence, and bloodshed, is participator in the moral turpitude of the deed. Is it not high time that these sinks of vice and crime should be held rigidly accountable to the laws of the land, and placed under the ban of an enlightened and virtuous opinion."

From the Minnesota Pioneer of February 19. Return of an Arctic Explorer.

Dr. Rae arrived at St. Paul on Saturday, the 14th February, having performed the journey from Pembina to Sauk Rapids, some five hundred miles, in ten days. It is to be observed that voyagers between these points are obliged to take with them from the point of starting a stock of provisions for the entire distance, and to sleep on the prairie every night. His equipage from Pembina consisted of two servants, and a dog-team to draw his articles of outfit. This journey was a continuation of a journey of a similar kind directly from a station of the Hudson Bay Company, on McKenzie's river, about two thousand five hundred miles by the route of travel beyond Pembina. Both journeys were performed upon snow shoes, which, by the way, the Doctor informs us, afford a sure footing over uneven surfaces, and are always preferred to the usual foot gear, whenever the snow is six inches deep.

Dr. Rae was sent to the Arctic coast in search of Franklin last spring, by the Hudson Bay Company, at the solicitation, as we understand it, of the British authorities at home. This gentleman having won a distinguished reputation for energy and science, during eighteen years service under the company, was selected for this enterprise. Therefore, having obtained voyagers from Pembina, he sailed in boats down McKenzie's river, north, and issued into the Arctic ocean. Thence he threaded the coast eastward five hundred miles, casting about for the object of his search. After a fruitless search, discovering no trace of Franklin in marks by the way, or in the knowledge of the Esquimaux, he returned just in season to escape the autumnal ice. He saw nor heard any thing of the British and American expedition of last year. He entertains the common conjecture that Franklin's vessels have been crushed between floating mountains of ice.

He found the Esquimaux a peaceful, provident, and happy people, living in houses of snow and without fire, for there is no fuel there, and cooking their food over a lamp. The region was a barren and awful waste. The sun performed but a segment of an hour or two above the horizon, and leaving the scene to be filled with shadowy gloom till it appeared again.

The Dr. has left us on his way to England. Though a man of taste and education, he is of intellectual endowments, he anticipates a return to McKenzie's river and a finishing of his days in the employment of the company in that inhospitable region.

Speech of Mr. Marshall, of Kentucky. --Extract.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 18.

I was surprised that my colleague, in the conclusion of his comparison between the President and General Butler, should affect to doubt the soundness of the President upon great questions that may arise for congressional action, touching the institution of slavery. Sir, we refer to the writings and votes of public men for evidence of their probable course when invested with official power. They are accepted as guides to our calculations of their conduct upon unsettled questions through an uncertain future. It was upon such trust the Democratic party accepted Mr. Van Buren, though his subsequent developments of sentiment exhibited the fallacy of their hope and the insecurity of their reliance. His avowals were fortunately not put to any severe test during his administration. But in Mr. Fillmore's case there remains no room for speculation; there is no apology for the pretence of a doubt. He has been tested officially, thoroughly, entirely. His views are known from his official action as President of the United States. His determination has been expressed in regard to the future by his acts through the past, and by subsequent declarations in well-considered state papers touching the future, made under all the lights of the past. From the Atlantic to the Pacific his messages have been read, and his invocations to his countrymen heard,—to regard the series of measures, known as "the Adjustment," as the final settlement, in principle and substance, of the distracting questions they embrace. He has been tried through a fiery ordeal. We, who were members of the thirty-first Congress, cannot fail to remember the extraordinary circumstances which existed at the moment of Mr. Fillmore's accession to power. There was a gulf opening between the North and South, which momentarily widened. The ligaments binding the sections of this Confederacy in union were strained, and parting by degrees. A question of political right threatened to assume the dogmatism of a religious tenet. The passions of sectionalism had been thoroughly aroused. The counsels of patriotism seemed to have lost their control of the public mind. They who had excited the zeal of fanaticism for selfish purposes, unable now to guide the storm, were impelled by its force, and became the exponents at once of its direction and its fury. The ship of State, freighted with the noblest aims and proudest hopes of man, was already in the breakers. There was no pilot at the helm. The most experienced had yielded effort to despair. To save, it was essential to change her course.—This was necessarily the operation of a moment, but required the nerve of a hero, and the skill of a consummate master. It was effected promptly, decisively, and successfully. Millard Fillmore brought to the great task the decision of a statesman, and the sentiments of a patriot. His adherence to the propositions then pending for the adjustment of the difficulties between the States, was instantly announced as the principle of his Administration. Discarding all sectional considerations, he embraced in one view the rights and interests of the whole country, and planted his position where nothing should be lost by any section, and every thing should be saved by all. His influence was immediately and widely felt, not only in the Congress, but throughout the country; and it was exerted with a boldness which left no room to doubt the sincerity of his convictions, and the patriotism of his purposes. His attitude was glorious; and, when contemplated by the future historian of that great crisis, will be pronounced the manifestation of an exalted, far-seeing, and sublime love of country. The Adjustment was no ordinary experiment of legislation. It was opposed by no ordinary combination of foes, whether considered for energy or genius. A man of irresolute character would have quailed before this opposition; a man of facile dispositions would have adapted his course to meet the wishes of his own powerful section of the country. The President—restrained by no fear of persecution, animated by no wish for power to be gathered by the oppression of the weak, and sustained by the force of the strong—loyal to the oath he had taken; and true to his duty, at once identified himself with those measures of the Compromise, and declared that his Administration should stand or fall with them.

Mr. Breckenridge. Will my colleague allow me to ask him a single question, because I sincerely desire to have an answer which will relieve my mind, and the mind of others, upon this subject? The gentleman may be assured that, if I find I have been in error, I will readily acknowledge it. I have never hesitated to give Mr. Fillmore credit for what I considered good acts, in reference to the Compromise measures. This is the point, however, that I want to ascertain, as the gentleman appears to be speaking by authority. The Kentucky Democrats understand the principle settled by the Compromise to be this: that any Territory hereafter applying at any future time, for admission into the Union as a State, is to be admitted with or without slavery, as the people of the Territory may choose. Does my friend understand that to be Mr. Fillmore's position?

Mr. Marshall. Most certainly.

Mr. Breckenridge. If he does, will he be kind enough to explain why it was that Mr. Webster, the present Secretary of State, when he was traversing the State of New York last summer, in company with Mr. Fillmore, declared his own opinions and those of the President were identical upon this subject, and declared, at the same time, that he (Mr. Webster) was irreconcilably opposed to the admission of any more slave territory? Did Mr. Webster make a false representation, or is my colleague certain that he understands Mr. Fillmore's position?

Mr. Marshall. I saw all of this in the speech of the gentleman from Florida, on the interrogatory of my colleague. Why is it repeated?

Mr. Breckenridge. Because I did not get a satisfactory answer then. I want one now.

Mr. Marshall. I do not know how far Mr. Fillmore can be held responsible by this country for Mr. Webster's speeches. I certainly do not know under what circumstances Mr. Webster's speeches were made. I understand the President to be responsible for the acts of the Secretary of State; but not for Mr. Webster's dinner speeches, or his railroad speeches, or any other matter not transacted in his official capacity.

Mr. Breckenridge. Mr. Webster said the Administration was a unit upon that subject.

Mr. Marshall. I have heard from the gentleman upon this subject before; but I suppose every gentleman in the thirty-first Congress will understand distinctly—because if they do not understand it, they do not understand the import of the English language—that the States which are to be admitted out of the Territories will come into the Union as States, with or without slavery, as the people forming the State may choose.

The gentleman asks me if Mr. Fillmore is in favor of that? Why, sir, that is nominated in

the bond." It is the point distinctly and emphatically, as my other colleague (Mr. Boyd, who sat just before Mr. Marshall,) well knows, upon which we of the South counted. That killed "the Wilmot proviso." That power of the people belonged to them, it is true, before; but it was distinctly asserted in Boyd's amendment, and it was the hinge point of all. We would have nothing ambiguous about it, and Boyd's amendment contains that provision in express terms. We would not have passed the Texas Boundary bill without it. My colleague will sustain me.

Mr. Boyd, of Kentucky. It is in the bill. Mr. Marshall. Does not every one recollect that it is in the bill? Therefore, I am astonished when my younger colleague asks me if Mr. Fillmore, who signed the bill, is in favor of it, and says that is what we, the "Kentucky Democrats," understand by it. Of course they do, and so do we all. If Mr. Webster asserted that he understood it in any other way, I can only say, that "Homer sometimes nods."

I have heard it said, and repeated in this Hall—have seen it published in partisan newspapers—that those Compromise measures were Democratic measures—that the Democratic party was entitled to the credit of them. My colleague, joining in to the general chorus, commends silence and modesty to the Southern Whigs on the whole question of slavery. It is needless, Mr. Chairman, to ransack the past for proof to rebut this direct accusation made against the Southern Whigs by the honorable member. Look at the vote of the Southern Whigs upon the test question—the passage of the Texas Boundary bill, with the amendment embracing the institution of civil government in the Territories—contrast it with the vote of the Southern Democracy upon the same test. The country will then easily judge what validity there is in the claim asserted for the "Democratic party," and which of the parties in the South should most incline to preserve silence and to practice modesty upon the subject. There were twenty-eight Whigs from the slaveholding States in the thirty-first Congress. Of those, two were absent when that vote was taken. Both would have voted for the proposition. Of the twenty-six who were present, twenty-five voted in favor to one against the test proposition. On the other hand the Democratic representatives from Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and all, except one, from the State of Alabama, cast a vote against the proposition. This count will satisfy the country of the relation each of the parties from the South held to the Compromise bills. A Democratic measure! Where was the Democrat from Mississippi? from Louisiana? from South Carolina? from North Carolina? from Alabama? Where were the majority of the Democratic Representatives from the State of Virginia?

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia. I beg pardon—Mr. Marshall. I do not require the gentleman to ask my pardon about it. Suppose we try your Democrats by that which we all acknowledge to be the test votes—the vote upon Boyd's amendment and upon the Texas Boundary bill, establishing civil government in the Territories. I say these will be recognized by every fair man as the test votes upon the Compromise measure.

Mr. Breckenridge. Including the Fugitive Slave law?

Mr. Marshall. There was no debate about the Fugitive Slave bill, and men upon all sides of the House understood the tests to be as I have stated, and that the balance of the series of measures was to pass as a matter of course.

Mr. Harris, of Tennessee. If the gentleman from Kentucky will allow me, I will ask him if Boyd's amendment to the Texas Boundary bill was not adopted by more Democrats than Whig votes? He will find by reference to the Journal that sixty-one Democrats and only forty-six Whigs voted for that amendment.

Mr. Marshall. I will not do the gentleman's party any injustice; for I have come here to vindicate the truth of history. [Laughter.] I am now examining where the Southern Democrats were. I say that the Democrats from the States of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, N. Carolina, and all but one, from Alabama, cast the united vote of the Democratic party against the measure, Virginia—

Mr. Meade. Will the gentleman allow me to interrupt him?

Mr. Marshall. I have but a few moments. I will do Virginia justice.

Mr. Meade. Will you take an admission from me? I admit that in every portion of that Compromise where the South conceded any thing, the Whigs did it. [Laughter.]

Mr. Marshall. I will enter that upon the Journal as the declaration of the gentleman; as a State Rights man, who is yet disinterested in the Compromise. The vote as I recollect it, of the Democratic portion of the Virginia representation, was six and six; the gentleman in my eye being absent.

Mr. Bocock. But being against it decidedly.

Mr. Marshall. One of the votes of the missing Democracy was from North Carolina. The gentleman whom I now see (Mr. Ashe) was missing upon the final passage, but voted to lay the Texas bill, as amended, upon the table and against its third reading.

Mr. Ashe. I voted against it.

Mr. Marshall. If I had these missing votes, what would be the exhibit? While there were thirty-one Democratic votes against it, there were but twenty-seven votes in favor of it. Georgia, I believe, was divided upon this question.

Mr. Jackson. Southern Rights men, as well as Union men, were all for the amendment.

Mr. Marshall. Not for the Texas Boundary bill, as amended.

Mr. Jackson. We voted for Boyd's amendment—the whole delegation.

Mr. Marshall. I will dispense with these interruptions. I state from the record that the Southern Democratic party was against the measure, and voted against the Compromise upon the test question. Where were these Southern Whigs, who are now arraigned upon that question? There were but twenty-six of them here; twenty-five of that twenty-six cast their votes in favor of the Compromise, upon the test question. I am proud to say that the border States—the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland—cast their entire Democratic vote in favor of these measures: the State of Missouri, with the exception of one of its members, also. There is the quarter from which the pacification flowed, so far as the slaveholding States were concerned. I have never failed in the presence of my people, and elsewhere, to bestow upon my colleague (Mr. Boyd) the meed of praise for his energy, activity, zeal and patriotism, in regard to these measures.

The passage of the Compromise measures was not the close of the contest. Having passed Congress, the issue of the statesmen was yet to pass in review before the American people. This

President staked his political fame and the hope of his Administration upon that issue. After Congress adjourned, and the people were called upon to pass their judgment on the compromise of 1850, what action did each of the Southern parties take upon the question? We hear of the Union party and of the State Rights party. This was but a change of names, sir. The mass of the Whigs were for sustaining the compromise; the mass of the Democrats were opposed to them. Gov. McDonald was sustained by the great bulk of the Democracy proper; the Whigs voted for Gov. Cobb. The representatives from Mississippi admit that Quitman was sustained by the mass of the old Democracy, while the mass of the Whig party sustained the Union candidates. They, too, claim the compromise measures as Democratic measures! I imagine, had they been left to the tender mercies of the Democrats of Mississippi, other tenants would occupy their places upon this floor. The Southern people know full well that the Whigs, with singular unanimity, sustained the Compromise measures, and everywhere endorsed the action of Congress in passing them. When they heard the complaint of the settlement, or saw a man who threatened to resist it, or talked of secession, or about disunion, or who branded those who sustained the Compromise as submissionists, or who carped at and cavilled with the terms of the Adjustment, and tried to foment discontent with the provisions of those laws, the chances were as a thousand to one such a person was not a Southern Whig.

I have never attempted to make party capital for electorating purposes out of the history of the measures referred to. I have not desired to appropriate to party uses a great and noble effort of patriotism, which, by a joint exertion and influence of representatives of all parties and of all sections, snatched the Union from the very jaws of destruction, and gave renewed hope of the stability and permanence of that Government under which we have been blessed with so much of progress and prosperity. But when gentlemen on this floor and out of doors undertake to claim for the Democratic party the merit of having either devised the compromises of 1850, or of having passed them by any peculiar influence of their own, and commend modesty and silence to the Southern Whigs upon the subject, then I say that the party of the South, which was the most united, the firmest, and the most steadfast in support of the measures, was the Southern Whig party.—They court no comparisons; but they shrink from no scrutiny. Their political history will well compare with the history of any party known in the annals of the Republic. Their ranks exhibit bright and shining examples of devoted patriotism, of exalted talents, of wise statesmanship, and of characters which through ages will form models for future imitation.—Their political principles will successfully pass the examination of history, whose province it is to scan the philosophy of action, and to decide upon the good or evil in its tendency.

To add proper and fair facilities to commerce; to improve the condition of our own country; to promote the development of its natural resources by a wise and beneficial system of legislation; to ameliorate the condition by increasing the comforts of the American people; to nerve the arm of labor; to encourage art; to protect the inventions of genius; to sustain the dignity of our own country at home, by securing to every man his personal and political rights; to perform scrupulously every national obligation, and to vindicate promptly every right of our country abroad; to stand upon our own, and not on foreign ground; to cherish and protect the integrity of the Union, and to frown upon the very dawning of any spirit which would lead to its destruction: these, sir, constitute the principles, the philosophy, and, permit me to say, the pride of the Southern Whig.



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SO LONG AS P. Thurston remains in Greensboro'.

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

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

Walnut and Birch Furniture.

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

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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 33 1/2 per cent. less than heretofore offered in this market, and in many articles he can do even more than this.

Deeming it unnecessary to give an entire catalogue of prices here, which can be furnished at any time to Physicians, and others at his Drug Store, he will simply state a few of the articles and their prices, to-wit:

S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, qt. bot. 75 cts.
Aqua Ammonia, 25 cts.
Iodine Potassium, 62 1/2 cts.
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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, 87 1/2 cts.

Small profits and quick sales, is the word, call and judge for yourselves.

To his friends and customers, he would say that his stock is larger, and assortment more complete than it has been for the last 12 years, and he is determined to sell them at as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased in the western part of the State. Call and examine for yourselves.

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

D. P. WEIR.

May, 1851.

623-4f.

DR. A. C. CALDWELL

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

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

Com. Stockton's Webster Speech.

The recent speech of Com. Stockton, upon the occasion of the reception of Mr. Webster by the Legislature of New Jersey, has been the cause of new uneasiness in the harmonious ranks of the Democracy, and has occasioned fresh flutterings in the Presidential host. Having the support of that portion of the Democracy, who desire a candidate for the Presidency, neither tinctured with the blustering vagaries of the "Young Democracy," nor the still more odious charge of "Old Fogyism," the Commodore's exalted praise of Mr. Webster is anything but palatable to the mass of his party. The following is an extract:

"Whenever I contemplate Mr. Webster, my heart goes up in devout aspirations to heaven that it has endowed one of our species with such virtue and intellect. It is not simply for his manly form, that noble brow which seems placed there as a crown by the Almighty; but the virtue of the man. I have known him for thirty years; I have seen him sitting among the wise and good in the councils of the nation; I have sat as a boy and heard the words of wisdom falling from those lips, which I deemed inspired. And I say it before this assembly and before the world, that if there is a patriotic heart in any man that heart is in the body of Daniel Webster. I have heard him at various times discourse of public affairs in private, and I have never heard a word that might be construed against his country or her interests, or that should not emanate from a great and pure man."

In the expression of his tariff views, the Commodore is anything but mealy mouthed in asserting his ideas of good Democratic doctrine, and his determination to stand by the policy of protection and the development of the resources of the State:

"Her immense resources are inexhaustible. Her hills filled with iron and copper, are lying dead, and they have been dragging the money out of your pockets in consequence of an eternally fluctuating revenue system. I shall not be a beggar at their doors, I shall not be mealy mouthed in telling them what we want. I shall insist that it is good Democratic doctrine, at least now a days—I shall insist upon dragging the iron out of our mountains and transporting it to the sea coast. I am aware that I am about to tread upon delicate ground, and I hope that no one will take offence, for I mean none. I do it on the principle that the operations of the general government shall contribute to the development of your resources as they have done for other States. I intend to get this article of iron as well of glass included in a tariff system, if they will pass it. The question of a protective tariff was always a Democratic measure in New Jersey."

"With an annual expenditure of \$50,000,000 staring us in the face, is there anything more ridiculous than to talk about the vagaries of free trade? To raise this amount it would require 33 1/2 per cent on all our imports, and when we all know that this sum has been raised it is folly to talk about free trade."

"My politics don't hang very heavy on my shoulders, and when the interests of my country are at stake I can very easily get rid of them. I have passed the grand climacteric of life, and can at the best have but few years to live, and I live but in my children. If I were to consult my own feelings only, and I wanted to have a good time, I would kick up a row, and would be more certain in the confusion to get into the White House than I am now."

The most unique features, however, is his early political position, as defined by himself, and his unshrinking praise, and avowal of the principles of the early Federalists—Washington, Hamilton, and their co-peers—so much contemned by the Democracy of modern times:

"These may seem queer sentiments coming from me, if I did not belong to the young and progressive school. I was brought up at the feet of Gamaliel—I was brought up in the strictest sects of Federalism. My father was a Federalist, I was one. He was the compeer of Washington and of Hamilton and other great men of those times. He loved them when they lived and loved their memory when dead and it was his religion to follow in the footsteps of Washington, wherever they led. If I had lived in those days I should have done as they did. A purer band of patriots and more honest men never lived. Perennial flowers shall ever blossom on their graves. Those are the men whose principles are my principles."

Virginia and the North Carolina Railroad.

We notice in the Richmond Dispatch of the 30th inst., an article on the "Danville Route," in which article the belief is confidently expressed, that North Carolina will permit a connection between the Richmond and Danville Rail Road and our North Carolina Central Road. It is remembered by all, we presume, that this North Carolina Railroad was in part, at least, gotten up as a substitute for, and in order to prevent the necessity for, and consequently construction of, the Charlotte and Danville Railroad; and it is also remembered—or if it is not it soon will be, when the taxes come along—that the State has gone two millions of dollars into the work.—Now, since the Charlotte and Danville Road would have cost the State nothing, and the Central Rail Road as a counterproject, for State objects, will cost her two millions, it certainly shows a strong faith on the part of the Virginians, on our want of State pride and common sense, for them so confidently to anticipate a waiver on our part, of all the supposed benefits for which we have to pay so dearly; and after having cumbered ourselves with a heavy debt, to apply its proceeds in the furtherance of the very project, to defeat which it was incurred. Have any of our leading men been tampering with our interests? or are we to be sold root and branch to our neighbors, and we ourselves pay the purchase money? There must be something wrong, else the Virginian press would not be so confident about the matter; and it behooves us to keep both eyes and ears open, if we would, in fact, be a State, and not a mere strip of land.—*W. H. Journal.*

Expense of a Trip to California.—The Panama "Echo" of the 16th ultimo has the following:

"We have conversed with very many of the passengers now here, and ascertain that the amount of funds calculated upon by them to defray their expenses to San Francisco fell far below the liable cost. They say that the general impression of their own communities is defective in the same way. Once more, then, we would say that no man desiring to go to California should have one cent less than \$250 after arriving at Chagres, even for travelling in the cheapest style. Parties should have just as much in proportion for each individual member. Those who have it to bring should not come with less than \$300, and those who have not \$250 had much better stay at home, whatever their situation be."

Southern Rail Roads.—The receipts on the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road for the month of February 1852, amounted to \$104,000 against about \$80,000 for the same month in 1851. The receipts on the Georgia Central Rail Road for the first quarter of the current year, are \$315,651 98, against \$257,215 73, last year.

Electoral Votes of the States.

The following is the report of the Senate's Committee deciding that the next Presidential election must be regulated by the Census of 1850, and not that of 1840:—

"The constitution provides that 'each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in Congress.' The act of Congress of March 1, 1792, passed before any election of President had been held under a new apportionment, gives a construction to this clause of the constitution in these words:

"Which electors [of President and Vice President] shall be equal to the number of senators and representatives to which the several States may be entitled at the time when the President and Vice President thus to be chosen should come into office."

"The new apportionment under the first census took effect from and after the 3d March, 1793, (act of 14th April 1792.) Accordingly, in 1792, in 1812, and in 1832, the States gave a number of electoral votes for President and Vice President equal to the number of their senators and representatives, respectively, from and after the 3d of March, 1793, the 3d March 1813, and the 3d of March, 1833; and the act of 1850 having a similar proviso to that of 1792, so it must be in the next election next fall—that is, the States will vote under the new and not the old apportionment."

The following statement exhibits the changes made in the electoral votes of the States by the census of 1850, which the resolution adopts as the basis of the apportionment:

States.	Vote '52 '48	States.	Vote '52 '48
Maine	8 9	Indiana	13 12
New Hampshire	5 6	Illinois	11 9
Vermont	5 6	Iowa	4 4
Massachusetts	13 12	Wisconsin	5 4
Rhode Island	4 4	Michigan	6 5
Connecticut	6 6	Kentucky	12 12
New York	35 36	Missouri	9 7
New Jersey	7 7	Alabama	9 9
Pennsylvania	27 26	Louisiana	6 6
Delaware	3 3	Tennessee	12 12
Maryland	8 8	Mississippi	7 6
Virginia	15 17	Arkansas	4 3
North Carolina	10 11	Texas	4 4
South Carolina	7 9	California	4 0
Georgia	10 11		
Florida	3 3	Whole number 295	
Ohio	23 23	For choice 148	

The "Union" and the Compromise.

When the Whig Convention of Indiana omitted to say anything about the Compromise, the Washington Union held up the fact as a portentous sign. Hear it:

"THE WHIGS OF INDIANA—ANOTHER SIGN!—The Whig Convention of Indiana, held at Indianapolis, on the 26th ultimo, nominated Gen. Scott for the Presidency, and Hon. J. J. Crittenden for the Vice Presidency, and passed resolutions laying down the platform of the party, in which they make no mention whatever of the Compromise measures."

Very Good! A sure sign that all Whigs are abolitionists!

But when the Democratic Convention of Virginia made the same omission, it was a sign of nothing! Hear the central organ on that point:

"No allusion was made to the legislation of the last Congress disposing of the territorial and slavery questions—it being doubtless considered by the Convention that no issue is now pending which can put in doubt the attitude of Virginia on those questions. It has been long since settled that Virginia did not participate in the movements which were designed to organize opposition to the measures of the Compromise, thus setting an example which had a happy influence on the other members of the Union."

"An example of happy influence!" The "Union's" logic is admirable. It draws directly opposite conclusions from the same premises.

Richmond Whig.

Whig Meeting.

Soon after the adjournment of the democratic meeting the whigs held one. Jas. Mebane, Esq., being called to the chair, explained the object of the meeting. Resolutions approving the present administration and expressing choice of President Fillmore and Gov. Graham for the next Presidency, and also expressing preference for John Kerr, Esq., as a candidate for Governor, were submitted by M. McGehee, Esq., who addressed the meeting for a brief period, in pertinent remarks of great chastity, and elegance, and concluded by moving the adoption of the resolutions. Whereupon they were unanimously adopted. A committee was then, on motion, appointed to wait on Mr. Kerr and inform him of his nomination. The committee soon returned escorting Mr. Kerr, who appeared before the meeting and delivered a speech, that riveted the attention of the large audience, and which his friends pronounced one of his best efforts; he repelled the charge of "Goths and Vandals," as applied by Mr. Hill to the administration, and made every whig present feel proud that he was a whig and proud of Millard Fillmore and his administration. He concluded his remarks by thanking his friends for the expression of their partiality and kindness, as manifested in the resolutions adopted, and begged to defer saying whether he would or would not accept the nomination for Governor until the meeting of the State Convention.

An Agricultural Society was formed at Yanceyville on Tuesday last. Proceedings next week.—*Milton Chronicle.*

Central Rail Road Survey.—Will not Gov. Reid, at an early day, have a competent surveyor on the route from Salisbury to the Tennessee line, in pursuance of powers vested in him by the last Legislature? We want to see this work advancing, and some such man as Maj. Gwynn at the helm.—*Asheville Messenger.*

The act of the last Legislature appropriated twelve thousand dollars out of the first moneys received after the 1st of January, 1852, upon Cherokee bonds, and on the sale of Cherokee lands, to make the survey of a Rail Road from the line from Salisbury to the Tennessee line. In the early part of last year the Governor instructed Mr. Jarratt, the Commissioner, to arrange the contracts for building the Turnpike with a view to this appropriation.

We know that Gov. Reid is anxious to have the survey made in accordance with the wishes of the General Assembly; and as soon as the Agent for the collection of Cherokee bonds shall report a sufficient sum in hand applicable to this appropriation, we have no doubt the Board of Internal Improvement will make arrangements for the execution of the survey. We trust this explanation will prove satisfactory.—*Raleigh Standard.*

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

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

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

Fare through from Greensboro' to Richmond or Petersburg, \$12.

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

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

This line will connect at Greensboro' with the Salisbury, and at Danville with the Lynchburg stages. (6765) J. HOLLIDAY & CO.

March 13, 1852. P. FLAGG & CO.

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 anywhere 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 securing custom from them by resorting to humbuggery and artifice, even were he disposed so to do; consequently he has not advertised to take stereotypes by modified sky-lights or electro-galvanism, as some have done who have realized handsome sums for indifferent work in this community. Specimens of his work on hand for exhibition at all times.

ALEXANDER STARRETT.

Greensboro', March 25, 1852. 671tf

NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned have now in store and are daily expecting a large and well selected stock of Goods suitable for the Spring trade, which they offer upon their usual low and favorable terms to their customers and all others who make their purchases in this market.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10, 1852.

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

The Patriot--Volume 14th.

With this week commences the fourteenth volume of the Patriot under the conduct of the present proprietors. With the exception of a month-and-a-half's vacation in the Spring of 1844, spent in refitting the Office, we have, during upwards of thirteen years punctually met our weekly engagements in the issue of the paper.

As to the manner in which we have discharged our duties throughout this period, we believe that we have the favorable judgment of the public. Our paper is frequently better spoken of than it deserves; for in a retrospect of our course, we can discover many instances of error of judgment and of mistaken decision, for which we have nothing to plead in extenuation, except the haste in which the journalist is frequently compelled to make up and express his mind on current public affairs. Thanks to the numerous friends who have good-naturedly "been to our faults a little blind," who have made allowance for the infirmities of our common nature, and have done the justice to look for nothing at our hands above the ordinary course of human motive and action.

In our business relations, we have to say, in all soberness and truth, that we have not prospered as we ought. We have had some experience of the fact, which has been noted before by others, that the journalist who performs his editorial duty in a way to prove useful and acceptable to the public, cannot possibly devote his time and his mind to that care of the pecuniary concerns of his Office necessary to profitable results. Certain patrons of the press are always found to take advantage of these circumstances, in the delaying or entire withholding of their dues—making the collection thereof worth more than the amount when collected. And if the journalist makes the "dimes" the chief object of his attention, the editorial department is neglected—a circumstance which the public is not slow to find out and to visit with the vengeance of a corresponding neglect.

We have a set of sterling customers, who have stood by us year after year, paying to us regularly the just reward of our labors, as is right between man and man. To them we have rendered the willing and faithful service of our head and hands; and we wish, this moment, that we had the opportunity to shake every one of them by the hand, and to express our grateful recollections. Among all the new things that have come along—the temptations of cheap papers from the north, and all sorts of winning humbugs, they have stood by old friends as fellow citizens ought. We can only make return by continuing to discharge our duty to them and to the public as well as we can.

To the few who, in the course of a business necessarily extending over a large scope of country,—have imposed upon us by receiving the benefit of our toil without paying the just dues for the same, the above remarks cannot, of course, apply. We leave them to their consciences—and the constable. There are scamps of this sort in society; and the Printer, owing to the nature of his calling, is more liable than others to imposition from their neglect or dishonesty.

We commence another volume of the PATRIOT at a most interesting juncture of public affairs:—when the electioneering campaigns for President of the United States, and for Governor of North Carolina, are about commencing; when the canvass for members of an unusually important session of the Legislature is opening; when the question of a State Convention and Constitutional Reform is beginning to occupy the earnest attention of the public; when divers great works of internal improvement are in course of construction, and arousing the dormant energies of our people; and when the interests of our State are claiming and receiving more attention and thoughtful consideration than at any previous period of our history.

We hold ourselves ready to give full and fair information of all these things. Our views of the proper course and policy respecting each and all these subjects are known and read of all men who are acquainted with the columns of the Patriot; we shall still continue the earnest advocacy of those well-tried principles of public action, which we honestly believe to be the best calculated to promote the true greatness and glory of our country.

The political campaign of the ensuing summer, mixed as it will be in this State with collateral questions of great moment to the people, will be a warm and stirring one, imparting unusual interest and piquancy to the columns of the well conducted public journal.

In addition to the staple matter on current public affairs, our paper will continue to present a carefully selected variety, suited to the taste and improvement of the family circle. We are already aware that we are indebted to mothers and children for an amount of custom that we value as much as that of the politicians of the country—a custom which we shall be particularly proud to retain and to increase.

The PATRIOT is among the largest newspapers in the State; well printed on large fair type.—Is it too much to ask of each of our old customers, at this era of its history, and at the present interesting juncture of public affairs, to send us the names of one or two of his good neighbors

as additional subscribers? We pledge ourselves that it would do them no harm, while it would send us "on our way rejoicing!"

Extra Session.

The report of the judiciary committee of the U. S. Senate seems to settle the matter, that the next election for President and Vice President will be governed by the apportionment under the census of 1850.

Under the present law, the votes are cast for a general ticket in the State of North Carolina, the State being divided into eleven districts. By the apportionment under the census of 1850, the State will be entitled to only ten electors. A change of the law is therefore necessary before the next Presidential election, and the necessity of an extra session of the Legislature is frequently spoken of in this connexion.

The Raleigh Standard remarks that, "if it should be found indispensable to call an extra session of our Assembly, or to convene that body at an earlier period than usual, we have no doubt that the Governor will in due time submit the matter to the Council of State, and that proper action will be taken." The Standard thus notes certain difficulties that present themselves in relation to the call of an extra session:

"It is provided by the amended Constitution, article first, sections first and third, that the Senatorial Districts shall be laid off and the members of Commons apportioned, at the first session of the Assembly after the year 1841, "and afterwards, at its first session, after the year 1851," and then every twenty years thereafter, &c. If the old Assembly should be convened, would it not, therefore, be incumbent upon that body to lay off and apportion? How, indeed, could the Constitutional injunction be avoided? And if so, would the old or present Assembly elected with this view? To this question there can be but one answer—it was not; but the next Assembly will be chosen with reference to this as well as other duties. Again, will not the term of service of members of the present Legislature expire the 1st of August, when new members shall have been chosen? If so, it would be necessary, if the old Assembly should be convened, to convene it before the August election? Would it not, then, be advisable to convene the new Assembly? And if so, might not that body be called together at such time as would enable it to take every necessary step in relation to the Electoral Districts, and then go forward and conclude the business of the session? Might not the called session run into the regular session, and thus save the expense of mileage?"

"The Assembly, it strikes us, might be convened some time in September—say the 3d or 4th Monday; and all the business, (including the Electoral Districts) which should come regularly before it, might be dispatched, and the members might return to their homes before Christmas."

New Goods.

The Spring purchases of our merchants in Greensboro' are arriving earlier than usual, and our streets present a scene of industry and bustle, to say nothing of the "noise and confusion" sufficient to have spoiled one of Gen. Cass's best speeches. Wagons are driving to and fro and unloading at the various doors; boxes and crates lumber the side walks; all sorts of bales and bundles are piled upon the counters; and all hands, from the old boss in spectacles to the chap that gouges up nails and draws molasses, are busy from dawn to bed-time in marking and putting up the goods.

Our merchants are remarkable for their energy and enterprise—setting an example in these particulars, as well as in their open-hearted liberality in every laudable public work, to all other classes of the community. They deserve success in their calling.—By the way, nobody need refrain from trading with them under the apprehension of making them too rich; for we have so many of them, that when the whole custom is fairly divided, no one of them will become a millionaire in a hurry. But competition is all the better for the customers, you know.

From the Raleigh Register.

North Carolina Rail Road.

A meeting of the Board of Directors of this Road, we are informed, was held in Lexington, on Thursday last, at which all were present, except Judge Saunders, Judge Ellis, Col. Jones and A. T. Jenkins, Esq. The account given of the progress of the work is most cheering and animating. The contractors are actively and efficiently at work on this great improvement from one end to the other; and no doubts are entertained of its speedy completion. All the business of the Board was conducted harmoniously. Among other things, the Directors passed, unanimously, the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, It is the honest purpose of this Board to have the Eastern terminus of the North Carolina Rail Road located in conformity to the requisitions of the Charter,

Resolved, That the President of this Board be required to take the best legal advice, and in case he shall be advised that the present location is not in compliance with that part of the charter which directs the Road "to extend from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, where the same passes over Neuse River, in the County of Wayne, via, &c., to Charlotte," that he cause the Road to be extended to the precise point designated in said Charter.

Resolved further, That the construction of the track to Waynesboro' be suspended until this question is satisfactorily settled, and until the further order of this Board.

Whig State Convention.

This body will assemble in Raleigh on Monday, the 26th day of April, inst. Meetings have been held, and delegates appointed, by the Whigs of most of the counties in the State. We republish the names of the delegates appointed under a resolution of the Guilford meeting,—a mistake in one of the names having occurred in our first publication thereof. They are as follows: Dr. J. A. McLean, Eli Smith, Col. Abram Clapp, Finley Shaw, F. Fentress, John Perdue, J. N. Mills, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Richard G. Beeson, Wyatt Ragsdale, Archibald Wilson, Isaac Thacker, Ludwick Summers, D. F. Caldwell, Gen. Josiah Hiatt, Robert C. Donnell, C. N. McAdoo, Jonathan Welch, Col. M. Jordan, Col. Joel McLean.

NEW POST OFFICE WANTED.—The fact has been brought to our notice, that there is only one post office (Alamance) between Greensboro' and Graham. This is obviously not sufficient for the accommodation of the people in this extended and populous scope of country, and it is to be hoped that a turning of public attention to the fact will be sufficient for securing a supply of the want in question.

Our correspondent over the signature of "Union" makes a suggestion which we are willing to commend to public consideration, as very nearly the right point for a "compromise" between our eastern and western Whigs on the Convention question.

The communication of "A Farmer," in this paper, contains more truth than poetry, unpalatable as it may taste.

Georgia Central Railroad.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman of Savannah, Georgia, dated March 22, 1852:

As you are much interested in the Central Railroad of North Carolina, I will tell you what is the promise of the Central Railroad of this State. The latter Road connects the city of Savannah with the town of Macon, distant in the interior 191 miles, and was finished about eight years ago. It passes through quite a poor region of Georgia, and for miles and miles of its length the country on either hand is still covered with the original pine forests, grown in a poor sandy soil. Some way-freight is obtained at certain points along the Road, brought from plantations at some distance to the right or left, and this way business is increasing; but this bordering country cannot, and will not, for many years, support a Road.

In the original construction of this Road great difficulties were experienced in obtaining the necessary amount of subscriptions; business men and capitalists having no confidence in the success of the enterprise. Even after its completion, the prospects of the Company were, for two or three years, rather discouraging, and the original subscribers or stockholders, who were under the necessity of selling their stock, did so at a sacrifice of 20, 25, and even 40 per cent. After the second and third year, the business of the Road began to increase and the receipts began to excel the expenditures,—in course of time semi-annual dividends of 3 1/2 per cent. were declared, and the stock soon rose to par. For the last two years semi-annual dividends of 4 per cent. have been declared; the stock has risen to 104, and the company has on hand now quite a handsome surplus fund.

The receipts of this Road during the months of December, January and February, just past, have been as follows:

For December, 1851, about,	\$105,000
" January, 1852, "	101,000
" February, " "	110,000

Making a total of \$316,000

in three months. The receipts for last November were also heavy, amounting to near \$90,000. The capital invested in this Road is \$3,000,000, so that \$120,000 will pay a dividend of 4 per cent.

About one-half of the gross receipts may be considered net; hence in three months this Road has made clear \$158,000, or \$38,000 more than are required to pay a dividend for six months! at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum!

This Central Railroad has created business for itself, and the Roads which are now being built to southwestern Georgia will add much more. I hope the Central Railroad of North Carolina will, in time, be as successful.

The Silver Currency.—The Senate yesterday ordered to be engrossed for a third reading the bill reported on the 8th instant by the Committee on Finance, in pursuance of a recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, providing for a new silver coinage, in pieces of the denomination of half a dollar and less, to contain a greater portion of alloy than the silver coins now in use. The measure is viewed as one of importance, in order to retain in the country a currency which is so essential in all business transactions. The bill, if it shall pass the House of Representatives, is to go into effect on the first of May next.—National Intelligencer of Tuesday, 30 ult.

The Tetotal War.—The war of brandy, wine, whiskey and gin, and the vast family of juleps, stone fences, ginslings, punches and cobblers, of which they are the parents, is growing hot and wide at the North. Much excitement is occasioned, and the opposing parties exhibit a great deal of earnestness in the prosecution of their views. One thing is very consoling, however, that although this war involves a vast amount of words, and is conducted with great spirit, there will be no blood shed. Nobody will become a martyr;—no leaders will be taken off;—and nobody will be garotted. If the party opposed to the Tetotal is victorious, they will take none of their adversaries prisoners for execution or persecution, and will only, in their victory, preserve their right to drink when and where they please, or not drink at all, if that be their pleasure. If the Tetotalers carry the day, why they will only force every body to be sober whether they will or not; i. e., if they can enforce their laws.—Rich. Dispatch.

Scarlatina.—The American Medical Association has reported favorably on the remedy for Scarlet Fever, recently discovered, of rubbing the body with fat bacon. This remedy was first introduced into this country by Dr. Harvey Lindsey, of Washington city, on the recommendation of Dr. Schneemann of Germany. Dr. Lindsey's own experience was successful; and Dr. Paul F. Eve, of Augusta, Geo., says that out of 20 or 30 cases, where this remedy was used, only 2 died, and one of those had left the city convalescent. The plan is, to have the whole body rubbed with the inside of fat uncooked bacon, during the whole course of the disease, and to depend upon the tincture of iodine, applied freely externally to the throat, once, twice, or three times in the twenty-four hours, to arrest the anginous affection.

The President's Father.—The father of President Fillmore is a Methodist Preacher, and Presiding Elder in a Conference District in New York, gray with years and reverently pious—loved and esteemed by all who know him.

ITEMS.

A new post office has been established in Forsyth county, N. C., called "Rural Hall," Anthony Biting post master.—Should like to send twenty copies of the Patriot to good subscribers at Rural Hall.

A Washington letter in the Nashville Banner makes a fair showing of General Scott's hearty approval of the Compromise, from its inception to the present time. The General claims to have influenced its passage through the House.

Mr. Rantoul, in a recent speech in the House of Representatives, showed that the Hon. Benjamin F. Hallett, the Chairman of the "National Democratic Committee," is an out-and-out Free-soiler—"called at the north," said Mr. R., "a Banker Democrat."

The New York Courier and Enquirer warmly supports the nomination of Mr. Webster as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, and urges that he is not only the best, but the most available candidate.

An East Indian paper, the Bengal Hurkaru, states that Tien Teh, the new Emperor of China, is a christian, having been baptized by the late Dr. Gutzlaff. Doubtful.

"Supernaturalism," "Mesmerism," "Psychology," and so forth, are just now the rage in the versatile city of New York, and thousands are led away by these "sciences." Better wait for the wagon.

Mr. Webster, by invitation, visited the Legislature of New Jersey the 26th ult., and delivered an appropriate address. He was followed by Commodore Stockton. Some extracts from the Commodore's remarks are given in this paper: they would choke a regular hunker loco-foco.

The pitchy darkness of Saturday, the 27th ult., noticed in several parts of this State, was likewise observed at Washington city. There, as here, it was occasioned by a thick cloud.

The Legislature of New Jersey has, by a large majority, appropriated \$1000 a year in aid of the Colonization Society of that State.

According to the New Orleans price current, the increase of cotton this season, over the last, at all the southern ports, is 314,000 bales.

The census returns of the United States for 1850 will occupy twenty large volumes, or ten thousand pages.

The amount of coal mined in Pennsylvania during the year 1851, was 1,408,000 tons of bituminous, and 4,900,000 of anthracite, of which the aggregate value is \$22,000,000.

Alabama produces 6,400 bales of cotton more than any other State. Mississippi produces more than any other except Alabama.

In the last five years our army has lost by death thirteen generals, namely: Taylor, Worth, Mason, Brady, Kearny, Hamer, Hopping, Belknap, Duncan, Croghan, Brooke, Arbuckle, and Whiting.

The Legislature of Louisiana have passed an appropriation of \$100,000 for the erection of a bronze statue of Gen. Jackson, on Jackson square, in New Orleans.

Kossuth arrived in New Orleans on the 27th ult. The event excited no enthusiasm, and there was no public reception of him. The Magyar was no doubt sadly disappointed.

A "Secessionist" of South Carolina nominates, through the National Intelligencer, James Gadsden, of that State, for President. He says this is the way to save the Union. Altem!

The Agricultural Society of Wake county had an interesting meeting on the 20th ult., and perfected their organization by adopting a constitution, which is brief, practical and comprehensive—occupying not so much as a column of the Star.

Mr. Badger is to deliver an address before the students of William and Mary College on the coming 4th of July. Gen. Saunders is to address the literary societies of Wake Forest College at the next commencement.

The steamer Crescent City arrived at New York on the 31st, from California, with \$1,500,000 in gold. No intelligence of importance from California. Business was rather dull, owing to the dry weather at the mines.

A bill has been introduced into Congress by Mr. Fayette McMillen, giving to members of Congress a salary of \$1500 a year, instead of the present allowance of \$8 a day.

Hon. Green Kendrick, the Whig nominee for Governor of Connecticut is a native of Mecklenburg county in this State.

MARRIED.—In Greensboro', on the evening of the 6th inst., by the Rev. President Deems, RUFUS L. PATTERSON, Esq., of Caldwell, to Miss MARIE LOUISE, daughter of Gov. Morehead.

DIED.—In Randolph county, on Wednesday evening, 24th ult., of Consumption, Mrs. KATHARINE PAYNE, widow of Charles Payne, and daughter of J. Sherwood, aged about 38 years.

In this county, March 31st, SOLOMON ARMFIELD, aged about 50 years.

In this place, on Tuesday night last, of Consumption, MARGARET PRITCHETT, wife of John Pritchett.

SPRING GOODS.

A FULL, new and handsome supply—laid in with great care in New York—just received and now opening. The good people of Guilford are invited to call, see, and purchase if they please. R. G. LINDSAY.

April, 1852.

Rock Island Jeans and Casimeres—Kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

April, 1852.

Boiling Cloths—A fresh supply of the genuine Anker Brand just received from the importers, and for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

April, 1852.

Burr Mill-Stones—of the most approved make and finish, put up of any size wanted, with a style for dressing adapted to the Stones, delivered wherever desired. R. G. LINDSAY.

April, 1852.

Screen, Fan and Sieve Wire-Cloth—Kept constantly on hand, of different numbers and widths. R. G. LINDSAY.

April, 1852.

WAGGONERS.

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

COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Patriot.

Messrs. Editors: As you are presumed to know every thing, and as you of course take great pleasure in answering inquiries of every body, will you be good enough to let us know what has become of the Agricultural Society of Guilford? Although I became a member, I was compelled to leave before the adjournment of the meeting at February Court; since which time I have neither seen nor heard anything from it. When is the next meeting? or is there to be another? I very much fear it is destined to a short existence, even if it is not now extinct.—There is something radically wrong in the way we do some things in Guilford. We talk a great deal before-hand of what we are going to do; insert notices in the Patriot calling meetings; meet; adopt a constitution; appoint officers; perhaps have an address or two; appoint another meeting, which every body forgets;—and as soon as the novelty wears off a little, we drop the whole concern! In this way we keep up the impression abroad that we are a wonderfully public spirited people, and that we are really far in advance of the neighboring counties.

Let any one look at the history of "The Association of the Friends of Education of Guilford County," (I think that's all the name), which was formed some three years since, and has been forgotten more than one,—he will there see what I very much fear will be the future history of our much-talked-of and much-praised Agricultural Society. Look over your old files, and observe the number of editorials and communications praising the Association above alluded to. I think you will also find some articles copied from other papers, in which Guilford is lauded for nobly taking the lead in the cause of education, and in which the citizens of other counties are urged to follow her glorious example. Suppose they had followed her until this time—where would now be these educational Associations? "The Association of the Friends of Education of Guilford County," (I like to give the whole name), was formed some three years ago, and to judge from the favor it seemed to meet with from the people, one might suppose that "a new era had dawned" in the history of common schools. After the usual calls and notices, there was a meeting, at which a committee was appointed to prepare a constitution, &c., which duty was satisfactorily performed, and a constitution and by-laws reported to the next meeting, when the Association was duly organized by the appointment of the usual officers,—due notices of these steps being chronicled in the Patriot for the purpose of letting others know what the people of Guilford were doing for Common Schools. I indulged a hope that at no distant day it would begin to exert a healthful influence on the free schools in our county. But unfortunately, according to the regular appointment for each meeting to be held on Saturday of county court week, it happened, after several very interesting meetings of the Association, that the day for the meeting came on the 22d of February. An address was delivered before the Greensboro' Guards, and amid "the pomp and circumstance of glorious war," the Association which we were told was to have such an influence on our common schools, was forgotten; and so far as I know, that was the last of it.

I thought once of inquiring of you what had become of the Association, and of urging its friends to revive it, but if there were not vitality and energy enough in it to keep it going after starting under the favorable auspices that it did, I think the task would be a fruitless one: so peace to its ashes! I think the above brief history with but little variation would be applicable to other Associations and Societies which have been projected in this county.

Will the friends of the Agricultural Society permit it to share the same fate? I hope not, and yet without some special effort on the part of its friends, I feel certain that it will. I think some of our leading men make wrong calculations, when they suppose that all, or even a majority of our respectable farmers are going to join this Society at once. Many of them are satisfied with the present state of things, and have no idea that anything can be learned about farming by Associations of this kind.—This, however, ought not to discourage the few who are willing to carry on a society, and reap its benefits. Let us then have another meeting, not a mass meeting, but a meeting composed of those who are, or intend to become members. Let the offices be filled by men who prove their interest in the society by personal attendance and exertions in its behalf, and not by those who have nothing more than a nominal connection with it. By perseverance and good management we may in a short time build up a large society, but by indifference and neglect it will languish into a miserable and sickly existence and finally die, without accomplishing any good whatever; unless it be to keep up the impression abroad that we have an Agricultural Society, when in fact it is dead and forgotten. Let our next meeting be held for the transaction of business—to accomplish our organization—and not for a "show." And let us remember that when we get properly organized, we will then be in a situation to begin to receive some benefit; and not fall in the egregious error, as it seems to me many do, of supposing that the great object before us is to adopt a constitution, article by article, elect a host of officers, have the proceedings published, and then drop all as if our object were fully accomplished. Guilford, April 7th, 1852. A FARMER.

For the Patriot.

Messrs. Swaim & Sherwood: I have noticed the proposition made by the editor of the Newbernian, and also by a correspondent of the Wilmington Commercial, to compromise the difficulties now existing in the Whig party. I respect the motives and honor the men who are trying to bring our party together again; but candor compels me to say, that I believe the compromise they have proposed can never effect the object they have so much at heart. If the Convention wishes to see the Whig party aroused and rallied upon one platform, and crowned with a brilliant and glorious victory on the evening of the first Thursday in August next, all they have to do will be to pass a resolution to the following effect:

Resolved, That we are in favor of amending the constitution of the State by an unrestricted Convention, in preference to any other mode; provided, the Convention be called upon a fair and equitable basis, so as to do no violence, or injustice to any interest or section of the State, but justice to all.

What fair-minded man, east or west, can reasonably object to taking a stand for an open Convention under this view of the case? UNION.

The Melon.

The melon has been cultivated for centuries; it is a native of Persia and draws its rich and luxurious juices from her arid and barren sands. To have the melon here in perfection, it must be grown in sandy soil.—New land fresh from the woods suits them best. A piece of new land that has been trod by cattle will produce the water-melon of monstrous size. All melons, to be kept pure, should not be planted in the immediate vicinity of squashes, cucumbers or gourds, as the seed saved from these, raised in close proximity, will produce melons partaking of the nature and flavor of all the squash tribe. Mixture of the pollen produces new varieties, but rendering all worthless, causing the melon to be insipid, the cucumber to be overgrown and hollow, the squash to be watery, and the gourd shell soft. Water and musk-melons may be planted from the middle of March through the month of April. Plant water-melons ten feet apart each way, some eight or ten seeds to the hill. Musk-melons may be planted about five feet apart and thinned out in the same manner.—The nutmeg or citron musk-melon is the finest variety cultivated. When in perfection, it combines the flavor of the strawberry and the pine apple, but this variety should not be grown in the vicinity of any other melon. To save seed, select the earliest and best melons, dry the seed in the shade, and put them away in paper bags.—Water-melon seed improve with age, and may be kept ten years to advantage.

The Buffalo has arrived! A real live, four footed Buffalo, from the Western prairies, has been exhibited here during the week—on one dime admission. Just imagine a fellow sitting in one corner scraping cat gut, while the "show man" stirs up the "animal" with a long pole, the sickly notes of the fiddle, and the bellowing of the Bull mingling together, and forming a combination of sweet sounds such as rarely fall upon the ear, and you have some idea of the beauties of the "show." The boys say they had their dime's worth of fun.—Asheville News.

The Slave Trade.—A letter from Matanzas, under date of the 28th ult., says that the American brig Hanover landed eight hundred slaves on the island a short time before, having been brought from the coast of Africa. The Hanover was fitted out in the port of New York, for the slave trade, and the attention of the authorities was called to the fact at the time, but no notice was taken of it.

NEW GOODS.

One door South of the Messrs. Sloans; in the Modernell House.

THE subscriber is now receiving an entire new stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting in part of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c., to which he invites the attention of purchasers. He is offering Goods on very moderate terms for cash, and will also extend the usual credit to all persons who require it, when it is perfectly satisfactory.

RICHARD GREEN.

Greensboro', April 5, 1852. 673:4.

Tanner Wanted at Milton, N. C.

THERE is a fine opening for a Tanyard at or near Milton, Caswell county, N. C. There is no Tanyard within less than twelve miles of the place, and it is one of the most business and enterprising Towns in the State, with a population of one thousand inhabitants.

A steady, industrious Tanner, with a small capital, can obtain a good site for a Yard, with a suitable partner.

There is also a good opening for a Coach Maker and Wheelwright. P. March 30, 1852. 673:1.

50 able bodied hands wanted—for whom \$10 per month will be given. Apply to MCELROY & CHAFFIN. Lexington, N. C., April, 1852. 673:1f.

Ladies' Dress Goods—Lace Mantillas, Shawls, Laces, Bonnets, &c. Call and look for yourselves. R. G. LINDSAY. April, 1852.

Common School Books—Recommended by the Committee of Examination, for sale by April, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

North Carolina, Randolph County.

Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1852. James Stout, William G. Stout, Washington Parks and wife Melinda, vs.

Samuel G. Stout, Henry Parks & wife Susan, Charles E. Kinchelaw and wife Narcissa.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendants Samuel G. Stout, Charles E. Kinchelaw & wife Narcissa, and Henry Parks and wife Susan are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Randolph, at the Court House in Asheboro', on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition; otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, J. W. Smith, Clerk and Master in Equity for said county, at office in Asheboro' the 4th Monday of March, 1852.

J. WORTH, C. M. E. 673:4.

COL. WHEELER'S HISTORY.

THE subscribers and citizens generally, are respectfully informed that the above work will be at Randolph, Davidson, Forsyth, Stokes, Guilford, Rockingham and Caswell Superior Courts for delivery and sale. All citizens wishing this valuable work can then be supplied. SAMUEL PEARCE, Agt. March 22, 1852. 671:5.

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 customary rates, at the South Buffalo Tannery, (McConnell's old stand,) 4 miles east of Greensboro'. JOHN W. PARKER. March, 1852. 671:1.

T. C. WÖRTE. FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

R. M. ORRELL, Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

GARDEN SEED.

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

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

[Of the expression, beauty, meaning and enchantment in a lady's hands, all of us have been, at some period or other of our lives, duly sensible. We shall doubtless chance to hit the taste of some few of our readers by publishing the following clean translation by a young poet we have already highly commended in the *Home Journal*.]

A SONNET IN PRAISE OF HIS LADY'S HANDS.
Translated from the Italian of "Quelcheduna."

How beautiful it is
To see my lady's hands;
Whether adorned with rings,
Or with their snowy lengths
And rosy tips,
Undecked with gems or gold.

When her light work she plies,
Creating mimic flowers,
Or drawing the fine thread
Through folds of snowy lawn,
How beautiful it is
To see my lady's hands;
Often I, sitting, watch
Their gliding to and fro,
Those lovely birds of snow.

Sometimes the evening shades
Draw around us as we talk,
Sometimes the tired sun,
Drooping towards the West,
Makes all the fields of heaven
With autumn's colors glow;
Sometimes the sailing moon,
Unclouded and serene,
Rises between the misty woods
That crown the distant hills;
Then most I love to sit
And watch my lady's hands
Blush with the sunset's rose,
Or when in the moon,
Or, lucid in the amber evening air,
Folded, repose.

Sometimes she paces slowly
Among the garden flowers;
Above her the trees tremble,
And lean their leafage down,
So much they love to see her:
The flowers, white and red,
Open their fragrant eyes,
Glad to hear her coming
Than bird's singing,
Or bee's humming.

She, stooping, clad in grace,
Gathers them one by one,
Lily and crimson rose,
With sprigs of tender green,
And holds them in her hands.

Nothing can sweeter be
Than, lying on the lawn,
To see those graceful hands
Drop all their odorous load
Upon her snowy lap,
And then, with magic skill
And rosy fingers fine,
To watch her intertwine
Some wreath, not all untiring
Young brows divine.

How beautiful it is
To see my lady's hands;
In moonlight sorrowful,
Or sunlight fine,
Busied with graceful toil,
Or folded in repose,
How beautiful it is
To see my lady's hands.

CLARENCE C. COOK.

From the Knickerbocker.

Terrible Conflagration in Bunkum!
Dreadful Destruction of Human Property—The Town Clamantly set on Fire unknown to any one beforehand.

We have received from the editor of "The Bunkum Flag-Staff," the following extract from his "Extra Issue, of a late date." We are assured in a private note from the respected proprietor of that journal, that adequate arrangements have been made to "place it into a basis of the finest footing," in the "course of perhaps not a very long time, at least." The "Extra Issue" bears the startling words, "A Terrible Conflagration!" on its front, which calamity it proceeds to describe as follows:

"From the caption at our mask head, it will be seen that our town has become the theatre of another of those sublime but heart-rending, heart-sickening exhibitions of the elemental of fire, which we should set it down at the round aggregate and sum total of not less than ten thousand dollars, which has never been our lot to record in these columns, including three stores, a bowling-saloon, and a couple of stables, a colt and three horses, one a mayor, which resolutely, with the most blind-hearted infatuation, refused to come out of the blaze, whose awful cries with the hissing of flames and pumping of 'Fire Engines, No. 3,' grate upon our ears while we pen this article. We have just come from the burning ashes of this terrible waste of human property; and when we see a beautiful peana-forty and other things of great value mixed up in heterogeneous confusion, we could hardly find heart to write what we feel. Not a dollar of insurance! The whole is a sum total loss, except a valuable milch cow whose calf has got away. Three dollars reward: see our advertising columns.—(No charge: they have suffered enough.) Only to think of so many years labor; it all goes in one night, and not a wreck behind. What a lesson of the uncertainty of human affairs!"

"But who, we ask, is to be found guilty of this crime? Who arson'd this town clamantly, unbeknownst to any one beforehand? Where was our spirited public authorities, when the property of our fellow-citizens was put in jeopardy? Who is to blame? Oh, 'nobody,' we presume; of course, nobody. We will tell you. Let the keepers of that bowling saloon answer it to their Maker as they will do when this question is finally brought to the test at the last day. Let them who licensed the bowling-saloon answer with the conflagration still staring them into the face! That there is guilt somewhere we presume that no sensible individual disposed to have any reasonable manner of doubt. If so, who? who? We will tell you. It is those young gentlemen who may be seen coming out of a certain grocery with their eyes red with dram-drinking on a Sunday morning. Is there not a certain deacon, we ask, who is sometimes seen sneaking around that corner? We mention no names. Will our girls marry such young men who frequent such places? If it was not for the bowling-saloon no doubt at this moment the stores standing, the horses and mayor safe, the calf, and the piano good for any number of tunes ahead, where now a melancholy waste, and the owners out of pocket; while the authorities who licensed the bowling-saloon still at large and probably will do the judgment day.

Ladies, don't look at 'em! They are the authors of this dispensation of Providence, without shadow of doubt, if they have any consciences, which they probably have not got any. Let the owner of the call look to them for disbursement.

EP.—We stop the press to announce that the calf has been found, and we are glad of it. We say again emphatically that the bowling-saloon, is the root of the whole matter. These things must be tracked somewhere, and where are you going to track 'em if not to the bowling-saloon? It has lead astray more young men than any institution in the village since our streets were paved. And when we heard the fire-bell's first ring, we was not at all surprised that the mischief was from that 'ere bowling-saloon. It is a burning, blistering shame that such stupendous things should be tolerated in an accommodating Christian community where there are three churches and public schools. What's the use of Sabbath, if our young men must frequent corner groceries and a bowling-saloon? If that 'ere bowling-saloon had not been where it was, no doubt many who are now in their graves would have been alive and their widows provided for very comfortably; and there are many respectable youths whose parents no doubt think that they are at a prayer-meeting, little dreaming that they are into a bowling-saloon. When we think of how many good books are published, and how many excellent religious tracts are now for sale at our counter, it is a matter of marvel that any can be found to frequent a bowling-saloon or such like places of that description which are on the high road to hell. We never remember but once—in our lives of having frequented a bowling-saloon and that to bring away our devil, who from the moment he went there began to drink beer till we discharged him. If bowling-saloons must be tolerated in a community like this, then the quicker we pack up and be off with our types the better. Our property is not safe. Ten thousand dollars all burnt to the ground in one hour and that by the influence of a bowling-saloon! Would we let our son Thomas go to such places? We'd see him in his grave first. The church yard is literally filled with people who have attended a bowling-saloon! 'Oh, Temporal! O, Moses!'

New Tailoring Establishment in GREENSBORO.
D. C. CALDWELL & JAS. M. HUGHES

HAVING entered into copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches, offer their services to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country AT MUCH LOWER PRICES than have been for many years. Having just received

The latest Philadelphia & New York FASHIONS,

our customers may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and workman-like manner. Our object in working low is for the purpose of letting our work show for itself. We will make

Fine dress, frock, or overcoat, \$5.00 to 6.00
Homespun or common jeans coats, 2.00 to 2.50
Rants and Vests, : : : 1.00 to 1.50
Cutting coats, : : : 37 1/2 " 50
" pants and vests, : : : 20

We hope by strict attention to business to receive our share of the public patronage. Country produce taken in exchange for work.

Shop on west st., next door to P. Thurston's cabinet-shop.
D. C. CALDWELL,
JAMES M. HUGHES.
February 23, 1852. 667:13

North Carolina, Guilford County.
IN EQUITY,
Petition to sell land.

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

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

Test: J. A. MEBANE, C. E. M.
Greensboro, March 4, 1852. Pr adv \$5 668:6

PATENT BUGGIES.
Coach Shop, South Street, Greensboro.

THE subscriber having purchased the right of making and selling Hubbard's patent combination of cross elastic **Hubbers and Springs**, is making and will keep constantly on hand Buggies, Rockaways, &c. The above invention entirely does away the Elastic Springs and Perch and every thing complicated about the common carriage; is therefore less liable to get out of repair; is at least 150 lbs lighter than the old kind, and from its peculiar construction will run much longer than the elastic plan. A horse will carry one of these Buggies and the driver with more ease than an empty one on elastic springs, and from its easy swinging motion, it will be a most delightful pleasure carriage.

To suit purchasers, I will keep on hand an assortment of Buggies, Rockaways and Barouches, both Patent and on the old plan.

All kinds of work in my line done in substantial and elegant style, cheap, and on short notice.

MILTON ROSE.
Oct. 10, 1851. 648:15

Few Plows, greatly improved.

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

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

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

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

Z. STAFFORD.
Bunker Hill, Guilford, Dec. 20, 1851. 659:1

LAND CHEAP AS MUD.

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

JOB WORTH.
Nov. 3, 1851. 652:1

NEGROES FOR SALE.

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

3 Likely Young Negroes.

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

JAMES SLOAN.
Greensboro, March 10, 1852. 669:16

GREENSBORO
MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,
Greensboro, N. C.

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

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

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

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

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

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

All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post-paid.

PETER ADAMS, Secretary.
Greensboro, Oct. 24, 1851. 650:11

LUTHER AND HIS ADHERENTS.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Preparations are making to publish in the Magazine a series of illustrated articles on AMERICAN HEROES, commencing with a Pictorial Life of General Jackson.

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

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

JOHN SARTAIN & CO.,
Philadelphia.
670:5

Valuable Property for Sale.

I WILL sell at public auction on the premises, on Thursday the 8th day of April, at 1 o'clock, P. M. **THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT** lately occupied by Mrs. M. J. Greter, and immediately opposite the residence of Mr. James Sloan. The house is in a good state of repair, and in many respects a very desirable residence, being in itself commodious, and having all the necessary out-houses, with an ice-house and a meadow attached to the premises.

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

JOHN A. GRETER, Ex'r of M. J. Greter, dec'd.
Feb. 20, 1853. 666:7

LEATHER BANDS.

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

CHAS. M. LINES.
Firm of Tomlinson, Lines & Co.,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
3rd Jan. 1852. 660:15

References:—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro; Charles E. Shober, Salem; Peters, Sloan & Co., McCulloch 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 from South to Head Quarters or West street, opposite the store of J. McIver, where he is permanently located, and continues to manufacture

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

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

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

Please call and let's settle that old account.

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

HOUSE AND LOT IN GREENSBORO
For Sale or Rent.

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

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

A. C. CALDWELL.
Feb. 20, 1852. 666:1

State of North Carolina, Stokes County.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1852.

Charles H. Rives vs. George Rives.

Original attachment levied on Defendant's undivided interest in the lands of John Carr, deceased.

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

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

Pr adv \$5 671:6 JOHN HILL, c. c.

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

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

January 7th, 1852. 661:3m

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

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

Greensboro, Jan. 1852. 652:11

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 54 acres of land, 2 of it in a high state of cultivation, the rest woodland—a good new two-story frame house, and an excellent spring on it, situated at Springfield in Guilford county, one-fourth of a mile or less from the plank road and not far from the intended depot on the Railroad.

For particulars apply to DAVID MARSHALL, New Garden, Guilford, N. C. 669:5

SPRING CALICOES!

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

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

SPRING STOCK.
BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &C.

WE are in receipt of our Spring Supply of goods embracing everything connected with the Shoe and Leather Trade, which has been selected carefully and judiciously for one spring sale. We say we never offered to our friends and the public generally a more complete or better selected stock than the one now offered to your inspection.

Our prices will be low, very low.

The attention of Merchants is particularly called to this stock. DRUMMOND & WYCHE, Wholesale Dealers, Petersburg, Va. March, 1852. 670:5

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS,
BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH,
CROUP, ASTHMA, AND
CONSUMPTION.

"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.

As medical Science discovers, and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this may be cured, and that Pulmonary Complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by **CHERRY PECTORAL**.

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

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.
NASHVILLE, TENN. June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your **CHERRY PECTORAL** for Whooping Cough and Influenza and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy. Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the **PECTORAL** has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

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

FOR A CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.
PITTSBURG, PA. Feb. 25, 1851.

Dear Sir: For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently disappeared from recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the **CHERRY PECTORAL** which under Providence has cured me altogether.

I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES MCANDLESS.

Prepared and Sold by JAMES C. AYER, Druggist and Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Greensboro by T. J. PATRICK, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines every where.
March 1, 1852. 668:3m

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb. 9, 1852. 663:3m

LOOK HERE.

THE subscriber would inform the public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line of business,—such as raking

BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, &C.

of the best material and finished in a neat and substantial manner, which cannot fail to please. He would respectfully solicit a call from those who wish to buy before purchasing elsewhere, as he feels assured that he can please.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

Repairing done at a very short notice.

Shop on North street, 100 yards north of the Presbyterian church.
W. M. LANDRETH.
Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 1851. 613

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.

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

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

DYSPEPSIA.
HUTCHINGS'
VEGETABLE
DYSPEPSIA BITTERS,
THE MOST POPULAR
FAMILY MEDICINE
OF THE AGE!

Used by Physicians of High Standing.

These BITTERS remove all morbid secretions, purify the blood, give great tone and vigor to the digestive organs, fortify the system against all bilious diseases, can be taken with safety, at any time debilitating the patient—being grateful to the most delicate stomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remedy for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Pains, Disorders of the Skin and Liver, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Headache, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Dropsy, and Fullness of Weight at the Stomach, and all other diseases caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, &c., which tend to debilitate and weaken the system.

FEMALES
Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition of the system, and a general debility, this Medicine will do them good.

INESTIMABLE VALUE.
In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, this Medicine will do them good.

THOUSANDS
Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cured.

Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET, Containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures, and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents, free.

Large Quarts \$1; Pints 50 Cents
Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canada.

Principal Office, 122 FULTON ST., N. Y., up stairs
Store of T. J. PATRICK, covey-lv.
Oct 1, 1851.

NORTH CAROLINA FABRICS.

A large and fresh supply just received from the Rock Island Factory, near Charlotte, Meeklenburg County, and offered to the public as just the thing for North Carolinians' wear—Jeans and Cassimeres made at home, and of a quality, not surpassed by any manufactured North or South.

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

J. & R. LINDSAY.
Greensboro, N. C., Sept. 1851

SAVE COST.

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

JAMES McIVER.
Jan. 16, 1852. 661:15

State of North Carolina, GUILFORD COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1852.

Samuel Donnell, Ex'r of Pamela Rhodes, dec'd.

Milton Piercy, Riley Jackson and wife Parthenia, Pleasant Piercy, Emiley Cooper and wife Ann, Napoleon Bean and wife Letitia, Miles Piercy, Artemus Piercy, Eunice Piercy, and Jesse Piercy.

Devisant vel non as to the Will of Pamela Rhodes, dec'd.

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

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

Witness, John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday of February, A. D. 1852. 671:6w. JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c.

McCORMICK'S
REAPING AND MOWING MACHINE!

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

P. N. WHEELER.
Feb. 24, 1852. 668:5w

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

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

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

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

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

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

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

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

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

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
Office of Secretary of State.

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

WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer 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.

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

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

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

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

For Horses, &c.
FOR THE CURE OF
Sprains, Bruises, Saddle and Collar Galls, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and weakness of the Legs, Old Sores, Scratches, &c. &c.

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

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

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

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

THIS Medicine has been manufactured by Smith & Atkinson for several years, and has been used with great success by Physicians and others, in various parts of the United States, many thousands of bottles have been sold, and the universal approval it has met with in all quarters where it has been introduced, proves that it needs only a trial to satisfy the most incredulous of its great value. The size of the Bottle has been enlarged, so that it is one of the CHEAPEST as well as most valuable Worm Medicines ever offered to the public, and a person buying this article gets the full value of his money in quantity as well as quality, which is a fact well worth remembering.

Be careful to ask for "Smith & Atkinson's American Worm Killer" and see that the name of SMITH & ATKINSON is on the Bottle in raised Letters.

Agents for the sale of the above Medicines.

Holt, Murray & Co.	Graham
M. D. & W. R. Smith,	Alamance P. O.
T. J. Patrick,	Greensboro.
J. M. A. Drake,	Asheboro.
William Clark,	Union Factory.
Joel Ingold,	New Salem.
William P. Henly,	Kernersville.
A. T. Zevilly,	Salem.
King & Heene,	Lexington.
Sumner & Powe & Co.,	Salisbury.
George Fink & Co.,	Concord.

Feb. 27, 1852. 667:13.

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 humbugged.

May, 1851 W. J. McCONNELL.

New Books for Common Schools.

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

April 1851. J. & R. LINDSAY.

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.