

plows his fields, and I will tell you whether he is a good or bad farmer.

Political.

LETTER of Hon. EDWARD STANLEY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

From the Washington Republic.

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1852.

To the Editor of the Republic:

SIR: In a late number of the New York Express there is a letter written from this city, under the signature of "An Eye on the Capitol," dated April 2, in which I find the following extract:

"These facts being presented to the country, and understood by them, we hear such speeches in Congress as old Christopher Williams, of Tennessee—better known as 'Old Kit'—has been making. 'Old Kit' is a grey-headed Whig, of the strictest, straightest Whig faith, without the shadow of turning, uninfected with southern aims, and commonly known hitherto by the Democracy in his country as a 'southern doughface'—'eating northern dirt'; to paraphrase Mr. Ranold's phrase, 'Old Kit' says he can't eat, and won't go for Scott—not that he objects *per se* to old Christopher, but he objects to electing with him northern abolitionism, a northern abolition cabinet, a northern abolition atmosphere, a northern re-ignation or repeal of the repealable Compromise acts. Meredith P. Gentry, another gallant Whig from the same State, with northern affinities, makes no concealment of his sanction to almost every word his venerable colleague 'Old Kit' says. The objection is not to General Scott, but it is to the influences, the atmosphere that is created to elect him, and the ground upon which his election is put. If, say they, such a northern man, even anti-slavery, such as Mr. Fillmore is known to have been, and to be, is to be put down, because he did not *redo* acts of Congress, and so, because he lent the power and heart of his influence to the execution of the laws—no northern man can ever again face northern abolitionism; and there is an end to the Constitution, Whig principles, and every thing else."

"Now these sentiments of Kit Williams are nearly if not quite universal in every Southern State. It is stated that Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, is an exception to them, but there is no truth in it. I feel authorized to say, without a must add, however, having any authority directly from Mr. Mangum, that, though a personal friend of General Scott, and desirous of voting for him, he will ever lend him his sanction or influence unless he directly and specifically puts himself upon what is called here 'the totality and finality of the Compromise acts'; that is to say, Mr. Mangum will never go for General Scott until he shakes off the abolition influences that are using him (General Scott) to help themselves and their schemes of disunion and mischief. Not even such tried and gallant Whigs as Edward Stanley are an exception to such remarks as these. Not a prominent Whig, no one Whig from the southern sure Whig States, such as are Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina, can be named as an exception."

The New York Express is a highly respectable paper, exerting considerable influence throughout the country, and edited by talented gentlemen, for whom I entertain great respect. To allow such a letter to pass unnoticed, in such a paper, would lead my constituents to believe that I concurred in the opinions therein attributed to Mr. Williams, Mr. Gentry, and Mr. Mangum, and myself. I do not know the writer of the letter, and must therefore request you to publish this.

I have never concealed my opinions from any of my friends upon public matters, and have often said, what I now repeat, that Mr. Fillmore is unquestionably the first choice of the people of North Carolina; that I believe they would support him, if nominated, with as much enthusiasm as they ever supported Mr. Clay. Mr. Fillmore's whole course as President has commanded the approbation of patriotic men of all parties in the South, and his approval of the Compromise measures, his determination expressed in his messages to regard them as a "final settlement" of the questions embraced in them, his prompt efforts to sustain and enforce the law against treasonable schemes to overthrow them, have made a deep impression on the minds of the southern people. They want no better President, and are satisfied with him.

It is also unquestionably true that General Scott has been most unjustly represented as "the adversary of Mr. Fillmore's Administration," and as an "opponent of the Compromise bills."—It is, I believe, certain that no man can receive the vote of North Carolina who is not known to be in favor of maintaining the Compromise acts as a "final settlement." There is probably no man in the State who holds a different opinion. Our greatest leader, Mr. Clay himself, if, in answer to the prayer of millions, he could be restored to health and youthful vigor, with all the enthusiasm which he only could excite, could not receive the electoral vote of North Carolina, if he were a candidate, and opposed to the Compromise bills.

But it is due to myself to say that I have never said, and will not now say, that I can't and won't go for Scott. On the contrary, I have always said I knew he was as earnest, ardent, and zealous a friend of the Compromise measures as there was in the United States. I know, of my own knowledge, that he was so, before their passage through Congress and afterwards. I heard him reproach northern men who were opposed to them, before they passed Congress, in such strong terms as I thought would offend them. I know he is a southern man by birth. The country knows he poured out his blood on the northern frontier, under the stars and stripes, while fighting against England's naughty power in the war of 1812. The world knows the wonders he achieved, with northern and southern, eastern and western soldiers, in that unparalleled march from Vera Cruz to Mexico. I know he is a true Republican, and has always been; and I have no fear that such a man would not prove as true to his country's best interest in peace as he has been in war.

I do not believe, at this time, there is a man in Congress, from any action or of any party, Whig, Democrat, or Free-soiler, who does not know General Scott is in favor of maintaining the Compromise acts. In a speech of Mr. Cabell, of Florida, delivered in the House of Representatives February 3, 1852, he says:

"General Scott individually is entitled to the support of all Compromise men. I happen to know, during the last Congress, the opinions he entertained on these questions. Whilst acting Secretary of War, subsequent to the death of General Taylor, and previous to the formation of Mr. Fillmore's Cabinet, he exerted his personal influence to the utmost to effect the passage of the Compromise measures." Two months have passed by and this declaration has not been contradicted, and will not be. Mr. Cabell, at the same time, said that it was "almost if not entirely too late for this gallant soldier to do himself justice, to extricate himself from the false position into which the acts of designing men have inveigled him;" by which I suppose he means what the writer of the letter to which I am replying speaks of as "the influences, the atmosphere that is created to elect him."

I quote Mr. Cabell's speech to show that Gen.

Scott's opinions were well known and never were concealed; and that I may say, at the time the speech was made, I told Mr. Cabell I thought he was wrong in saying it was necessary that General Scott should "spread his opinions on the record," and after he, Mr. C., had declared that he was "entitled to the support of all Compromise men," I remarked to several gentlemen that I thought Mr. Cabell was mistaken in the opinions he expressed of the probability of General Scott's receiving electoral votes of Southern States; that Mr. Cabell's character was so favorably known to my constituents, I thought they could trust General Scott when Mr. C. declared he was entitled to "the support of all Compromise men;" and that I thought, where I was known, I could tell what I knew of General Scott's opinions; and I flattered myself I would be believed.

The people of North Carolina want a man whose opinions are known, who is worthy of confidence in all the relations of life—of tried patriotism and unspiced integrity. They do not want a man who writes letters and makes pledges just before an election—letters that would require "personal explanations" every ten days to enable the country to understand them.

It is an old trick, by which I do not intend to be alarmed, to excite prejudice against one who may be nominated by the Whigs, to charge him with want of fidelity to southern interests. Mr. Clay, General Harrison, General Taylor, Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Webster, and General Scott, have all been denounced as Abolitionists when their names have been brought forward as candidates for the Presidency. So it will be, no matter who is nominated.

No candidate for the Presidency is to be blamed because unworthy men may try to get into power by supporting him, unless he solicits their support, or tries to conciliate them. The Abolitionists—Cleveland, Preston King, and Rantoul—voted for Mr. Speaker Boyd. Could any thing be more unjust than to say Mr. Boyd was not worthy the confidence of southern men because of their support?

In the "Annual Report of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, by its board of managers, January, 1852," page 8, occurs this passage:

"The opening of the thirty-second Congress has not been auspicious to the pacific hopes of the Compromise men. At the preliminary caucus of the Democratic party, now largely in the ascendant, an attempt was made to endorse the Compromise measures, and to pledge the party to their maintenance. The drift of the proposition was discerned, and the party declined making a Whig platform the basis of their policy, and dividing the spoils of office, now almost within their grasp, with their antagonists. The Democrats were well content to allow the Whigs to do the service necessary to pacify the slaveholders, but they had no intention of sharing with them the plunder of the nation thus obtained. So the motion was laid on the table; and Mr. Linn Boyd, of Kentucky, obtained the Speaker's chair solely on this condition."

Does this make Mr. Speaker Boyd an Abolitionist, or create around him "influences" or an "atmosphere" that make him unworthy the confidence of southern men?

Suppose the Senator who declared that "the fugitive slaves of the United States were among the heroes of our age," and said, "in sacrificing them to this foul enactment of Congress (the Fugitive act) we should violate every sentiment of hospitality, every whispering of the heart, every dictate of religion"—suppose he, who declared he was not a Whig—suppose he should support a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, in the hope "of sharing the plunder of the nation?" would this make the candidate unworthy the support of southern men? This same man was guilty of the following atrocious declaration, speaking of the Fugitive bill:

"But when we consider the country and the age, I ask fearlessly, what act of shame—what ordinance of monarch—what law can compare in atrocity with this enactment of an American Congress?"

"Into the immortal catalogue of national crimes this has now passed, drawing with it, by an inexorable necessity, its authors also, and chiefly him who, as President of the United States, set his name to the bill, and breathed into it that final breath which it would have no life. Other Presidents may be forgotten, but the name signed to the Fugitive bill can never be forgotten. There are depths of infamy as there are heights of fame. I regret to say that I must, but truth compels me. Better far for him had he never been born; better far for his memory, and for the good name of his children, had he never been President!"

Should such a man, the foul reviler of Mr. Fillmore, the opponent of General Scott, the malignant defamer of Mr. Webster—should he support the nominee of the Democratic Convention, would the Democratic party for that reason abandon their nominee?

I trust such men will be excluded from both Democratic and Whig Conventions. His abuse is praise of the great men he reviles.

Let us see how this rule applied to Gen. Scott, who was used in certain parts of the southern country to frighten blockheads and babies—Governor Seward, it is generally understood, is hostile to Mr. Fillmore's Administration. If Mr. Fillmore should be nominated by a National Whig Convention, North Carolina delegates, obeying the wishes of her people, voting for him—and Governor Seward, from dislike of other candidates, or for any other reason, should support Mr. Fillmore's nomination, will the sensible people of the good old North State forthwith oppose Mr. Fillmore?

It would be an insult to her people to suppose so. Again: If the Democratic Free-soilers succeed in their wish, and nominate General Butler, of Kentucky, will the Southern Democracy oppose him because of their support? They are not quite "soft enough for that." No Southern Whig who knows that truly honorable gentleman and most gallant soldier as I do, could patiently hear him accused of being unworthy of southern support, because Democratic Abolitionists, "desirous of sharing the plunder of the nation," had determined to vote for him notwithstanding his advocacy of the Compromise measures.

Let us imagine that a candidate for the Presidency had procured the services of a friend to prepare a biographical sketch of such candidate; that the said candidate corrected with his own hands the proof-sheets of his friend's sketch, or of one of them; and that in a short time afterward the biographer, who was on intimate terms with the candidate, had, for fear of certain accusations, departed mysteriously from his usual haunts, and suddenly "left his country for his country's good"—would this conduct of the biographer, especially if he was under "abolition influences," cause the candidate's party to disown him? And why not, according to the rule by which some are disposed to try General Scott?

Take another instance. Let us imagine a rapidly-rising anti-slavery "young blood," young America candidate, who did not dodge the Fugitive

Slave bill, who defended it at home most patriotically, in the midst of Free-soilers, in a non-slaveholding State; let us imagine such an one, "a northern man with southern principles"—one hundred and fifty of them, if you please—a non-slaveholding slaveholder nominated as President, with a southern slaveholder as Vice President, nominated by the Baltimore Convention, known and acknowledged as advocates of the Compromise measures, but supported by such men as Hallett, Rantoul, Sumner, Cleveland, Preston King, &c. *et omnes gentes*—will Southern Democracy vote against such Compromise men, because of these "abolition influences" and the horrid "atmosphere" they would make around any candidate? Not until green cheese is had from the moon. And I maintain, the Southern Democracy could with propriety support their nominees, provided they were, as I have supposed, known friends of the Compromise measures; not guilty of having dodged any of them to conciliate abolition votes and not nominated by abolitionists.

But I will close, having written more than I intended. My apology is, it may be better to publish this than to consume valuable time in the House of Representatives; and that I could not consent my name should be used even unintentionally to do injustice to a great and good man, whose reputation is part of the most valuable property of our nation; and though the election of Mr. Fillmore would be to my constituents and myself more acceptable than that of any other man in this country, yet should General Scott, or any other man who "exerted his personal influence to the utmost to effect the passage of the Compromise measures," and who is well known to be "individually entitled to the support of all Compromise men"—should such a man be nominated, it will not be "too late" for the country to do him justice, or for me to give him a cordial, whole-souled, enthusiastic support; and should the Democratic Convention that is to assemble at Baltimore allow such abolitionists as I have referred to, to fraternize with them, to guide and direct their counsels, and aid in their nominations, in the hope of getting the "plunder of the nation," the good people I represent will prepare for them such a hot "basty plate of soup," as was never thrown in the faces of British or Mexican enemies.

Very respectfully, yours,
EDWARD STANLEY.

The Compromise Measures in Congress.—An attempt by some of the Locofocos in the House to make party capital out of the Compromise, was last week most effectually foiled. The Republic says:—

"The policy of the Administration in regard to the measures of Adjustment was sustained yesterday by an overwhelming vote in the House of Representatives. Mr. Jackson's evasive and one-sided resolution was reinforced by a substantial amendment, and was adopted, as amended."

"The contest and the test vote were on the amendment, which was a transcript substantially from the first message of President Fillmore. Thus the House has passed the resolution which was laid on the table in the Democratic caucus, and which was adopted by the Whig caucus on the first day of the session."

"The amendment of Mr. Hillyer, which embraced the points of the message, having been adopted, Mr. Jackson's original resolution was an useless appendage, harmless altogether, and chiefly objectionable from the transparent purpose for which it was in the first instance offered by Dr. Fitch."

"The House were determined that there should be no riddle or enigma to go before the country with—but a plain, intelligible proposition, on which men could show their hands, and make manifest who were willing to abide in good faith by the Compromise as a compromise—in all its parts."

"That in this the first important division on the policy of the Administration, the President should have been sustained by so large a majority in the popular branch of Congress, demonstrates that he has adopted a course approved by the People."

The following are the resolutions as they were finally adopted:

Mr. Jackson's resolution:

"Resolved, That we recognize the binding efficacy of the compromises of the Constitution, and believe it to be the intention of the people generally, as we hereby declare it to be ours individually, to abide such compromises, and to sustain the laws necessary to carry them out—the provision for the delivery of fugitive slaves and the act of the last Congress for that purpose included—and that we deprecate all further agitation of questions growing out of that provision, of the questions embraced in the acts of the last Congress known as the compromise, and of questions generally connected with the institution of slavery, as unnecessary, useless, and dangerous."

Mr. Hillyer's resolution:

"Resolved, That the series of acts passed during the first session of the Thirty-First Congress, known as the compromise, are regarded as a final adjustment and permanent settlement of the questions therein embraced, and should be maintained and executed as such."

Every effort of parliamentary tactics was made to avoid the adoption of the latter resolution, because it is plain and straight forward, and because it had been rejected by the Locofoco caucus, and adopted by the Whig caucus, at the commencement of the session. It was however adopted, 100 to 64. Of the 64, 36 were Locos and 28 Whigs. Only one of the latter, (Mr. Clingman,) from the South. The 64 were all ultra Free Soil men—all the South Carolina Secessionists, and others of that sort, voting side by side with King, and Mann, and Rantoul, and Tuck, and Durkee, and other abolitionists. Of the N. C. members, Messrs. Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, and Sumly, voted for the resolution; Messrs. Ashe, Clingman, Daniel, and Venable, against it. Mr. Caldwell absent.

The whole day presented one continued scene of confusion and disorder.

News from Europe in five days.—The authorities of New foundland have granted to Messrs H. B. Tibbatts & Co., of New York, the exclusive right to construct and use the magnetic telegraph across that island for 30 years. The line of telegraph is to extend from New York to St. Johns, from whence a line of steamers is to run to Galway, where another line of telegraph is to commence, extending to London. This latter line will, it is said, be completed during the present year. The distance from St. Johns to Galway is 1,647 miles, or about 5 days sail.

Whig Meeting in Yadkin County.

At a Whig meeting held at the Court House in Dowehtown, on the 7th day of April, it being Wednesday of county Court week—a large and respectable number of Whigs being present:—
On motion of Josiah Cowles, Esq., William A. Robey was called to the Chair, and T. S. Martin and F. K. Armstrong were appointed Secretaries.

The meeting being organized, the following resolutions were introduced by F. B. McMillan, Esq.

1. **Resolved**, That we approve of the administration of Millard Fillmore.

2. **Resolved**, That his honesty and integrity as a politician; purity and fidelity in the administration of the laws; able and patriotic statesmanship; true and unwavering devotion to the interest of the whole country; firm and decisive position upon the Compromise Measures, all combine to elevate him in the estimation of the American people; and we recommend him to the National Convention as our first choice for the next Presidency.

3. **Resolved**, That we have full confidence in our distinguished fellow citizen, Wm. A. Graham, and he is our choice as a candidate for the Vice-Presidency at the next election.

4. **Resolved**, That we approve of the Whig Convention to be held in Raleigh on the 4th Monday of April next, for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the office of Governor.

5. **Resolved**, That we recommend to said Convention the name of John Kerr, Esq., of Caldwell, as a suitable candidate for Governor. But will cheerfully support the nominee of the Convention.

6. **Resolved**, That the Chairman appoint twenty delegates to represent this county in the proposed Convention.

7. **Resolved**, That should any of the delegates appointed by the Chair be unable to attend, that the Chairman have the power to appoint alternates.

8. **Resolved**, That the Whigs of Yadkin county meet with the Whigs of Surry, at a public meeting, to be held in Rockford on Tuesday of May Court, to select suitable candidates to represent the counties of Surry and Yadkin in the next Legislature.

J. A. Lillingston, Esq., of Davie, being called upon, came forward and addressed the meeting in a few forcible remarks in favor of the resolutions.

In compliance with the sixth resolution, the Chairman appointed the following gentlemen as delegates:—Jas. S. Grant, Josiah Cowles, Col. W. H. A. Spear, Dr. Robt. Sprouse, R. C. Poindester, L. Lynch, W. W. Long, Dr. G. N. Carter, Dr. S. A. Hough, James F. Johnson, A. W. Martin, H. G. Hampton, J. Williams, Tyr. Glenn, N. L. Williams, F. B. McMillan, R. M. Allison, Isaac Jarratt and Dr. S. Long.

On motion, it was ordered that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Patriot, Register, and Watchman, with a request to publish.

On motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

W. A. ROBEY, Ch'm'n.

T. S. MARTIN, Sec'y.

F. K. ARMSTRONG, Sec'y.

For the Patriot.

The Yadkin River.

At a meeting held at Dowehtown during the County Court of Yadkin county, on Wednesday the 7th April 1852. On motion Josiah Cowles, Esq., was called to the chair, and Col. F. K. Armstrong was appointed Secretary, when the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted, to-wit:

1. **Resolved**, That in our opinion it is a matter of great interest to the counties of Wilkes, Surry, Davie, Rowan, Davidson, and Forsythe, as well as Yadkin, that measures should be promptly adopted to ensure an effectual improvement of the Yadkin River for the purpose of adapting it to Navigation.

2. **Resolved**, That we recommend a general convention to be composed of delegates from said counties and such other counties as may take an interest in said enterprise, and that said convention be held in Dowehtown, (as the most central point) on Wednesday of the next Superior Court for the county of Yadkin, to-wit, the 2d day of June.

3. **Resolved**, That the above named counties and other counties, taking as interest in this measure be invited to appoint delegates who shall attend said Convention and that the chairman of this meeting appoint twenty delegates to represent the county of Yadkin in said Convention.

4. **Resolved**, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Carolina Watchman, Greensboro' Patriot, and the People's Press.

Whereupon, the chairman appointed the following delegates to represent the county of Yadkin in said Convention to-wit, Tyr. Glen, John J. Conrad, Isaac Jarratt, John Shieres, William W. Long, John Houser, Wm. A. Robey, M. C. Norman, F. B. McMillan, C. W. Williams, Aquilla Speer, Jonathan Jones, H. G. Hampton, William Hurt, Jas. S. Grant, Wm. H. Brannon, A. W. Martin, John Long, sen., Robt. Sprouse, and George Halcomb.

J. COWLES, Ch'm'n.

F. K. ARMSTRONG, Sec.

April 7th, 1852.

It Isn't Genteel.

One half the want in the world is caused by people looking on this, that and the other useful employment as not being genteel. Almost any young lady would rather starve by converting Berlin wool into vermilion lions at a shilling a dozen, than "lay up money" by taking in washing at a dollar a dozen; while there is scarcely one young man in a thousand now employed, but would rather measure tape at twelve dollars a month, than drive a stage at nine dollars a week.

Black and White.

Jefferson noted seventeen points of difference between the black and the white man. They differ in color, in the hair, and in the shape of their bodies. The black has less beard than the white man. He perspires more profusely. There is a slight difference in the arrangement of the lungs, by which the black has more exhaling force than the white. The black man requires less sleep. He is more adventuresome. His love is more ardent, but less imaginative than that of the white man. His grief is more transient. He reflects less. His reasoning powers are decidedly inferior. His memory is equal to the white man's but not his imagination, which is dull in the extreme. The black has less originality. He has no turn to the arts of painting and sculpture. He has as good an ear for music as the white man, but no skill in composing. And, lastly, the black has no poetical tendencies.

Gen. Dockery—The Governorship.

The name of our esteemed fellow citizen, Gen. Dockery, having been a good deal spoken of in connection with the office of Governor, and well knowing that his claims to this distinguished position will be urged by friends in the approaching Whig State Convention, unless his feelings on the subject be distinctly understood in advance, we conceive it to be due to the Whig cause to announce that General Dockery could not accept of the nomination if it were tendered to him.

General Dockery is known throughout the State as a true and ardent Whig; and it would afford many of his party as well as ourselves much pleasure to support him for the high and honorable office of Governor of North Carolina—to which his long and faithful public services eminently entitle him; but we know his wishes in relation to this matter, and cannot ask him to make the sacrifices which his candidacy would necessarily involve. We therefore respectfully ask his friends to turn their thoughts to some other name in connection with the Governorship in the approaching canvass.—Hadesboro' Argus.

Plank Road Meeting.

The Third Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company was held in this place on Thursday and Friday last. Jonathan Worth, Esq., presided, and D. G. McKee and Jno. M. Rose, Esqrs., acted as Secretaries.

A large amount of stock was represented.—The State was represented by A. A. McKethan and Jno. H. Cook, Esqrs.

There was no question, where there was any difference of opinion among the Stockholders, except the question of building the Summerville branch of the Company's Road, which question was referred to the General Meeting of Stockholders by the President and Directors. A resolution was adopted directing the President and Directors to construct the Summerville branch if \$43,000 was subscribed and secured by the 1st of June next; otherwise all action was to cease.

The following are the officers of the Company for the ensuing year:

President, EDWARD LEE WINSLOW.
Directors:—F. Fries, Alex. Morehead, John H. Cook, James K. Williams, Jonathan Worth, Geo. McNeill, G. Denning, C. Benbow, and J. W. Pearce.—Fayetteville Carolinian.

DAQUERRIEN GALLERY.

HE 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 selenotypes 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.

Their stock is new and embraces both in the

Dry Goods and Hardware

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

Their stock of

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps and Straw Goods,

will compare favorably with any stock in market. Particular attention paid to orders.

HALL & SACKETT.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 16, 1852.

A DWELLING AND FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be sold, privately, "Spring Cottage," situated in the western part of the Town of Greensboro' near the G. F. College. The dwelling contains 6 Rooms; the Lot 13 acres; Garden large and productive; a never-failing spring of excellent water, &c.

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

Any person wishing to purchase the Lot, by calling on the Editors of the Patriot—or the Farm, on Mr. S. W. Westbrook, can get all necessary information, in the absence of the owner.

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, Emsey Cooper and wife Ann, Napoleon Beau and wife Letitia, Milesius Piercy, Artemius Piercy, Eunice Piercy, and Jesse Piercy.

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

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

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the other defendants, Milton Piercy, Riley Jackson and wife Parthenia, Pleasant Piercy, Emsey Cooper and wife Ann, Napoleon Beau 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. 6716w. JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. c.

DR. A. C. CALDWELL.

HAS moved two miles south of Greensboro', to the place formerly owned by Rev. Peter Doubt, 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. 666tf Feb. 20, 1852.

General Scott and the Late Sir John Harvey.

—The Halifax papers, in recording the death of the late Sir John Harvey, who was at the battle of Lundy's Lane, relates the following incident:

"At the battle of Stony Creek the Americans were defeated; but Sir John narrowly escaped being shot. An American rifleman was just presenting deadly aim at his commanding figure, when a sword struck aside the fire lock with the expression—'Don't shoot that British officer; he is preventing the shedding of blood.' Sir John was riding among the combatants, attempting to stop the carnage. The officer who struck aside the rifle was General Scott, and the occurrence caused the great friendship which afterwards existed between the two veterans."

Of the four Boston negroes sold into slavery in Texas for attempting to carry off a slave in the brig *Billow*, on board which they were employed, the New York Journal of Commerce says:

"We are sorry for these negroes, and hope that the Abolitionists will make up a purse and redeem them; i. e., if they have got through with paying the \$20,000 bail bonds of their beloved brother Chaplin, who was captured while engaged in a similar operation in the State of Maryland. They are not likely to apply their money to any better use. The 'Vigilance Committee' of this city boast of having helped off one hundred and fifty to two hundred slaves during the year ending May last, and doubtless their operations still continue. While such is the fact, nothing but severity can be expected towards those who are caught in the act."

The proposition of the Indiana Legislature which has been introduced into the Senate at Washington, asking the several States of the Union to combine and assist negroes who may desire to emigrate to Africa, is attracting much attention. Indiana having adopted a law which prevents negroes from coming into her territory, it is very proper she should feel some interest about the question, where shall they go?—Sun.

The resolutions adopted by the Virginia Democratic Convention were introduced by a Mr. Wheeler, late of New Hampshire. This accounts for the omission of an endorsement of the Compromise. The Democracy wanted a platform "large enough for the whole country," and so they constructed one which suits all parties and all sections.

The Georgia Southern Rights Democratic (secession) Convention met at Milledgeville on the 30th ult., and appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention, called by Mr. B. F. Hallett, chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and a notorious abolitionist! A queer way of defending Southern Rights.

In his speech at St. Louis, Kossuth averred that the Roman Catholic people of Hungary were led on by their priests in their noble struggle; that the cause of republicanism in Italy was sustained entirely by Roman Catholics; and that the best way to help is to plead, as he does, the cause of universal liberty.

A gentleman traveling in the Western counties, in a letter to the Fayetteville Observer says:—"Kerr is the choice of most of the people in this region of country, next to Gilmer, for Governor; but I do hope that Judge Toomer may be nominated. The whole West is for an open Convention."

SPRING STOCK.

BOOTS, SHOES, TRUNKS, &c.

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

####

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

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, APRIL 17, 1852.

The Daily Mail.

Our Representative, Hon. James T. Morehead, has received and communicated to us the official determination respecting the application for a daily mail west of Raleigh. We are thus informed, "that the Postmaster General has ordered daily service on the mail routes from Raleigh by Greensborough and Salisbury to Charlotte, N. C.—to commence when the mail is again conveyed daily on the Raleigh and Gaston Road,—with the understanding, "that within two months thereafter, schedules of departures and arrivals shall be ordered, increasing the speed to five miles an hour, between Raleigh and Salisbury."

We gather from the papers below us, that the conveyance on the Raleigh and Gaston Road will probably be again in daily operation by the first of June next. And it is stated, that a line of daily stages has been put in operation, to connect with Charlotte and the point where the Charlotte and Columbia Railroad is completed, so that Charlotte and Charleston are now within thirty hours of each other. A contemporary well remarks, that a daily communication being thus opened to the North and the South, will present mail facilities and conveniences for travel which will be of great importance to the people along the middle and western portions of our State.

The thanks of the public are due to the contractors, Messrs. Bland & Dunn, for their spirited propositions, and to Mr. Morehead for his attentions in this behalf.

G. F. College Commencement.

We have just learned, and we are gratified to announce to the public, that HENRY W. MILLER, Esq., of Raleigh, will deliver the Address before the two Literary Societies of Greensborough Female College at the next Annual Commencement, which occurs on the first Thursday of June. On the same occasion, the Rev. Mr. WIGHTMAN, of Columbia, S. C., will preach the Annual Sermon before the Graduating Class.

The progress and flourishing state of the College, under the administration of Rev. President DREWS, is just cause of gratulation with the friends of a high order of female education throughout the State.

Forsyth Superior Court.

At the Spring term of this court, held last week by Judge Caldwell, a slander suit removed from Davidson was by far the most important case on the civil docket—the circumstances leading to it having produced much talk and excitement in the community where it originated. The Salem Press publishes the following as "giving a fair, correct and impartial account of the suit of Cornelia L. Dusenbury against William R. Wiggins:"

"The slander case of Cornelia L. Dusenbury, by her next friend E. H. Norcum, against William R. Wiggins, excited more interest than any other case on docket. John A. Gilmer, G. C. Mendenhall, Ralph Gorrell and A. G. Foster, Esqrs., for the Plaintiff, and Hugh Waddill, Burton Craig, Thomas J. Wilson and Charles E. Shober, Esqrs., for the Defendant.

This suit was called on Wednesday morning.—The Plaintiff's counsel called the witnesses, and declared themselves ready to proceed. The Defendant's counsel, on being addressed by the Court, arose, read in open Court a written explanation, fully exonerating the Plaintiff from all imputation, and asked leave to have the same spread on the minutes of the Court for the Plaintiff's vindication, which was allowed. The defendant then withdrew all his pleas, called for the writ and confessed judgment for the sum of ten thousand dollars, the amount claimed in the writ and declaration. This being done, the father of the Plaintiff, Henry R. Dusenbury, being deeply affected, retired from the Court with his counsel and his friends, to consult, as we suppose, as to what under the circumstances, was the course of honor and propriety for the Plaintiff. The counsel returned into Court, and stated that the Plaintiff had instructed him to say that she had not sued for money, and that she would have none of the judgment, and with the leave of the Court caused the same to be noted on the docket. Judge Caldwell made some appropriate remarks tending to show that he conceived the character of the Plaintiff fully vindicated, favorable to the propriety of the course of the Defendant, and complimentary to the Plaintiff in that she declined to receive the recovery."

The State docket was taken up on Thursday. On Friday morning, the State against Edmund Martin, a free negro, indicted for stealing the slave of Geo. W. Smith, was taken up. "This case excited very great interest. The facts are: the prisoner, residing in Davidson, was there indicted, and twelve months ago removed his trial to Forsyth, where he was tried, convicted, and sentence of death pronounced, from which he appealed to the Supreme Court, and was there granted a new trial. The Judge's charge was delivered to the jury about 8 o'clock at night.—On Saturday about 3 o'clock, P. M., the jury returned into the Court, and rendered their verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

The prosecution was conducted by Mr. Solicitor Jones and Ralph Gorrell, Esq. The defense by Messrs. Gilmer, McLean and Learch. A greater display of legal talent, eloquence, and hard labor, has hardly ever occurred before any Court in this part of the State. The closing speech of Mr. Gilmer was a masterly effort.

Henry Clay was seventy-five years of age the 12th of this month. Accounts from Washington state that after passing through an encouraging stage of improvement, his health is again becoming more feeble.

New Hanover Meeting.

The Whigs of Wilmington held another meeting on the 7th inst., at which all the proceedings of the 8th of March were re-adopted, with the exception of the resolution respecting the mode of amending the Constitution. (The meeting was called for the purpose of undoing that resolution.) Messrs. R. H. Cowan and O. P. Meares moderated the meeting, taking the ground that it will be better in every point of view, if changes in the constitution are to be made, that they should be made by legislative enactment, rather than by a Convention. The following resolution, in place of the obnoxious one of the 8th, was adopted:

"Resolved further, That we do not regard an open Convention as the only Republican mode of amending the Constitution; that there is another mode pointed out by that instrument, which if it is to be amended, we prefer, and mean to sustain at all hazards."

"At all hazards." Very conciliatory this!—We cannot think that this would be the expression of THE PEOPLE of the Cape Fear country, after a fair presentation of the whole question by a candidate imbued with the true republican sentiments and feelings that ought to guide Whig judgment and warm the Whig heart. Why, we again ask, this jealousy against our Western people? How and when has any ill feeling been manifested in the West towards our New Hanover friends? Has it been in any refusal to vote appropriations to improvements in the East? Has it been in any want of a ready and liberal co-operation in every good and desirable work in that part, and all other parts, of the State? True, we are poor in these backwoods; but what we have, is as dear to us as the abundance of the East is to the possessors thereof. Liberty is a comparative term; we claim as much of it as our neighbors; if it should be withdrawn they would feel the consequences more than ourselves. In this talk about sustaining things "at all hazards"—who, pray, has the biggest "pile" at hazard, and who would be likely finally to secure most by conciliation?

Germanton Masonic Institute.

The exercises of the first session of this institution closed the 14th inst., the students, some 45 or 50 in number, acquitting themselves under examination creditably both to themselves and those under whose charge they were placed.—Mr. Everhart, the Principal, appears to be a gentleman of untiring energy and perseverance, possessing that peculiar tact in governing a school and imparting instruction so necessary to the successful teacher.

It is always gratifying to us to hear of the success of educational institutions, no matter where or by whom established; but the success of our Germanton friends in the establishment of a fine school in their town, after its abandonment as a county seat, is peculiarly pleasing. Among other inducements to send boys to the Germanton school, we ought to mention the high character and social virtues of the citizens of the village, and the fact that there is not a retail liquor shop in the place or vicinity.

Edgeworth.

In our notices of educational institutions, we feel that we ought to remember Edgeworth Female Seminary, so long established in the midst of our community, and now in a successful and flourishing condition, under charge of Prof. STRAUSS as Principal. Prof. S., unobtrusively pursues "the even tenor of his way," performing the arduous duties of his vocation with an industry, ability and acceptableness which secures the confidence of the patrons of the Seminary and the respectful consideration of the community. Let it be borne in mind, that Edgeworth continues to present the best of facilities for a high order of female education and accomplishment.

Stokes Superior Court.

We attended Stokes Superior Court the early part of this week. The only cause of interest tried during our attendance was that of Mary Gordon vs. William Jackson, for slander—verdict \$500 and costs. Messrs. Poindexter, Kerr and Cloud appeared for the plaintiff; Gilmer and McLean for the defendant. The case, State vs. Silas, a slave of Solomon Petre, for arson, was set for trial on Friday: Mr. Gilmer associated with the Solicitor in the prosecution; for the defense Messrs. McLean and Rudin.

In Connecticut the Locofocos have elected their Governor and a majority of the Legislature. This result is attributed to the fact that the leading Whig candidates had pledged themselves to support the Maine liquor law. We are disposed to concur in the verdict, "served right."

Fifty Whig members of the New York Legislature have nominated Gen. Scott for President. Twenty-nine Whigs kept aloof from the meeting—probably Fillmore men.

The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania have rejected, by a vote of 50 to 46, the "Maine liquor bill," which had previously passed the Senate.

In Rhode Island the Locofocos have elected the Governor, and the Whigs the Lieutenant Governor and majority in the Legislature.

Fire in Elizabeth City, N. C., and Loss of Life.—On Friday night 6th a fire broke out in the kitchen of the mansion hotel, in Elizabeth City, N. C., which successively extended to and destroyed the hotel, the Post Office, the office of the "Old North State," and the residence of the editor, Mr. Wm. E. Mann. The fire is said to have been caused by an old negro woman in the kitchen smoking her pipe in bed and setting fire to the bed clothes. Having fallen to sleep she was overpowered by the rising flames, and suffocated or burnt to death.

A California Letter.

We are pleased with the privilege of presenting to our readers the main portion of a letter from a North Carolinian in California to a friend at home. Written in all the freedom of private communication, without any view or expectation of its being made public, this letter doubtless presents a correct transcript of the impressions made upon the mind of a youthful and unsophisticated emigrant. There is a freshness of style and particularly of detail throughout, which we very much like. The letter was written from Sonora, Jan. 1st, 1852.

I embrace the present opportunity to write, for the purpose of giving a brief but comprehensive history of our journey, and that which we have seen and heard, since we left N. C. I acknowledge that I have not started a letter as soon as I intended. I have no books here but my bible which I carried with me across the plains. I have but little time to read or write in this country, or rather I am so situated as present that I do not take as much time for this purpose as I wish to.

We started from N. C. on the 15th of April, 1850; we traveled to the boat landing at the Salt-works, 10 miles above Charleston, on New River; here we got on a boat and went round up to Lexington, in Missouri. Here we got on land and traveled through Jackson Co. to Lone Jack; here we stopped 5 days and bought a wagon and 5 yoke of cattle. We started from the western side of Jackson Co. on the 23d of May. (I was very sick while I was on the boat, but I got well before I came to Lone Jack.) At this river we saw Indians collecting furs, they said there were 3 thousand Pannee Indians coming along the road to kill the emigrants and some small tribes of Indians. When we got over the river we found hundreds of wagons; the men were waiting for more of the emigration to come up; had sent for the United States dragoons to come and drive the Indians from before them. I and my company thought we would travel on and risk the consequence. We left the other wagons behind and moved on as fast as circumstances would admit.—I am certain we did not see an Indian in six weeks travel in one mile of the road. About this time men become tired of carrying their guns; the game was driven so far from the road that they could not shoot it, there being no timber to go up behind.—Some men took their guns and laid them on the fire and then bent the barrels to prevent the Indians from using them: in this way many thousands of the best guns in the United States were thrown away and left.

Those people who talk of making a rail road from St. Louis to California I think know but little about it. There are many places that people have to cook with wheels, and many hundreds of miles that they use the roots of wild sage, and there are some places that there is neither sage nor timber; but here the buffaloes are, thousands of them; people by being careful to keep some of their chips dry in the wagon when it rains, can burn the buffalo excrement and cook with it. On the great desert there are wagons left which people can burn when they want wood.

Two hundred miles before we came to the Oregon road the grass was nearly all eat up along the road out to the distance of six miles, consequently many cattle, wagons and horses were left to perish on the road. We came to Great Salt Lake City on the 10th of August 1850; we stayed here 7 days and sold our cattle, wagons and loads. We got 75 cents per lb. for dried apples and soap, and for bacon 50, for French brandy 8 dollars per quart, and 200 dollars for wagons worth 100 dollars in the States. Salt Lake City is one of the places, and the Mormons are particularly curious in their notions.

On the 6th, 7th and 8th of June near 8 hundred men died on Little, Blue and South Platte rivers: many were so alarmed or terrified at the groans and deaths of those around them that I suppose some of them died in consequence of it.

We bought fresh Indian ponies at S. Lake. They never had eat any corn, neither would they eat it when we gave it to them; but when we cut down a tree for them they would skin it from one end to the other. We started from this city on the 18th of August. We went round the southeast side of the Lake, and then came to the desert where people packed grass and water to prevent starvation.—Started on this desert at four o'clock in the evening: (we were told to travel as fast as possible while on this desert, for they said if it rained it was an impossibility for man or beast to travel on it.) We traveled until midnight, then took supper and then traveled on until nine o'clock next morning, then stopped and took breakfast. The sun now shined extremely hot, and reflected on the earth which is here a smooth shield of salt. We laid under the wagons to keep from melting until 3 o'clock in the evening, and then started for Pilot's peak, on the other side of the desert. Traveled on and made no stop to eat any more or rest until we got to this peak, where there is a good spring and plenty of grass. It was four o'clock next morning; we were hungry and tired by this time. People say that this desert is 84 long miles across; 40 miles of it there was no green thing growing. This road is as good as a road can be in dry weather, but O, when it rains!—I saw where a company of men were sunk in the brine: people had thrown some beds and clothing on them and piled a round pile of dirt on them; the wolves had dug a hole in one side of the dirt and had brought out near a half bushel of men's hair.

There were many wagons, horses and cattle left on this desert, but they were none in comparison to those left at the sinque of Humboldt river. This river becomes so mixed with this alkali or salt-water before it disappears, that animals become so injured by drinking it that a great many of them fail to pass over the desert. Here they lay, heaps on heaps, thousands on thousands, one continued chain of carion, one continued scent, on or near the road, for more than fifty miles; not only hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of wagons and animals and other property were left on this desert in 1850, I think I might safely say that the loss extends to millions of dollars at North Carolina prices. Those people who passed over this desert and saw this suffering condition of man and beast, and did not become humbled and affected at the scene, must undoubtedly have a heart of a stony nature.

I and my company got all of our ponies through to California. We saw and traveled over much snow on the California mountain. On the western side of this mountain there are large pine trees, many of them are more than ten feet in diameter of solid wood, and more than two hundred feet high. We came to Sacramento city the 3 of October here we took some refreshment caught as many fish as we wanted out of Sacramento river. There the tide water rises thank two feet. On the 5th of this month we started out to Stockton; then further to San Jose; here the 12th of this month we found A—V—Shier A—and and he showed us where G—H—lived; he is our cousin that came to California year before the gold mines were discovered and the foundation of the first brick house in San Jose. Then he dug his pile of gold out. He now lives at the capital.

I am now quite lonesome. I am 50 miles from any of my relations or former acquaintances. I do not enjoy the comforts which those who have sociable and interesting companions. I do not have so much time to read in this country they do in the States where women are. There were two American women in this neighborhood last winter. Now there are a number of them. Last men here dig for gold in the day time, and at night wash and so forth in the night. Some men in California do not make much more than board money of them ramble over this country like catamined into a fresh pasture. This is a very easy life for men to spend money unnecessarily. Those who are satisfied to work for small wages can get 50 cents per day here to work for others. I and two men with me wash our own dirt, and sometimes we hire men at 5 dollars per day and make a pit by it. We have a good water privilege, which is a great object in this country, where it does it rain any of the last of April until the last of October. We think we can find dirt to wash which will pay us more than 5 dollars to the man per day as long as we are disposed to stay here. I expect to remain 12 months more, then I am going to San Jose if I can prevent. Tell those young men who are working in N. C. for 3 bits per day that we would be glad to give them 3 dollars per day to work for us in California.

In regard to the size of claims, &c., the miners make their own laws here. Then men want any alterations or any new laws they put up notices requesting the miners to meet to such and such purposes; then they pass laws as the majority can agree; they appoint a man to record and keep the laws of that neighborhood; when a dispute occurs in regard to claims and it goes into court, the judge or lawyers apply to know the miners law in that neighborhood, and the jury acts accordingly. The sea breeze so regulates the heat and cold here that it is not much cold nor hot any time. I think people are more healthy in the country than in any country which I have been before. I will now mention some of the prices of things in California,—common work steers are worth \$100 each, and mule cows the same, and first rate cattle 125 dollars each. Good wagons are worth from 3 to 5 hundred dollars each. Butter 25 cents per lb., cheese 25, molasses \$1.50 cents per gallon, sugar 16, flour and meal 13, pork 16, bacon 25, potatoes 12, onions 30. Clothing is nearly as cheap here as it is in the States.

In regard to the farming part of this country I am told that the valley at San Jose is near 800 miles long and 50 down to 20 wide. I saw some of this valley: the soil is over 2 feet thick nearly everywhere, so far as it has been tried. This is undoubtedly a very easy country to live in, when compared with N. C. The farmer has no need to labor to procure any kind of feed for any kind of stock during any time of the year. Hogs, cattle and horses keep perfectly fat all the year without feeding them any. This might appear strange to a man in N. C., but it is certainly a truth. Barley when it is sown on a field, may be cut a number of years without a second sowing; people say it will produce the best crop the third year after it is sown. I have seen larger beets, onions, cabbage, &c., which people said grow in this valley, than I have seen anywhere else. People say that the farmers count 75 bushels of wheat to the acre, only a common crop. Oats, flax, and clover grow spontaneously; when the rain commences in the fall, the oats and clover commence growing and grow until the rain comes to an end in the spring; soon after, it gets ripe. Then there are no storms, no rains, no dews to spoil it until fall again. This is a great country to produce grapes. I was down at San Jose in October in the year 1850; I saw very large mustard stalks standing here and there, and now and then an elder some of which were plenty large to make four rails to the cut of common size to build fences with. When I was there I saw oats standing on the mountains and in the valley; it was twice as thick and as pretty as I ever saw in the States: some places people had put fire in the oats—it was then burning like a broom-sedge field in N. C.

The purity of this air, the beauty of this climate, and the advantages evidently in California will undoubtedly make this one of the greatest States in the Union.

We came to Sacramento city the 3 of October here we took some refreshment caught as many fish as we wanted out of Sacramento river. There the tide water rises thank two feet. On the 5th of this month we started out to Stockton; then further to San Jose; here the 12th of this month we found A—V—Shier A—and and he showed us where G—H—lived; he is our cousin that came to California year before the gold mines were discovered and the foundation of the first brick house in San Jose. Then he dug his pile of gold out. He now lives at the capital.

I am now quite lonesome. I am 50 miles from any of my relations or former acquaintances. I do not enjoy the comforts which those who have sociable and interesting companions. I do not have so much time to read in this country they do in the States where women are. There were two American women in this neighborhood last winter. Now there are a number of them. Last men here dig for gold in the day time, and at night wash and so forth in the night. Some men in California do not make much more than board money of them ramble over this country like catamined into a fresh pasture. This is a very easy life for men to spend money unnecessarily. Those who are satisfied to work for small wages can get 50 cents per day here to work for others. I and two men with me wash our own dirt, and sometimes we hire men at 5 dollars per day and make a pit by it. We have a good water privilege, which is a great object in this country, where it does it rain any of the last of April until the last of October. We think we can find dirt to wash which will pay us more than 5 dollars to the man per day as long as we are disposed to stay here. I expect to remain 12 months more, then I am going to San Jose if I can prevent. Tell those young men who are working in N. C. for 3 bits per day that we would be glad to give them 3 dollars per day to work for us in California.

In regard to the size of claims, &c., the miners make their own laws here. Then men want any alterations or any new laws they put up notices requesting the miners to meet to such and such purposes; then they pass laws as the majority can agree; they appoint a man to record and keep the laws of that neighborhood; when a dispute occurs in regard to claims and it goes into court, the judge or lawyers apply to know the miners law in that neighborhood, and the jury acts accordingly. The sea breeze so regulates the heat and cold here that it is not much cold nor hot any time. I think people are more healthy in the country than in any country which I have been before.

I will now mention some of the prices of things in California,—common work steers are worth \$100 each, and mule cows the same, and first rate cattle 125 dollars each. Good wagons are worth from 3 to 5 hundred dollars each. Butter 25 cents per lb., cheese 25, molasses \$1.50 cents per gallon, sugar 16, flour and meal 13, pork 16, bacon 25, potatoes 12, onions 30. Clothing is nearly as cheap here as it is in the States.

In regard to the farming part of this country I am told that the valley at San Jose is near 800 miles long and 50 down to 20 wide. I saw some of this valley: the soil is over 2 feet thick nearly everywhere, so far as it has been tried. This is undoubtedly a very easy country to live in, when compared with N. C. The farmer has no need to labor to procure any kind of feed for any kind of stock during any time of the year. Hogs, cattle and horses keep perfectly fat all the year without feeding them any. This might appear strange to a man in N. C., but it is certainly a truth. Barley when it is sown on a field, may be cut a number of years without a second sowing; people say it will produce the best crop the third year after it is sown. I have seen larger beets, onions, cabbage, &c., which people said grow in this valley, than I have seen anywhere else. People say that the farmers count 75 bushels of wheat to the acre, only a common crop. Oats, flax, and clover grow spontaneously; when the rain commences in the fall, the oats and clover commence growing and grow until the rain comes to an end in the spring; soon after, it gets ripe. Then there are no storms, no rains, no dews to spoil it until fall again. This is a great country to produce grapes. I was down at San Jose in October in the year 1850; I saw very large mustard stalks standing here and there, and now and then an elder some of which were plenty large to make four rails to the cut of common size to build fences with. When I was there I saw oats standing on the mountains and in the valley; it was twice as thick and as pretty as I ever saw in the States: some places people had put fire in the oats—it was then burning like a broom-sedge field in N. C.

The purity of this air, the beauty of this climate, and the advantages evidently in California will undoubtedly make this one of the greatest States in the Union. Now, when we came here, was a little rag tent town; it is now a large inland town, with many good buildings, many thousand inhabitants, and five steam saw mills in the neighborhood running day and night, all built this year or in the past year.

The annual meeting of the North Carolina State Medical Society will be held in Wilmington on the 11th of May. The Secretary invites physicians throughout the State to attend.

A daily mail has been established between Raleigh and Newbern, via Goldsborough.

A fight took place in the peaceable streets of Winston, on Wednesday, between Gen. Leach and W. R. Wiggins, Esq., both from Lexington, in which pistols were used,—the latter receiving a flesh wound from a ball, which fortunately is not of a dangerous nature.

We have heard various accounts of the affair, but the above are the facts, without going into particulars, as the matter will undergo judicial investigation. It is generally known that the parties had been at variance for some time. Mr. Wiggins is doing well.—Salem Press, April 16.

DIED.—In Stokes county, April 11th, JOSEPH B. MCANALLY, of pneumonia, leaving a disconsolate wife to mourn the loss, in the bloom of youth, of a kind and affectionate husband. The deceased was a So. of Temperance, a worthy member of the M. E. Church, and died in the full triumph of faith.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS, Commission and Forwarding Merchant, Fayetteville, N. C. Feb. 9, 1852. 6653m

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office

MISSING NUMBERS.

THE numbers of the GREENSBORO PATRIOT described below are missing from our files. If some customer who has preserved the papers, will procure for us the numbers mentioned, he shall have our thanks and reasonable pecuniary satisfaction for his trouble.

From Vol. X, Nos. 1, 18, 29 and 33. (Two copies of No. 1 missing.)
" " XI, " 31, (two copies) and 52 (three copies)
" " XII, " 9, 10, 19 and 23.
" " XIII, " 641 and 661.
April 16, 1852. SWAIN & SHERWOOD.

ATTENTION GUARDS!

Parade in front of the Court House on Saturday the 24th of April, at 2 o'clock precisely, armed and equipped as the Law directs, in winter uniform. By order of the Captain. WMS. M. EDWARDS, O. S.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board, Raleigh, April 7, 1852.

THE President and Directors of the Literary Fund, have resolved to distribute among the several Counties of the State of North Carolina, the sums mentioned in the following table, in part of the income of said fund the current year; for the support of Common Schools in the State; the sums to be paid at the Treasury Department upon the application of the persons properly authorized to receive the same.

The counties of Jackson, Madison, and Yadkin, will receive their portion of the amount distributed from the counties from which they were respectively formed.

DAVID S. REID, Pres't ex officio of the Literary Board.

COUNTIES.	Federal Population.	Amount distributed.
Alamance,	10,166	\$ 813 28
Alexander,	5,003	400 24
Anson,	10,756	860 48
Ashe,	8,539	683 12
Beaufort,	11,716	937 28
Bertie,	9,973	797 84
Bladen,	8,024	641 92
Brunswick,	5,951	476 08
Buncombe,	12,738	1019 04
Burke,	6,919	553 52
Cabarras,	8,674	693 92
Caldwell,	5,836	466 88
Camden,	5,174	413 92
Carteret,	6,308	496 61
Caswell,	12,161	972 88
Catawba,	8,234	658 72
Chatham,	16,055	1281 40
Cherokee,	6,703	536 24
Chowan,	5,252	430 16
Cleveland,	9,697	775 76
Columbus,	5,308	424 64
Craven,	12,329	986 32
Cumberland,	17,723	1417 84
Currituck,	6,257	500 56
Davidson,	14,123	1129 84
Davidson,	6,999	559 84
Duplin,	11,111	888 88
Durham,	13,770	1101 60
Forsyth,	10,627	850 16
Franklin,	9,510	760 80
Gaston,	7,278	578 24
Gates,	6,878	550 24
Granville,	17,303	1381 24
Greene,	5,321	425 68
Guilford,	18,480	1478 40
Haystack,	13,007	1040 56
Hawwood,	6,907	552 59
Henderson,	6,483	518 64
Hertford,	6,656	532 48
Hyde,	6,585	526 80
Iredell,	13,062	1044 96
Johnston,	11,861	948 88
Jones,	3,935	311 80
Jackson,	6,192	494 56
Lenoir,	6,924	553 92
Lincoln,	5,741	459 28
McDowell,	6,169	493 52
Macon,	6,961	556 88
Martin,	11,724	937 92
Mecklenburg,	6,163	493 04
Montgomery,	8,552	684 16
Moore,	9,034	722 72
Nash,	14,236	1138 88
New Hanover,	10,731	858 48
Northampton,	7,040	563 20
Onslow,	14,957	1196 56
Orange,	7,708	616 64
Pasquotank,	6,703	532 40
Perquimans,	6,825	542 40
Person,	8,825	706 00
Pitt,	10,745	859 60
Randolph,	15,176	1214 08
Richmond,	7,926	634 88
Robeson,	11,080	886 40
Rockingham,	12,363	989 04
Rowan,	12,329	986 32
Rutherford,	12,384	991 04
Sampson,	12,311	984 88
Stanley,	6,348	507 84
Stokes,	8,490	679 20
Surry,	17,843	1411 44
Tyrell,	4,452	356 16
Union,	9,258	740 64
Wake,	21,123	1689 84
Warren,	10,366	829 28
Washington,	4,780	382 40
Watauga,	3,418	267 84
Wayne,	13,478	918 24
Wilkes,	11,642	931 36
Yancy,	8,068	645 44
Yadkin,	753,542	\$60,283 36

674:2

Farmers of old Guilford, Awake!

THE regular meeting of the Guilford County Agricultural Society will be held in the courthouse on Thursday of April Court, at 12 o'clock, P. M. Let the citizens of Guilford attend generally, as matters of interest will be transacted at the meeting. And one thing must be attended to, to a certainty, for if we do not we shall soon have a railroad and nothing to send on it to market. (We mean that means must be devised by which a general improvement will be brought about in the farming operations of the county.) Please pardon the writer for saying to the Farmers of Guilford, awake! It is due to a number of the Farmers, to say, that there have been more new fencing, more ditching, more hedge rows cleared up, and quite a number have subsided their corn land; and in fact there is a more general movement toward agricultural enterprise in Guilford than has ever been at any former period. Well, shall all this movement toward improvement be lost? The response is no, we will keep the ball moving forward, and always attend our agricultural meetings.

SAML. W. WESTBROOKS, Recording Secretary.

THE NEW MAPS.

Lord Byron's Enigma.

The beautiful Enigma on the letter H, generally ascribed to Lord Byron, and sometimes published among his Poems, is attributed by Miss Milford, in her late work "Recollections of a Literary Life," to Catharine Fanshawe. A friend of Miss Milford says that Miss Fanshawe wrote it "at the Deepdene. I well remember her bringing it down at breakfast and reading it to us, and my impression is, that she had then just composed it." It is worthy of republication.

A RIDDLE.

"'Twas whispered in heaven, 'twas muttered in hell,
And echo caught faintly the sound as it fell;
On the confines of earth 'twas permitted to rest,
And the depths of the ocean its presence confessed;
'Twill be found in the sphere when 'tis risen asunder,
Be seen in the lightning and heard in the thunder.
'Twas allotted to man with his earliest breath,
Attends him at birth, and awaits him in death,
Presides o'er his happiness, honor, and health,
Is the prop of his house, and the end of his wealth.
In the heaps of the miser 'tis hoarded with care,
But is sure to be lost on his prodigal heir.
It begins every hour, every wish it must bound,
With the husbandman's toil, and with monarchs is crown'd.
Without it the soldier, the seaman may roam,
But woe to the wretch who expels it from home!
In the whispers of conscience its voice will be found,
Nor e'en in the whirlwind of passion be drown'd.
'Twill not soften the heart; but though deaf to the ear,
It will make it acutely and instantly hear.
Yet in shade let it rest, like a delicate flower,
Ah! breathe on it softly—it dies in an hour."

The Eloquence of Motion.—Every one has read of the "action," action, "action" of Demosthenes, and of what a variety of emotions and passions Roccus could express by mere gestures; let it not be supposed that such perfections of art belonged to the ancients only. The following anecdote of Wm. C. Preston is illustrative of our remarks:

"Some years ago, among a thousand others, we were listening to one of his splendid harangues from the stump. Beside us was one as deaf as a post, in breathless attention catching, apparently, every word that fell from the orator's lips. Now the tears of delight would roll down his cheek, and now, in an ungovernable ecstasy, he would shout out applause, which might have been mistaken for the noise of a small thunder storm.

"At length Preston launched out one of those passages of massive declamation, which those who have heard him well knew him to be so capable of uttering. In magnificent splendor it was, what Byron has described the mountain storms of Jura. Its effect upon the multitude was like a whirlwind. Our deaf friend could contain himself no longer, but bawling into our ear, as if he would blow it open with a tempest, he cried:

"Who's that speaking?"
"Wm. C. Preston," replied we as loud as our lungs would let us.
"Who?" inquired he, still louder now than before.

"Wm. C. Preston, of South Carolina!" replied we, almost splitting our throat in the effort.
"Well, well!" returned he; "I can't hear a word he or you are saying; but great Jerico, don't he do the motions splendid?"

A Yankee on Vesuvius.—A correspondent of the Boston Transcript, writing from Naples, thus describes an amusing interview with a live Yankee:

"The other day, on reaching the top of Vesuvius, I described a man sitting astride a block of lava. I don't know why, but I marked him at once for one of my countrymen. As I advanced towards him, I could not help noticing the cool manner in which he and Vesuvius were taking a morning smoke together. His long nose was run out like a bowsprit, and he took the whole affair as calmly as one would look upon a kitchen fire at home. As soon as I came up with him, he bawled out: 'Hallo, stranger! pretty considerable lot of lava round here! Any news down below? Ye hain't tuckered out, be ye?' On my asking him if he had looked into the crater, he replied: 'Yas! but I burnt the laigs of my trousers, though, I tell yew.' He turned out to be a man from N. England, who came up here from Mansfield to see the volcano."

Stripes, whether on a lady's dress or on the walls of a room, always give the effect of height, consequently a low room is improved by being hung with striped paper. The effect is produced by a wavy stripe as well as by a straight one, as curved lines are the most graceful, they should generally be preferred.

Some constables in Maine, hunting for rum, entered a house and found a woman rocking a cradle, and singing "Hush-a-baby." Not finding "the cratter," one of them, more cunning than the rest, made a dash at the baby-clothes, exclaiming, "Sweet little baby—how much it looks like its father!" And, sure enough, so it did—for, lo! and behold, the little offspring turned out to be a keg of rum with a night-cap on.

Parson Brownlow says that every candidate for the Presidency, has an especial friend in Congress who can vouch for his orthodoxy on all subjects likely to come into the canvass; and who is authorized to give any pledge in his behalf, suited to any latitude, North or South, East or West, for California or Canada, Hungary or France, Heaven or Hell, and which is to be as binding as if it came from his own lips!—Especially is it understood that he is not to be a candidate for re-election.

Beware of Kissing.—The Cumberland Union says we hear a case talked off as being before the Baltimore Conference, in session in this place, which should render those preparing for the ministry shy of kissing—a young lady. A young man—Goodfellow by name, we believe—was objected to on this score, but as it appeared he was a-bout leaving some loved friends, and had kissed the old woman and all the rest, he was suffered to pass.

The first step to love is to play with a cousin. There is a "freedom from starch" in the intercourse of young people of this relationship that ripens as naturally into affection as buds into fruit, or tad-poles into bull-frogs.—*Yankee Blade.*

A Question of Property.—A Western editor asks, "if a chap as haint got nothing, marries a gal as nothing has, is hiszen hern or hern hiszen?"—Not only so, but also.

When the regulations of West Boston bridge were drawn up, two famous attorneys were chosen for that purpose. One section was written, accepted, and now stands thus:—"And the said proprietors shall meet annually, on the first Tuesday of June, provided the same does not fall on Sunday."

New Tailoring Establishment in GREENSBORO.

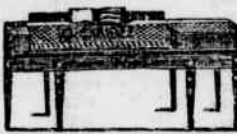
D. C. CALDWELL & JAS. M. HUGHES
HAVING entered into copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the **Tailoring Business** in all its various branches, offer their services to the citizens of Greensboro and surrounding country AT MUCH LOWER PRICES than have been for many years. Having just received

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
Pants and Vests, 1.00 to 1.50
Cutting coats, 37 1/2 " 50
" pants and vests, 20 " 30
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

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 Burkesville, 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.
Leaving Greensboro every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9 A. M. Arrive at Danville same days, 9 P. M.
Leave Danville every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 P. M. Arrive at Greensboro next day at 6 A. M.
This line will connect at Greensboro with the Salisbury, and at Danville with the Lynchburg stages. (670:5) J. HOLDERBY & CO.
March 13, 1852. P. FLAGG & CO.



THE PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA should not send to the North for THEIR FURNITURE

SO LONG AS
P. Thurston remains in Greensboro.
HE gives an especial invitation to persons visiting this place, to call at his Furniture Room on West street, and examine his work, and if they are not convinced that better bargains, (taking into consideration the faithfulness and beauty of the work,) can be had of him than elsewhere, then he has nothing more to say.
Among his stock will be found a variety of fine Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats, Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases, Washstands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., together with a handsome variety of

Walnut and Birch Furniture.
His prices are reduced so low, that all persons wishing any article in his line, will find it to their interest to purchase of him.
All kinds of lumber used in his business, and country produce, received in payment for Furniture.

PATENT BUGGIES.

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

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. 669:13.

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

LAND CHEAP AS MUD.
THE undersigned wishes to sell some **Twelve or Fifteen Hundred Acres of Land** in Surry County, N. C. It will be sold in small quantities to suit purchasers. This Land lies in a healthy region, is well watered and heavily timbered. Any communication addressed to the undersigned to Mr. Airy, post paid, shall receive prompt attention.
JOB WORTH.
Nov. 3, 1851. 652:1f

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 PROCLAMATION.

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

WHEREAS, the fifth of the whole number of members of the 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; and therefore,

Sec. 1. Be enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and 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 first 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 assessed of a freehold within the same district of six acres of land for six months next before and at a day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white males of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereafter declared) who have been twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and who have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. Be further enacted, That the Governor of the State be and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purpose of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authentic by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and 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, at a ratification 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 his 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; and now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that 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.

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. 671:1f

North Carolina, Randolph County.

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

vs.

Samuel G. Stout, Henry Parks & wife Susan, Cha's E. Kinchelov and wife Narcissa.

IT appearing to the Court that the defendants Samuel G. Stout, Charles E. Kinchelov & 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; and heard ex parte as to the same.
Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for said county, at office in Asheboro the 4th Monday of March, 1852.
673:4 J. WORTH, C. M. E.

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. McCONNEL.

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 are for sale.
April 1851. J. & R. LINDSAY.

LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting bands with copper rivets. The bands are stretched with powerful machinery, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and tipping under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of our best selected oak tanned Spanish Leather, and no pains will be spared to make them equal to the best Northern bands, and will be sold as low as they can be bought in New York.
CHAS. M. LINES.
Firm of Tomlinson, Lines & Co.,
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford Co., N. C.
3rd Jan. 1852. 660:1y

References:—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro; Charles E. Shober, Salem; Peck, Sloan & Co., McCulloch Mine; Mr. Eady, Hoggins Mine; Holmes, Earnheart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan County.

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.

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,
JOHN A. MEBANE,
Executive Committee.
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post-paid.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary.
Greensboro, Oct. 24, 1851. 650:1f.

NORTH CAROLINA FABRICS.

A large and fresh supply just received from the Rock Island Factory, near Charlotte, Mecklenburg 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.

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

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

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

Great Medicine for Worms in Children

and others.

SMITH & ATKINSON'S AMERICAN

Worm Killer.

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

Agents for the sale of the above Medicines.

Holt, Murray & Co. Graham.
M. D. & W. R. Smith, Alamance P. O. Greensboro.
T. J. Patrick, Asheboro.
J. M. A. Drake, Union Factory. New Salem.
William Clark, Kernersville.
Joel Ingold, Salem.
William P. Henly, Lexington.
A. T. Zevely, King & Hege, Summer Pore & Co., Salisbury.
George Fink & Co., Concord.
Feb. 27, 1852. 667:13.

FOR SALE.

ABOUT 53 acres of land, 2 of it in a high state of cultivation, the rest woodland—a good new two-story frame house, and an excellent spring on it, situated at Springfield in Guilford county, one-fourth of a mile or less from the plank road and not far from the intended depot on the Railroad.
For particulars apply to DAVID MARSHALL, New Garden, Guilford, N. C. 669:3*

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.

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 call and settle.
Greensboro, Jan. 1852. 652:1f

Chairs, Chairs.—We have and expect to keep constantly on hand a fine lot of Chairs of various patterns and prices. Also, several sets of **Bedsteads**, which we will sell cheap.
Aug. 1851. RANKIN & McLEAN.

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

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office.

LUTHER AND HIS ADHERENTS.

THE Proprietors of Sartain's Magazine having purchased the large and handsome steel plate, carefully engraved in line and mezzotint, from the celebrated design by Geo. Cattemolle, 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, \$5.
Two copies of the Magazine, and two of the Print, \$8.
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.

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. Molyer, where he is permanently located, and continues to manufacture

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE

of all descriptions. Also, the celebrated Crane or Goose-Neck and plain capped Sills, 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.
Greensboro, N. C., Dec. 1851. C. G. Y.

LOOK HERE.

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

BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, &c.,

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

All orders will be promptly attended to.

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. 643



VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

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

Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to