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THE PATRIOT

Wheat—North Carolina Farming.

We clip from a letter of the Hon. ROBERT STRANGE to the Mechanics Benevolent Society of Fayetteville, a position which seems to be sensible and practical; and, as there is both truth and instruction in the view presented, commend it to the consideration of our farming friends:

Agricultural prosperity never can be attained while small grains and the grasses are so much excluded from cultivation. Yet with us there seems to be a deep rooted impression that neither our soil nor our climate are adapted to their growth, and especially to wheat, the most important of them all. Wheat! which Providence seems especially to have designed as the food of man, and for which any other breadstuff is but a substitute. One of our farmers concludes to make an experiment in wheat, and about Christmas he sows about half a bushel of grain over an acre of rough ground and ploughs it in, (as he calls it), but in fact stirs the ground pretty much as a hen would in search of something for her brood. The extent of his experiment is perhaps 5 or 10 acres. At harvest time he sends an inexperienced reaper into the field, who takes as many days to cut the grain as there are acres in the field, and leaves about one-fifth of the grain standing, (from a considerate regard no doubt, to the hogs who are to glean after the binder.) The binder, in turn, (from the same motive, of course,) leaves another fifth lying on the ground. The farmer is next sadly perplexed about getting the wheat separated from the straw, and for the want of some better means, finally concludes to trample it out on the ground with horses, mules or cattle. All this being done, he has finally received some five or six bushels of wheat to each acre sowed. Upon summing up, paying expenses, &c., he puts but very little money in his pocket. Making wheat is a bad business, he concludes. It may do very well at the North; or in the back country, or somewhere else, but it will not pay here. If he would inquire he would find that in Orange county, which with us is considered quite a wheat country, those who sow the natural soil, and even with much more care than he has done, do not average his very poor production; and that even in the Genesee valley of New York, they scarcely double it. But then their superior implements and their greater skill in sowing and getting out the grain, afford them a living profit. If our farmers, instead of being discouraged by their yearly failures, would seek for the causes of those failures, and remove them, ours would soon become a flourishing country. Convenient agricultural implements, brought within their observation and reach, would greatly conduce to this. In fact, all the arts of life are mutually dependent on each other, and one cannot attain perfection without the aid of all the rest. An intimate association with each other conduces to the advantage of all."

The Changes of Life.

Among the interesting facts developed by the recent census, are some in relation to the laws that govern life and death. They are based upon returns from the State of Maryland, and a comparison with previous ones. The calculation it is unnecessary to explain, but the result is a table from which we gather the following illustration:

10,268 infants are born on the same day and enter upon life simultaneously. Of these, 1243 never reach the anniversary of their birth; 9025 commence the second year, but the proportion of deaths still continues so great, that at the end of the third only 8183, or about four-fifths of the original number, survive. But during the fourth year, the system seems to acquire more strength, and the number of deaths rapidly decreases. It goes on decreasing until twenty-one, the commencement of maturity and the period of highest health; 7124 enter upon the activities and responsibilities of life—more than two-thirds of the original number. Thirty-five comes, the meridian of manhood; 6302 have reached it. Twenty years more, and the ranks are thinned. Only 4727, or less than half of those who entered life fifty-five years ago, are left. And now death comes more frequently. Every year the ratio of mortality steadily increases, and at seventy there are not a thousand survivors. A scattered few live on to the close of the century, and at the age of one hundred and six, the drama is ended. The last man is dead.

JOURNALISM is the hot-house of glory. It ripens it in a few days, and consumes it as rapidly. The journal has the inconveniences of the tribune. It makes a loud noise, but it is brief as day, and the night swallows it up. With rare exceptions, there remain of the Journalist, as of the Orator, only a name, but no works. It is said, but it is just. Their own time has no ears for them, because they address its passions, its opinions, and its fugitive interests. The future forgets them, because they do not regard it enough. How should they have the leisure to think of it? They are gods of the moment. Squandering their destiny, they enjoy visibly but briefly. They expend everything in small change; they are not wise enough to lay up a treasure to be found in their tombs.—*Lamartine.*

Homestead Exemptions.

We find the following compilation of Homestead Exemptions in one of our "exchanges." Nineteen States have already provisions which secure permanent homes to their citizens, and we hope North Carolina will soon swell the list.

Maine.—A lot of land, dwelling house and out buildings thereon or so much thereof as shall not exceed five hundred dollars in value.

Vermont.—The Homestead of every house-keeper, or head of a family to the value of five hundred dollars, and the yearly products thereof.

Massachusetts.—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence to the value of five hundred dollars.

New York.—The lot and buildings thereon occupied as a residence to the value of one thousand dollars.

Maryland.—All real estate acquired by marriage during the life of the wife, from execution for debt of husband.

Georgia.—Twenty acres of land including dwelling-house and improvements (value of house and improvements not to exceed two hundred dollars) and the additional amount of five acres for each child under fifteen years of age.

Florida.—Forty acres of land to every Farmer; and to every house-keeper residing in a town or city, a house and lot not to exceed three hundred dollars in value.

Alabama.—Forty acres of land when not in any town or city, and provided such does not exceed in value four hundred dollars.

Texas.—Two hundred acres of land when not in any town or city, or town or city lots, not to exceed in value two thousand dollars.

Ohio.—Every family a Homestead not exceeding five hundred dollars in value.

Michigan.—Forty acres with dwelling house and appurtenances when not in town or city; if in a town or city, a lot and dwelling house not to exceed in value fifteen hundred dollars.

Illinois.—Lot of ground and buildings thereon occupied as a residence not exceeding in value one thousand dollars.

Iowa.—Forty acres of land, not in a town or city, not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Wisconsin.—Forty acres of land not in a town or city, or a town or city lot not exceeding in value one fourth of an acre.

California.—The Homestead consisting of a quantity of land together with the dwelling house thereon and its appurtenances and not exceeding in value the sum of five thousand dollars.

New Jersey.—A Homestead to each head of a family, being the family residence, to the value of five hundred dollars; not to be assets in the hands of an Administrator, but to remain for the benefit of the widow, and until the maturity of the last minor child.

Tennessee.—There is a Homestead exempted in this State to the value of five hundred dollars.

South Carolina.—A Homestead of fifty acres of land, including the dwelling house and appurtenances, not to exceed five hundred dollars in value; and not to extend to any property situated within the limits of any city or town corporate.

Louisiana.—A Homestead to the value of one thousand dollars.

The Siberian Exiles.

The following statement, from a correspondent of the Philadelphia Presbyterian in Moscow, will serve to correct a popular mistake. A great deal of sympathy has been wasted upon "the poor exiles from Siberia" which might as appropriately have been thrown away upon the mass of convicted scoundrels and thieves in our own country. "There is a great deal of human nature in man"—Russian as well as American:

We took a carriage, and drove for about an hour and a half—I forget how many versts—to the Sparrow-hills, as they are called, a line of high bluffs overhanging the Moskwa river, from which, in a clear day, there is a noble view of the grand city I had just left.

At this point the Government has erected some log buildings of one story, of no great strength, and simply enclosed in an ordinary picket fence, as the temporary receptacle of prisoners destined to Siberia. These prisoners are secured by fetters around the ankles, and guarded by a few sentinels; the left side of the head is also shaved, in order to deter them from attempts to escape. All prisoners condemned by the courts in other parts of the empire to suffer banishment to Siberia are sent hither, and dispatched in weekly detachments, under the care of a guard of greater or less strength, on their long and toilsome foot journey of five months.

I went out to the depot to see the detachment of the week arranged for a start. I was full of the prevalent notions of Siberian exiles, with keen recollections of the little book which has beguiled many a youthful reader of bitter tears, and awakened angry feelings against the vile tyranny which condemned helpless and innocent people to a life of misery amidst perpetual snows and sterile rocks. But on a nearer view, I found no frowning prison, nor harsh brandishing of the knout, nor half-starved misery; but, on the contrary, a very laudable appearance of regard for the comfort of the prisoners. Any penal process is liable to the cruel abuse of power by its ministers, and in the hands of a corrupt judiciary may be a terrible injustice. In Russia, the course of justice is, no doubt, often blind, and that not in the sense of its being impartial. Corruption and tyranny, however, do not culminate in the world-execrated Siberian exile. I found that Siberia was neither more nor less than the Russian Sydney and Port Jackson—a penal colony, whither were sent culprits of all the various grades of social crime—murder, manslaughter, theft, vagrancy, &c. Whatever theories may be held on the subject of penal colonization, the Russian is no more obnoxious than the English system, in all important respects. A five months' land journey, of short stages, will furnish no more horrid picture of severity in treatment, and suffering from bad food, disease, or other causes,

than have been found in convict ships from the shores of England, as those well know who have read the Parliamentary Reports on this point. Nor is Siberian exile the exclusive punishment of political culprits, troublesome on account of their liberal opinions. Such, no doubt, are often punished in this way; but so were O'Brien, Mitchell, Meagher, and others sent to Botany Bay.

Freedom of the Southern States.

The following extract from the writings of Burke forcibly and justly portrays a characteristic of the South, which every man of observation and reflection must have noticed:

"Sir, I can perceive by their manner that some gentlemen object to the latitude of this description, because in the Southern colonies the Church of England forms a large body, and has a regular establishment. It is certainly true. There is, however, a circumstance attending these colonies, which in my opinion, fully counterbalances this difference, and makes the spirit of liberty more high and haughty than in those to the northward. It is, that in Virginia and the Carolinas that they have a vast multitude of slaves. Where this is the case, in any part of the world those who are free, are by far the most proud and jealous of their freedom. Freedom to them is not only an enjoyment, but a kind of rank and privilege. Not seeing there that freedom, as in other countries where it is a common blessing, and as broad and general as the air, may be united with such abject toil, with great misery, with all the exterior of servitude, liberty looks among them like something that is more noble and liberal. I do not mean, sir, to commend the superior morality of this sentiment, which has at least as much pride as virtue in it; but I cannot alter the nature of man. The fact is so; and these people of the Southern colonies are much more strongly, and with an higher and more stubborn spirit attached to liberty than those to the northward. Such were all the ancient commonwealths; such were our Gothic ancestors; such in our days were the Poles; and such will be all masters of slaves who are not slaves themselves. In such a people the haughtiness of domination combines with the spirit of freedom, fortifies it, and renders it invincible."

The late Sargeant S. Prentiss.

Mr. Trope, of Louisiana, has published an interesting memoir of this accomplished orator, whose decease, in the full flower of his manhood and fame, was the cause of such deep and widespread regret. We make a few extracts from the work, which will be read with pleasure by all who knew Prentiss:

His high regard for woman.—The extraordinary inspiration that the presence of ladies gave to Mr. Prentiss when addressing an audience, was easily perceptible, and consequently his addresses to the court were always freer from that soft imagery, so peculiar to his vein, than were his speeches delivered before a promiscuous audience. An amusing incident occurred many years ago, that is, perhaps, worth relating. In one of the new counties of Mississippi, then just wrested from the aboriginal inhabitants, Mr. Prentiss had an Indian for a client. The log cabin court house presented little to excite the imagination, and the etiquette of the bench almost precluded anything but a very commonplace speech. Mr. Prentiss took but little interest, seemingly, in the matter before him, when two or three ladies were noticed peering into the Halls of Justice evidently anxious to hear his voice, and see one of whom they had heard so much. Instantly the manner of Prentiss changed, and he was soon indulging in some of his most melodious sentences. The politeness of the sheriff found seats for the fair intruders upon the common court room, and the consequence was that Mr. Prentiss was soon in the midst of an address in behalf of the wronged Indian, that for pathos, for beauty, and for effect, was never surpassed.

His felicity in repartee.—When Mr. Prentiss was on a visit some years ago to the North, but after his reputation had become wide spread, a distinguished lady of Portland took pains to obtain an introduction by visiting the steamboat in which she learned he was to take his departure in a few moments.

"I have wished to see you," said she to Mr. Prentiss, "for my heart has often congratulated the mother who has such a son."

"Rather congratulate the son on having such a mother," was the instant reply; and it was unaffected and heartfelt.

His affection for his kindred.—"I am very proud of my sisters, and I am grateful to them also; for, had I not such kind and affectionate sisters, and such a mother as I have, I do most sincerely believe, that I should never have been successful in life. But the thought," he continues, "of home and the loved ones there, has warmed my benumbed feelings and encouraged me to renewed efforts, by the reflection that there were, though far off, those whose happiness was in some degree at least connected with mine; and I hold that no person can be entirely miserable while there is in the world a single individual who will rejoice in his prosperity or feel sorrow for his adversity."

A Tale of Suffering, Want, and Death.

The Fredericksburg (Virginia) News narrates the following extraordinary incidents in the life of a man named Watson, who, some fifteen years ago, left Alexandria, settled in King George county as a merchant, married a highly respectable young lady, by whom he had four children, and subsequently became a widower and bankrupt:

"With his little children, two of whom were daughters, he lived on a small farm which he rented three miles below the line separating Stafford and King George. During the coldest of the weather in the latter part of December last, his children were seized with whooping cough, and every one of them prostrated. Whilst thus confined, their father was taken with erysipelas,

and in the same room lay the father and children, perfectly helpless. Whilst thus confined, some fiends broke in his meat and fowl houses and stole every fowl and piece of meat on the farm. In doing so they passed through the garden, leveling the fence and thereby permitting the cattle and hogs to destroy all the vegetables intended for winter use. The only thing left for the support of that family was a small quantity of corn meal and some unroasted coffee. In that condition they lay a large portion of the time without water, without fire and without food.

"A poor widow in the neighborhood sent them a small piece of meat, and the oldest boy, not quite so ill as the rest, did, as long as his strength would enable him, crawl to the fire-place, stir up the dying embers, half-cook some bread, fry a piece of meat, and with coffee without milk or sugar, attempt to relieve the hunger of his dying father and sisters. On one occasion, weak and feeble as he was, he "staggered" through the snow to a neighbor's house to procure fire. At one time the father and children would be crying for water, and not a drop in the house and no one to bring it. Thus they lay for several days, until God, in his mercy, took two of his children. Two days did they lay corpses by the side of their sick parent, and no one to prepare them for sepulture and convey them to the tomb. A man accidentally passing by, called in, found the family as we have described them, the father blind and insensible, with his two dead children—one frozen to death—lying by his side, and left them in that condition. Two days after this the father died. The night preceding his death he had hemorrhage and bled most profusely. By his side were his son and daughter barely able to raise their heads, but nerved to the occasion they sat by him the whole night alone, using every means their infant minds could suggest in staunching the blood. A poor widow, the day of Watson's death, heard of it, came to his house, had him and his two dead children buried, took the sick ones home with her, nursed them, and has since restored them to health."

Premature Burial.

The Albany Register in the course of an article on the subject relates the following instance, of which the editor was perfectly cognizant:

Some years ago, we were perfectly cognizant to an occurrence of this kind, which was of the most heart-rending character. The wife of a gentleman was taken suddenly ill in church, and was carried to her home in a state of syncope. In a few hours she partially recovered, but immediately relapsed and never again showed any signs of consciousness. She lay in this condition nearly two days, baffling the skill of the physicians and then, as it was thought and as there was every reason to believe, died. No signs of breathing could be detected, the limbs became rigid and cold and the eyes remained open with the fixed and glassy stare of death; but there was no change in the color of the skin. This was the only reason in the world for supposing that dissolution had not taken place.

The poor bereaved husband, almost frantic at the loss of the young and beautiful wife whom he almost idolized, clung with desperation to the hope limned in her face, and long resisted the unanimous decision of the physicians, that she was certainly dead. They told him, what is doubtless true, that it sometimes, though very rarely, happens, that there is no discoloration for days and even weeks after dissolution has taken place. But still he resisted, and it was not until three days had passed without the faintest signal of change or sign of life, that he finally gave up and suffered the burial to take place. She was entombed in a vault. Months passed. A cemetery having been laid out, the husband purchased and beautified a lot, erected an elegant monument in it, and when all was ready, superintended the removal of the body of his wife from the vault to its final resting place.

When the vault was opened he remembered the circumstances of her death, above detailed, and a desire suddenly seized him to once more behold the corpse. By his direction the coffin lid was removed. The spectacle which presented itself was inconceivably horrible, for it showed that she had been buried alive. She had turned quite over upon her side, she had clutched her nails into the coffin until her fingers had bled, portions of her grave clothes were torn, and in her horrible struggle she had contrived to carry her hand to her head and had plucked from it a mass of hair, with portions of the cap that covered it.

The poor man never recovered from the shock of that awful spectacle. He was borne away senseless, and for the rest of his weary life was an utterly broken and miserable being.

THE PAUPER'S BURIAL.—The following lines too truly delineate the cold indifference with which the poor remains of those who are born to suffer and die, are huddled into the grave:—

Bury him there—
No matter where!
Hustle him out of the way,
Trouble enough
We have with such stuff,
Taxes and money to pay.

Bury him there—
No matter where!
Off in some corner at best!
There's no need of stones
Above his bones,
Nobody'll ask where they rest.

Bury him there—
No matter where!
None by his death are bereft:
Stopping to pay?
Shovel away!
We still have enough of them left.

FOREIGN LACES.—Of all foreign laces that of Brussels is the most valuable. There are two kinds, Brussels ground, having a hexagon mesh, formed by plaiting and twisting four threads of flax to a perpendicular line of mesh; and Brussels wire-ground, made of silk meshes, partly straight and partly arched.

The Elixir of Life.

In all ages and countries the search for an Elixir of Life has consumed the time of philosophers and impoverished their wealthiest patrons. And yet few persons, even if they could, would choose to live forever on earth. Our happiness here is so involved with that of others, that he who survives his family and friends has little left for which to live. Could a man's existence be protracted to five hundred years, he would spend at least the last four hundred years alone in the world, with no companionship of wife or children to alleviate care or sweeten pleasure. The legend of the "Wandering Jew" is regarded among all nations as typifying the most awful penalty which it is possible to suffer in this world. The desire for an elixir of life is a weak feeling; opposed to all experience and to all correct reasoning. It springs from that instinctive love of existence which belongs to the mere animal nature, and is not sanctioned in this its excess, by either the soul or the intellect. To live for centuries, yet grow old at three score and ten, would be a purgatory on earth. To survive all our friends, even if we preserved our youth, would be like living several lives, and enduring all the griefs, when the sorrows of one life are enough generally to bear down the stoutest heart.

The happiest lot, perhaps is to fill the usual term of life, and die in green old age before we are left entirely alone. Few, however, do this. But the fact is theirs. If all would live according to the laws of their being, human life would nearly always extend to seventy. But we scourge ourselves to death with our passions, or wear our existence out with anxieties about wealth or consume our physical powers in the fire of intemperate living; and then, when death draws near, we reproach heaven with not giving us protracted days. There are some cases, it is true, in which a weakly constitution is inherited from parents; with this exception, we all have, as it were, a long or a short life at our disposal. A cheerful mind, methodical habits, and steady occupation, are nearly certain to produce long life. But dissipation, excessive ambition, a passionate temper, and all other causes which wear out the human machine, inevitably shorten existence.

The true elixir of life is not to be sought in medicine, therefore, but in the proper ordering of our days. There is not an hour, in our whole career, when we may not do something either to lengthen or shorten our lives. Yet how rarely do we reflect on this! How little, when engaged in the pursuit of pleasure, do we regard this great truth. How frequently, when seeking fortune, do we openly violate it? To live long we must avoid excesses, whether of body or mind, do our duty to our fellows, and take air and exercise; and thus, with a mind at ease and a regular mode of life, we may boast of having found the true elixir.

ROSES.—Mr. Downing, the well-known horticulturist, in answer to the inquiries of a correspondent, recommends the following as the best twelve everblooming roses:

Perpetuals.—Madam Lafay, Giant des Batailles, Baron Prevost, William Jesse, La Reine, Dutchess of Sutherland, Auberon, Bourbons, Madame Desprez, Boquet de Flore, Souvenir de Malmaison, Pierre de St. Cyr, Mrs. Bosanquet.

A dozen best roses for pot culture are the following:

Saffrano, Princesse Marie, Souvenir de Malmaison, Devoniensis, Compté de Paris, Mrs. Bosanquet, Eugene Beauharnois, Nipheles, Queen of Lombardy, Hermosa; and, for larger pots, the branches to be trained, Solfafterre, and Cloth of Gold. The best hardy climbing roses for the "most Northern States," are Boursalt Elegans, Blush Boursalt, Queen of the Prairies, Baltimore Belle, Superba, and Eva Corinne. Wiegela roses are, so far as tried, hardly all over the North.

STATISTICS OF MUSCULAR POWER.—Man has the power of imitating almost every motion but that of flight. To effect these, he has, in maturity and health, sixty bones in his head, sixty in his thighs and legs, sixty-two in his arms and hands, and sixty-seven in his trunk. He has also 434 muscles. His heart makes sixty-four pulsations in a minute, and therefore 3,840 in an hour, and 92,160 in a day. There are also three complete circulations of his blood in the short space of an hour. In respect to the comparative speed of animated beings and of impelled bodies, it may be remarked that size and construction seem to have little influence, nor has comparative strength, though one body giving any quantity of motion to another, is said to lose so much of its own. The sloth is by no means a small animal, and yet it can travel only fifty paces in a day; a worm crawls only five inches in fifty seconds; but a lady-bird can fly twenty million times its own length in less than an hour. An elk can run a mile and a half in seven minutes; an antelope a mile in a minute; the wild mule of Tartary has a speed even greater than that; an eagle can fly eighteen leagues in an hour; and a canary falcon can even reach 250 leagues in the short space of sixteen hours. A violent wind travels sixty miles in an hour; sound, 1,142 English feet in a second.—*Bucke.*

WHISPERING IN COMPANY.—This habit, so often indulged in by young ladies in the presence of friends or strangers, savors strongly of rudeness, if not of gross ignorance. The vainest being, the most conceited, or the most perfect sufferer alike under the emancipation from the government of true politeness. We cannot help, though perfect we may imagine ourselves, to consider our humble self the theme of a mere whisper, and the pain ranking in our wounded self-love leaves a thorn which sooner or later will sting the aggressors, and prove a thorn to them. Whispering in the presence of strangers, without some cogent apology, is therefore entirely out of place, and ought to be avoided, cost what it may.

Spirit is now a very fashionable word. To act with spirit, to speak with spirit, means only to act rashly, to talk indiscreetly. An able man shows his spirit by gentle words and resolute actions; he is neither hot nor timid.

Tricks on Animals.

In breaking or managing a horse, however intractable or stubborn his temper may be, preserve your own. Almost every fault the brute has, arises from ignorance. Be patient with him; teach and coax him, and success, in time, is certain. There are tricks, however, which are the result of confirmed habit or viciousness, and these, sometimes, require a different treatment. A horse accustomed to starting and running away, may be effectually cured, by putting him to the top of his speed on such occasions, and running him till pretty thoroughly exhausted.

A horse that had a trick of pulling his bridle and breaking it, was at last reduced to better habits by tying him tightly to a stake driven on the bank of a deep stream, with his tail pointing to the water; he commenced pulling at the halter, which suddenly parted; over the bank he tumbled, and, after a somersault or two, and flourishing while in the water, he was satisfied to remain at his post in future, and break no more bridle.

A ram has been cured of butting at every thing and every body, by placing an unresisting effigy in a similar position; the sudden assault on a winty day then resulted in tumbling his ramship into a cold bath, which his improved manner took good care to avoid in future.

A sheep-killing dog has been made too much ashamed ever again to look a sheep in the face, by tying his hind leg to a stout ram on the brow of a hill, while the flock were quietly feeding at the bottom. The ram being free, and in haste to rejoin his friends, tumbled and thumped master Tray so sadly over the stones and gullies, that he was quite satisfied to confine himself to cooked mutton thereafter.

Man's reason was given him to control "the beasts of the field and the birds of the air," by other means than force. If he will bring this into play, he will have no difficulty in meeting and overcoming every emergency of perverse instinct or bad habit in the dumb things by his superior cunning.—*American Agriculturist.*

TAOLION, the marvellous dancer, who once astonished and charmed half the world with her beauty and her art, is now a countess, and has anything but the sylph-like figure one would attribute to the quondam queen of the dance—the Terpsichore of christendom. She is as fat and clumsy as a Spanish dowager! She lives in the summer at her "palace by the Lake of Como," and in the winter at Venice. Her husband the Count, she supports at Paris, always provided he shall never approach her. She has one daughter, a lovely girl of sixteen.

GRASS UNDER TREES.—By sowing nitrate of soda in small quantities in showery weather, under trees, a most beautiful verdure will be obtained. I have used it under beech trees in my grounds, and the grass always looks green. Having succeeded so well on a small scale, I have now sown nitrate of soda among the long grass, in the plantations, which cattle could never eat. I now find that the herbage is preferred to the other parts of the field.

KINDNESS IN LITTLE THINGS.—The sunshine of life is made up of very little beams that are bright all the time. In the nursery, on the playground and in the school room, there is room all the time for little acts of kindness that cost nothing, but are worth more than gold or silver. To give up something, where giving up will prevent unhappiness—to yield, when persisting will chafe and fret others—to go a little around rather than come against another—to take an ill word or a cross look quietly, rather than resent and return it; these are the ways in which clouds and storms are kept off, and a pleasant sunshine secured even in the humble home among very poor people, as in families in higher stations.

CORK.—Cork is the exterior bark of a tree belonging to the genus of the oak, and which grows wild in the southern parts of Europe, particularly France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy. When the tree is about twenty-six years old, it is fit to be barked, and this can be done successively every eight years. The bark always grows again, and its quality improves with the increasing age of the tree.

NIGHTINGALES.—There are two varieties of this interesting bird—one which sings both in the night and in the day, and one which sings in the day only. The night singers are considerably larger and darker colored—that is, not so rusty as the day singers, and they are more partial to high ground, while the day singers frequent valleys and hollow ways.

BLEACHING STRAW.—Straw is bleached, and straw bonnets cleaned, by putting them into a cask into which a few brimstone matches are placed lighted. The fumes of the sulphur have the effect of destroying the color, or whitening the straw. The same effect may be produced by dipping the straw into the chloride of lime dissolved in water.

INVENTION OF TAPESTRY.—This art of weaving is said to be borrowed from the Saracens, and hence its original workers in France were called *Sarazinois*. Very early instance, however, of making tapestry are mentioned by the ancient poets, and also in Scripture, so that the Saracens' manufacture is a revival of the art.

So far as we willingly yield up our natural wills, passions, and desires, in resignation to the operations of divine grace and goodness, so far are they made conformable to the laws of divine order; because divine truth and goodness cannot but enter, where the obstacles to its admission are done away.

True humiliation, and absolute resignation of all the desires and principles of the mind, to the operations and disposals of Divine Providence, is man's best estate.

At a parish examination, a clergyman asked a charity boy if he had ever been baptized. "No, sir," was the reply, "not as I know of; but I've been waxinated."

THE PATRIOT

Whig Congressional Caucus.

We learn from one who knows and was present at the Caucus, that the facts contained in the following article are correct. We hope and trust that every thing will come right, and that the nationality of the party will be preserved. This with an able, pure and sound nominee is all we need to render triumphant the great Whig Party of the Union in the coming Presidential election:—[*Raleigh Times*].

From usage, and by courtesy, the whig members of Congress are permitted to appoint the time and place for holding our national convention. This is the extent of their legitimate business—it was all the caucus had right to do. When, therefore, the compromise resolutions were introduced, the presiding officer, Senator Mangum, and several other southern members objected, not to the resolutions themselves, but to their introduction in a merely preliminary caucus, definitely and especially called for other purposes. They were not only willing but anxious to have these resolutions set forth and endorsed by the Whig party, but they wanted the business done at the proper time and place—at the national convention. And if members insisted, they were even willing to debate and sustain such resolutions at the caucus, after the legitimate business was transacted. But because the chair ruled out of order the compromise resolutions offered before the transaction of any other business, Marshall of Kentucky, and Williams of Tennessee, withdrew from the caucus, and they were soon followed by about ten other southern members, including Outlaw and Clingman of North Carolina, Cabell and Morton of Florida, Moore and Landry of Louisiana, and others.

After this movement the caucus proceeded to fix the time and place for holding the national convention.

It should be well understood that there was no repudiation of the principles of the compromise, but on the contrary, every Southern member, who voted against introducing them at the time they were offered by Mr. Marshall, distinctly avowed the necessity of introducing and maintaining them at the National Convention. Without their incorporation into the Whig platform, they contended, the Whig party could not exist as a national party, and without them not a single Southern State could be carried for the nominee of the convention. This was emphatically stated by the Hon. Edward Stanly in regard to North Carolina, one of the truest of all Southern Whig States.

It is our deliberate opinion that the offering of the resolutions at that time was out of place and out of order, and that the withdrawal of a few Southern members was hasty and impolitic. Still, we have an abiding faith that all will come out right. They have a few over-sensitive whigs at the South, as we have at the North; but the great conservative element of the party will preserve its nationality. Long before the holding of the National Convention, these little disturbing elements will be quieted, and we shall soon see the great Whig host arrayed under a national banner, bearing it on in triumph.

A Home Thrust!

The "Wilmington Commercial," in reply to the "Standard's" threat of "going back," to show "how consistent these Whig leaders have been during the last eight or ten years," makes the following capital hit:

"Don't go further back than eight years, Billy; if you do it will take in the time when you lauded CLAY as a Patriot and abused BUCHANAN as a Federalist, and said all sorts of things in favor of the pure and glorious Whigs, as you whom conceived them to be. It may take in the time, too, when we were somewhat in the habit of admonishing certain Whig sinners—who we trust have reformed and become a credit to the country. It will not do to say too much about Whig inconsistency, for that is what the Editor means, when it is clearly demonstrable that Mr. HOLDEN's party have got clean off of the old Democratic Republican track, and the Whigs have got upon it."

In another place, the Commercial thus talks to the Standard:

We will present the Standard with a fact which will call forth his most profound cogitations, viz: Many of the Democrats in North Carolina will vote for FILLMORE in preference to any other candidate that can be named. They will do it, because they love Southern rights and southern security better than party triumph—and because they are not office seekers, and prefer a quiet conscience to the enjoyment of the spoils. They will vote for FILLMORE, Mr. HOLDEN, and you can't help it.

Lawlessness at Richmond.

A shameful affair occurred at Richmond, Va. on Friday night last. A large crowd congregated around the Executive mansion at Richmond, and offered various demonstrations of disrespect and insult to Gov. Johnson, in consequence of his having commuted the punishment of Hatchler, the negro, sentenced to be hung. The Legislature has appointed a committee to inquire into the facts concerning the disgraceful affair.

A stop should be put at once to these proceedings. If the Executive officers of the country are to be threatened or put in peril in consequence of the discharge of their constitutional duties, there is an end to the enjoyment of life and liberty. If public men are to be amenable to mobs, they can never decide on any question, for this many-headed monster is as likely to attack a man for not doing as for doing a particular thing. It is a shame such an act should disgrace the quiet, law-loving, conservative South, and in Virginia too the good "old Dominion." The people of North Carolina are as brave and as sensitive relative to their rights, as any people on earth—but you could no more get up such a demonstration in Raleigh, than you could cut a piece of cheese from the moon. We are fond of copying northern and foreign ways and notions—but let us copy their virtues, not their follies and their crimes.—[*Wilmington Commercial*].

The Virginia press is very severe upon this outrage. The *Petersburg Intelligencer* remarks:

"We have always felt a most decided aversion to all sorts of popular outbreaks, by which the peace of society and the stability of settled principles were disturbed and endangered. It sometimes happens, however, that irregular and excited demonstrations on the part of the people against acts of the established authorities, peculiarly improper and obnoxious, are susceptible

of palliation by the circumstance of the case—though even in this view of the matter, we are far from signifying any approbation of the spirit of such popular manifestations. We live in an age of the highest civilization which the world has ever known, and in the enjoyment of all the blessings which free institutions can confer. We live under a government of laws, and the statute book constitutes the shield of our safety and happiness. There is one great principle which lays at the bottom of the social fabric, and upon which rests all its utility and prosperity. It is the foundation of our liberties and rights, and its maintenance and preservation are indispensable. We mean the absolute supremacy of the laws. No man who has a proper conception and appreciation of his position as a member of society, and of his diversified interests, as vitally and inseparably incorporated in the social organization, can for a moment deny the truth of the maxim we have just laid down, and the necessity of its observance. Every thing, therefore, which tends to weaken, to jeopardize or to destroy this universal safeguard, should be indignantly rebuked and resisted.

"We hope that every step will be taken to vindicate the majesty and supremacy of the laws which have been so scandalously violated by that so-called 'Indignation meeting' in Richmond, and that every effort will be made to prevent any similar occurrence. We are known to be politically opposed to the Governor, but this shall not prevent us from rebuking, in the most unqualified terms, the unwarrantable and unpardonable outrage with which he has been visited. We will never hesitate to sustain any officer, whatever may be his political opinions, against the assaults or insults of a mob, for the exercise by him of a power with which he is clothed by an existing law. In so doing, we are not only showing respect for the laws, but a regard for the dearest rights and interests of every man, woman and child, in the Commonwealth."

The Public Lands.

We learn, by the last mail papers, that the piratical scheme for wresting the national domain at one fell swoop from its lawful owners, has received the sanction of the House of Representatives by the decisive vote of 107 ayes 56 nays. There is small hope of its being arrested in the Senate, where there is, we doubt not, a majority to give this iniquitous measure the seal of its concurrence. Thus are the old States drained of an almost inexhaustible treasure, in order to smooth the way for the future advancement of the "Young Americans" and "Old Hunkers," whose Presidential aspirations are rapidly converting the Halls of Congress into amphitheatres for showing off their rival games, gotten up to win popular favor and secure votes. Virginia, in an especial manner, may roll her eyes at this bold spectacle of depredation which she has so strangely encouraged by her anti-diluvian policy. In our mind's eye, we think we see her looking with a prodigious stare at the plunderers whilst they are making way with her share of this splendid property, rubbing her hands all the while, and dolefully, but unconsciously, humming that favorite old song of her's about the Resolutions of '98 and '99!—[*Petersburg Intelligencer*].

The Great Land Robbery.—It will be seen that the stupendous measure of wrong and robbery, the Homestead bill, which proposes to give 100 acres of the public land to every body who will go and take it, has passed the House of Representatives by the extraordinary vote of 107 to 56—nearly two to one!—about seventy members of the House not voting! unwilling to vote for it, and afraid to vote against it, we suppose.

Our only hope, and we confess it is a faint one, is that the Senate will interpose between the old States and this violation of their rights;—between the solemn pledge of those lands for the payment of the public debt, and thus giving them away for nothing, and worse than nothing. We shall expect that the next move in the House will be, a bill to give \$200, (the value of 100 acres of land,) out of the Treasury to all those who are too lazy to go to the far West to select the land.

In looking over the yeas and nays on the final passage of the bill, we find that Messrs. Clingman, Dockery, Morehead, Outlaw, and Stanly, voted against it; and that Messrs. Caldwell, Ashe, Daniel and Venable, did not vote. We presume that Mr. Caldwell was absent on account of a domestic affliction. But it is remarkable that all the Locofoco members from this State failed to vote.—[*Fayetteville Observer*].

The Washington Republic has the following notice of the bill:

"A perusal of it leaves an impression that there is a rather material discrepancy between the first and sixth sections. The first provides that any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or who had become a citizen prior to January last, shall be entitled, free of cost, to one hundred and sixty acres of Government land, on condition of occupancy for five years. The 6th section enacts, however, that any individual now resident in this country, and who, before seeking benefit from this bill, shall declare his intention to become a citizen, shall be also entitled to a free grant on the condition specified. This provision clearly nullifies the restriction imposed by the first clause.

"Two other features of the bill are these: that it excludes from its benefits parties already in the possession of land, or who may sell land with an intention to obtain a free grant; and that the land acquired under its regulations shall not be held liable for debts contracted prior to the issuance of the patent."

Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of North Carolina, met in this town on Wednesday last. A greater number of delegates from Subordinate Lodges, was in attendance, than on any previous occasion. The sittings of the Lodge have continued from day to day (with the exception of Thursday, which was occupied in a pleasure trip to Smithville, Fort Caswell and the ocean) and it not certain that the business yet to be transacted, will justify a final adjournment to-day. It is to be hoped that the members have found the occasion a pleasant one, and that their exertions while here may redound to the advancement of its interests.

We are pleased to learn from various sources that the progress of the Order, in this State, during the past year has not been marred by difficulties or disagreements.

Odd Fellowship throughout this jurisdiction, is in a harmonious and successful situation. We notice that several new Lodges have been instituted, for which Charters were granted; making the whole number in the State at this time, forty-four.

After casting up the semi-annual Returns of the Subordinate Lodges of the State, there appear to be 1602 contributing members within the ju-

isdiction of the Grand Lodge. During the period between the 1st January and 31st December, 1851, there have been 377 Initiations, 41 Rejections, 33 Admitted by card, 157 Withdrawn by card, 7 Reinstated, 51 Suspended, 57 Expelled, 17 Deceased.

There have been received for Initiations, \$1,765; for Degrees, \$4,255 60; for Dues, \$6,165 13. Amount received for fines and from other sources, \$601 50. Amount received for Widow and Orphan's Fund, \$1,592 43. Amount received for Education Fund, \$88. The whole amount of Revenue, \$14,913 51. Amount upon which per centage is to be paid, \$12,205 29; and the amount due the Grand Lodge thereon, \$1 220 52.

There have been expended for the Relief of Brothers, \$1,063 19; for burying the Dead, \$477 53; for the Education of Orphans, \$70; and for the Relief of Widowed Families, \$356 75. Total amount paid out for Relief, \$2,507 48.

The following Officers have been elected for the ensuing year, and installed:

P. G. Warren Winslow, Fayetteville, Grand Master.
" E. W. Jones, Plymouth, D. G.
" A. Paul Repton, Wilmington Grand Sec'y.
" T. M. Gardner, G. Treasurer.
" Peter Thurston, Greensboro, G. Warder.
" Walter L. Steele, Richmond co., Grand Representative to the Grand Lodge of the U. S.
" M. L. Douglass, Richmond co., G. Chaplain.
The Grand Master made the following appointments:
P. G. Richard W. King, Kingston, Grand Guardian.
" Jno. A. Weirman, Salisbury, Grand Conductor.

Business in Congress.

The National Intelligencer of Wednesday remarks on the business of Congress, as follows: "Already are we almost half-way in the sixth month of the session of Congress, and yet no more decisive progress has been made in the proper business of both Houses than ought to have been made within the first six weeks of the session. Indeed almost the only new business of the past week has been the proposition, in one House, to adjourn for a few days to allow of the adaptation of the Legislative Chamber to the summer heat, before the main business of the session begins, and even into the consideration of such a matter as that of the interest of the Presidential question found its way, and prevented a decision upon it."

The House did a little better one day last week; on that day forty Senate bills and almost an equal number of Executive communications, which have been for weeks and months on the Speaker's and Clerk's table, were taken up and properly referred. But there was soon a falling off, and the House got at the old trade of Presidential making.

This mode of proceeding is of great injury to the country. Besides the waste of money, the public mind loses its activity in relation to the proceedings of our National Legislature, and begins to care little about them.

Position Defined.

Mr. Simmons Dobbs, of Baltimore, thus vindicates himself from a charge brought against his political integrity and firmness in one of the journals:

"TO THE EDITORS OF THE SUN: The report published in *The Whig City Convention*, does a serious harm to the Whig party, and endangers the Union itself, by saying that I would vote for Scott, if nominated. Now, as it is clear that no Whig can be elected to the Presidency without my aid, it is important that my position should be clearly understood. It is this:—I prefer Fillmore—and although Scott has been nothing but a Whig all his life; although he is the very ideal of a Patriotism that embraces the whole Union, and although he is known to be an ardent supporter of all the late compromise measures, that restored peace to the country; yet I will not vote for him without he signs a written pledge in advance that he will execute some of the very laws that as President he would swear to execute in his inaugural oath.

Should he make this pledge, and be nominated, he shall be elected through my fidelity and zeal. J. SIMMONS DOBBS.

Port of Entry.—The following "good 'un" was related by Governor Jones in his late speech in New York:

In General Jackson's day it was thought that no improvement could be made except for national purposes. During the re-administration of Jackson, Baillie Peyton was in charge of certain lands upon the Cumberland river, higher than Nashville. A bill was passed in Congress whose benefit did not extend to his land. He went to Congress and he got into the bill a passage for the benefit of the Cumberland river, from Nashville up. It was said that the old General was going to veto it, and Peyton went to him in great amazement to inquire the reason. "It is not constitutional!" replied the General. "Not constitutional!" said Peyton, "and yet you did not veto the first bill." "Certainly not," answered the General, "because it is constitutional to improve as far as Nashville." "How is that?" inquired Baillie. "Because Nashville is a port of entry!" replied the General. Peyton went back, and at the end of some other bill, introduced a clause making Mouth of Laurel a port of entry, and it passed, and the Cumberland river was consequently benefited by the public money beyond Nashville. It turned out that this Mouth of Laurel was somewhere at the head waters of the river, where you could hardly float a canoe.

Abolitionists Desponding.—Parker Pillsbury writes very despondingly in the *Liberator* concerning the Abolition cause in Maine, and concerning the State as a "field for Anti-slavery culture." He has just completed "a most fatiguing and every way trying campaign" in that State, but the "meetings were generally small, and in more than one instance failed altogether." In Portland he says, "the ranks of the tried and true have been sadly thinned and broken." The Portland Inquirer, the Free-Soil organ in that city, he is informed, is a "feeble affair altogether." In Saco and Biddeford he "encountered a flood of opposition," and a meeting held in one of those places put him "a dollar and sixty cents out of pocket."

We are gratified to learn that the re-laying of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad has been completed to Ridgeway, and will soon be to Henderson. It will no doubt be fully capable of bringing us a regular daily mail by the first of June, when we understand that service will be resumed by the road, and a daily line to the West will commence.—[*Raleigh Star*].

COMMON SCHOOLS OF GUILFORD.

SPRING DIVIDEND—1852.

No.	\$15.64	No.	\$16.79	No.	\$13.11
1	26.22	26	22.54	49	28.06
2	39.78	27	17.02	51	12.88
4	23.23	28	31.28	52	23.00
5	26.91	29	22.08	53	21.16
6	18.86	30	25.52	54	20.24
7	26.91	31	23.21	55	21.62
8	22.77	32	30.86	56	21.93
9	23.46	33	29.90	57	23.23
10	21.62	34	29.21	58	19.78
11	19.09	35	23.00	59	20.93
12	23.00	36	27.37	60	13.57
13	21.62	37	27.14	61	18.40
14	11.96	38	41.17	62	11.96
15	18.17	39	13.80	63	9.43
16	17.72	40	13.57	64	14.26
17	14.79	41	16.79	65	16.79
18	18.17	42	16.79	66	14.26
19	20.70	43	17.48	67	13.80
20	5.52	44	11.04	68	16.79
21	18.86	45	14.95	69	7.13
22	21.39	46	13.11	70	5.98
23	31.28	47	18.63	71	20.24
24	23.23	48	24.15		

L. SWAIM, Chairman.
Greensboro, May, 1852. 678-1.

D. P. WEIR,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
South Street, Greensboro.

Is in receipt of a large and well selected assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, PAINTS, and DYE STUFFS, warranted pure, and sold at the smallest possible advance. Call and examine. One door north of the Bank of Cape Fear.
May 15th, 1852. D. P. WEIR.

SPRING GOODS.

A FULL, new and handsome supply—laid in with great care in New York—just received and now opening. The good people of Guilford are invited to call, see, and purchase if the please.
April, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY.

MASONIC INSTITUTE,
Germanton, N. C.

In advertising our Institution, we do not intend to hold out inducements which cannot be realized. Contrary to many educational enterprises of these latter days, we are resolved not to humbug the community by pretending to what we are not. If liberal expenditures of labor and money can avail to place our Institution on an eminence that few can boast, it shall be done. One session has just closed, and our highest expectations have been more than accomplished.

EDIFICE, ETC.
The Edifice is a large brick building comprising 7 apartments, the largest of which is used for the School Room, and will accommodate 82 students, each one provided with a chair and desk. The other 6 are appropriated to Recitations, to the Library, Museum, Laboratory and Principal's Study. The yard is tastefully enclosed, and is adorned with 18 flower mounds of various sizes which are cultivated by the young gentlemen in the hours of recreation.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC.
The Lodge has ordered from Boston a superior set of Philosophical and Chemical apparatus to cost not less than \$500. Lectures will be given in the Laboratory before all the students during November. A LIBRARY of upwards of 600 vols., the greater part of which are new books, will be opened weekly for the benefit of the students. Our MUSEUM cases already show above 400 different mineralogical and geological specimens. Lectures in mineralogy and geology will be delivered in October.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC.
The next session will open, June 21st, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per Scholar for the year, in the best branches of English \$40; in the more advanced \$50; and the classics \$130. Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and what renders the organization so complete, the students live with each other in preserving it unbroken. All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. EVERHART, the Principal.

ISAAC S. GIBSON,
Master of the Lodge,
Germanton, N. C., April 14, 1852. 674-2m.

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.
The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of instruction. Young men, from the superior advantages afforded them, are prepared for acquiring an accomplished education, can be prepared for the higher classes in the best Colleges North or South. Perhaps no Institution can exhibit more perfect system and regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the students live with each other in preserving it unbroken. All communications should be addressed to the Rev. G. M. EVERHART, the Principal.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Feb. 9, 1852. 6653m

FOR RENT.—A comfortable one-story Dwelling, with four rooms, within one square of the court-house. Apply to T. J. PATRICK.
May 13, 1852. 678-1f.

Cask of Linseed Oil and 2 bbls spirits Turpentine just to hand and for sale.
May 13, 1852. T. J. PATRICK.

Boiling Cloths.—A fresh supply of the genuine Anker Brand just received from the importers, and for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.
April, 1852.

Black your own shoes.—The celebrated Woodward's Polish will be found at April 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN'S.

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

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

BIBLES.—At the Guilford County Bible Society's Repository will be found the largest and best assortment of Bibles ever found at one time in Greensboro. Apply at the Store of J. R. & J. SLOAN.
April, 1852.

Iron.—Square, Round, Band, Tire, and Horse-shoe Iron, from Rose's Rolling Mill, in Gaston county, N. C., kept on hand for sale by May, 1852. RANKIN & McLEAN.

FIVE LANDS FOR SALE.
I OFFER for sale three valuable tracts of land in Guilford county. 1st, The Tract on which I reside, 34 miles north of Greensboro, containing 217 1/2 acres, on which a proper amount of land is opened for farming purposes, and a comfortable dwelling and necessary out-houses erected. 2d, A Tract of 161 acres, about 4 miles northwest of Greensboro, containing about 20 acres of cleared land and a house. 3d, A piece of 5 acres, 1 mile east of Greensboro on the stage road, valuable for its firewood and timber.

As I wish to dispose of these lands immediately, the prices will be put very low.
May 14, 1852. 678-3 JOHN MITCHELL.

Call and Examine.—The undersigned is agent for the sale of those valuable endless Chain-Pumps. They are good, and cost but a trifle. Don't you want one? C. G. YATES.

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.

Citrate Magnesia.

A SUBSTITUTE for Seidlitz powders and other saline purgatives, destitute of bitterness, slightly acid, and briskly effervescent, it is quite an agreeable and refreshing drink. D. P. WEIR.
May 15th, 1852.

Artificial Leeches.

A NEW and improved Leech, Cupping, and breast Glasses,—patented in 1852.
May 15th, 1852. D. P. WEIR.

Wines, &c.

A PURE article of MADIERA and PORT wines, for Medical purposes. FRENCH BRANDY, the most approved kind. D. P. WEIR.
May 15th, 1852.

Cod Liver Oil, &c.

COD LIVER OIL, pure, by the bottle or gallon. Citrate of Iron, and Quinine. D. P. WEIR.
May 15th, 1852.

Worms, Worms!

THE Comp. Syrup, Spigelia, one of the safest and most effective worm medicines of the day.
May 15th, 1852. D. P. WEIR.

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

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.

STOP THE THIEF!

A REWARD of \$25 is offered for the recovery of a horse, buggy and harness, which was hired at the Plater's Hotel in Cleraw, S. C., on Friday 30th April by a man who gave his name as W. Brown, stated that he was going to Bennettsville, and would return next day. He has run off, and it appears he passed Laurel Hill and made his way up the country, passing through or near Carthage. The horse is a tolerably large roan, supposed to be six or seven years old, paces when under the saddle, hair rubbed off one or two places by the collar, and off the back by the buggy saddle, which has what is called a tray body; cushions and padding covered with brown cloth, which is worn off the padding and lining is exposed, one or both of the shafts has a strip of leather wound round it and tacked; it has nothing behind to carry baggage, &c. on.

The man who has horse and buggy is young, say 22 to 25 years old; not very well dressed—wore I think a dun or black frock coat; his hair long and faced red and thin; had no baggage but a carpet bag. The above reward will be paid for information leading to the recovery of the property; or proportionally for any part of it. B. McINTOSH, agt.
Cheraw, May 3, 1852. 678-3w.

HODGINS' MACHINE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform the public that their Wool Carding Machines, 11 miles south of Greensboro, have been put in order by the assistance of a first-rate northern Carder, and they are now prepared to do first rate work. Prices unusually low—5 cents cash, and weigh the rolls; 8 cents for mixing; or carding done for 1 cent a pound of wool. It would be preferable to bring your wool soon. Bring clean wool and good rolls will be ensured.

Wool will be taken in at J. R. & J. Sloan's Store and at Rankins & McLean's Store, Greensboro; Finley Shaw's; Dr. Glenn's; Charles Osborn's; and at widow Tomlinson's in Springfield settlement. JONATHAN HODGIN, Jabez HODGIN.
6th mo., 1852. 678-2

DR. A. C. CALDWELL.

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

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

Swede Iron Plow-moulds.—a rare and excellent article for this country—5000 lbs received and for sale by RANKIN & McLEAN.
May, 1852.

JOHN D. WILLIAMS,
Commission and Forwarding Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

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FIVE LANDS FOR SALE.
I OFFER for sale three valuable tracts of land

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

SATURDAY, MAY 22, 1852.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN KERR, OF CASWELL.
ELECTION, 5TH OF AUGUST.

THE PATRIOT FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

One dollar will pay for the Patriot five months, which term will include the canvass for Governor of North Carolina and President of the United States.

We are indebted to Senator MANGUM, Secretary GRAHAM, and Messrs. MOREHEAD and CLINGMAN, of the House of Representatives, for recent speeches and documents of public interest.

Tuesday of Court.

On last Tuesday county and district meetings were held in this place, by members of both political parties, for the purpose of perfecting their organizations, the official accounts of which appear in this paper. Our office engagements (as usual on public days here) prevented a personal attendance at these meetings; but we were much gratified to learn, from numbers of the participants in the whig meeting, that the old whig forces were re-kindled, warm and bright, by the eloquent and patriotic speeches of Messrs. John A. Gilmer, William R. Walker and D. F. Caldwell. We hope, from this spirited beginning, to render a good account of our Old Dominion, at the elections in August and November, notwithstanding the evil prophecies of enemies.

The Democratic meeting was addressed by Messrs. J. R. McLean and Robert P. Dick, with that animation peculiar to gentlemen of their age and aspirations. The latter, we learn, waxed warm—almost wrath—against whig orators for their style and doctrine.

On Tuesday of May Court the candidates of the county usually "fix their triggers." We however have only three names to announce this week. It will not be long before there are some more ready.

Politics in Congress.

The official account of proceedings of the Whig Congressional caucus, as published in our last paper, and the exposure of the legitimate purpose of the caucus, as copied into this paper, together with other matter appertaining to said caucus which our readers have been dosed with *quant. suff.*, have probably served to produce a correct impression upon the public within our reach. While we assent to the argument set forth in the Address of the retiring Whigs, as proper popular argument, we do not say that the caucus should have been bound by it. It is altogether too much to say, that the large majority of the Whigs who sustained the decision of the Chairman of the caucus, and remained in the meeting, were unsound in judgment and unpatriotic in heart. They only acted with proper deference to the people, in refraining from the precedent of attempting to bind them with pledges of any sort before going into convention. If the people must be pledged, let the act be a voluntary one on their part.

We have heretofore remarked, that we could not blame Mr. Mangum, more than others, for taking advantage of his position in Congress to declare his views on the Presidency. But the present occasion is a proper one to express the disapprobation which we are confident the country feels, of making Congress a scene of constant electioneering. The present habit of members is not only useless to the country, but it is a source of increasing mischief—daily developing an arrogance and dictatorial temper which threatens to become insufferable, (in which event it will of course work its own cure.) Many members seem to conclude, that their sole business at Washington is—not to legislate for the good of the nation—but to devote their time and talents to political speeches, and caucuses, and the issuance of manifestoes, and the fixing off generally of candidates for the Presidency. And all this is done with an air and style which seems to say "we are the wise men whose judgments are to be depended upon—let the ignorant masses be still and see the great things we shall do!"

With due deference to the knowledge and ability of these very busy members, we would say, that if they could be persuaded that the people are capable of attending to matters of this sort, and would themselves turn attention to the sort of business they were sent to Washington to perform, the country would be abundantly more quiet and equally prosperous. The very best thing Congress could now do for the country, would be to adjourn.

Mr. Kerr's Appointments.

The Whig Candidate for Governor will address his fellow-citizens at the following times and places, namely:

Monday, May 17th, Gatesville, Gates Co.
Wednesday, 19th, Elizabeth City;
Friday, 21st, Edenton;
Monday, 24th, Plymouth;
Wednesday, 26th, Washington, Beaufort;
Friday, 28th, Newbern;
Monday, 31st, Greenville;
Friday, June 4, Raleigh;
Monday, 7th, Fayetteville.

Other appointments will be made in due time. We had the pleasure of seeing Mr. Kerr in Raleigh this week, and we learn that it is his intention to undertake as thorough a canvass as the time will allow. He is in fine health and spirits; and we hope will be received by the Whigs everywhere with confidence and support.

Raleigh Times.

In addition to the above appointments of Mr. Kerr, we expect in a few days to announce others in this part of the State.—Fayetteville Observer, May 18.

Homestead.

Not the Homestead bill by which the House of Representatives proposes to give away the public domain to settlers, without rendering any *quid pro quo*, to the manifest violence of every sentiment of justice towards the old States;—but a Homestead law which shall secure to every family in North Carolina such home as may be faithfully and honestly acquired, against the usual casualties of life.

Our attention at the present time has been called to this subject, by a summary of the Homestead laws of other States, which we found in one of our exchanges and which is copied on first page, together with a brief collection of the Homestead enactments in the State of Iowa, furnished by a correspondent and heretofore subjoined.

Laying no claim to any more of the "milk of human kindness" than other people, we therefore think that our opinions on the subject of securing a home to every family in the State, against all outward contingencies, are not the result of any sickly sentimentality. While our hearts would, indeed, rejoice at the instances of individual comfort that would flow from the adoption of the measure,—it is from the conviction of our judgment of its probable contribution to the general welfare and prosperity, that our opinions are expressed. The law, which among its provisions secured a home to the wife and children would be more deeply revered; the land where these inviolable homes were established would be more ardently loved; a feeling of personal independence, giving dignity to free citizenship, would be conferred; the new incentives to exertion, and the rewards thereof, would check emigration, and our people would begin universally to acquire and cultivate and adorn homes in their native land.

The doctrine that the creditor has the right to everything that the debtor possesses, in discharge of his debts, is most cruel and untrue. The right in question is relative, and must give way to the imperative rights of nature. No body on earth has the moral right (however the power may be exercised) to reduce wife and children to destitution and suffering, for the misfortune, or even the dissipation and crimes, of the husband and father. The law owes these helpless and innocent ones protection. And it is to be hailed as one of the happiest evidences of human progress, that the law is extending its protecting arms more and more where it has always professed to exercise its merciful powers—around the weak and destitute. Such, we trust, is the tendency of legislation in our State, where, however, we are perhaps behind some of our sister States in some particulars. There is no danger in the cherishing of this principle, where we stop short of radicalism, and refrain from attenuating our laws so far as to destroy their efficiency.

The extracts from the laws of Iowa furnished by our correspondent are as follows:

Homestead Laws of Iowa.

"Section 1245. When there is no special declaration of the State to the contrary, the Homestead of every family is exempt from judicial sale."

"S. 1246. A widow or a widower, though without children, shall be deemed the head of a family while continuing to occupy the house used as such at the time of the death of the husband or wife."

"S. 1250. The homestead must embrace the house used as a home by the owner thereof and if he has two or more houses thus used by him at different times and places, he may select which he will retain as his homestead."

"S. 1252. If within a town plot it must not exceed one half acre in extent, and if not within a town plot it must not embrace in the aggregate, more than forty acres. But if when thus limited in either case, its value is less than five hundred dollars, it may be enlarged till its value reaches that amount."

"S. 1254. The owner may select his own homestead, and cause it to be marked out, plotted, and recorded, as provided in the next Section. If he neglects this, the privilege of doing the same devolves upon his wife. A failure in this respect by both, does not leave the homestead liable. But the officer having an execution against the property of such a defendant, may cause the homestead to be marked off, plotted, and recorded, and may add the expenses thence arising to the amount embraced in the execution."

"S. 1255. The homestead shall be marked off by fixed and visible monuments, and in giving the description thereof, the direction and the distance of the starting points from some corner of the dwelling house shall be stated. The description and plot shall then be recorded by the recorder of deeds, in a book to be called the 'home book,' which shall be provided with a proper index."

NOTE.—The Laws of Iowa are sectionized and numbered in continuous order, from 1 to 3367, and the index refers to page and also to number of section.

* Tenancy by courtesy is abolished in Iowa, and instead thereof, the husband of a deceased wife is entitled to dower in her real estate to the same extent, and in the same manner that the wife is entitled to receive in the estate of her deceased husband: that is, one third in value, forever.

Surry County Court was held last week. The following appointments were made by the Court:

County Attorney—Jas. R. McLean.
Special Court—H. M. Waugh, (chairman).
Elisha Bonner, John H. Dobson.
Trustee—Henry Samuel.
Wardens of the Poor—John H. Dobson, Chas. Whitlock, Moses Marshall, Wm. W. Wolf, Daniel S. Jones, John Hamlin, Richard Gwynn.

Hon. THOS. H. BENTON.—This gentleman has published a letter, stating that his nomination by the Democratic Convention at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, was unauthorized by him, and that he is not a candidate for Congress yet; that he will not submit to a nomination by any caucus or convention; but that he will personally address the people at Jackson on the 15th instant, and is determined to run as a candidate on his own responsibility.

Fillmore Meeting in New York.

A mass meeting of the citizens of New York, in favor of the nomination of Mr. Fillmore to the next Presidency, was held on the 10th inst., attended by vast crowds and addressed by Messrs. Marshall, Gentry, Brooks and Lord. Letters were received in favor of its purposes, from Messrs. Berrien, Brooke, Morehead, of N. C., and Clayton Delaware. We subjoin, from the Express, Mr. Morehead's letter. It is brief and to the point:

WASHINGTON CITY, May 8, 1852.

GENTLEMEN:—This morning I received your invitation, requesting my aid in securing the nomination of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency, by delivering an address on the 10th inst., in N. York.

Under ordinary circumstances, a compliance would have been extremely gratifying to my feelings and wishes. As at present advised, I think whatever address I may make had better be delivered at this place.

The object of your meeting has my hearty approbation: also that of the Whigs of my State. I will be found in the front ranks with you in securing Mr. Fillmore's nomination, and after that in the van in efforts to secure his election. With high regard, I have the honor to be your ob'dt. serv't., JAMES T. MOREHEAD.

The Asheville News.

Mr. John Reynolds has disposed of the News Office to Messrs. Atkin & Rice, and Mr. T. W. Atkin has again assumed the editorial control of the paper. He raises the name of Mr. Fillmore for the Presidency, and takes strong Southern rights ground for the campaign. The News approves the proceedings of our late Whig State Convention. It has the following remarks on the 7th resolve, touching a constitutional reform convention, in which we concur:

"This resolution is not exactly as we could have wished. We would rather the Convention had pledged itself to go unreservedly for a Convention, and left no further room for caviling. We don't like that word 'whenever.' It is true the people are to decide the point, but as a western man, we would rather see a bold stand taken for a Convention; but we can appreciate the condition in which the State Convention was placed—differences had to be reconciled—conflicting claims to be adjusted—heart-burnings allayed—and this could only be done by mutual concessions and sacrifices. We believe the Convention did all that could have been done, under the circumstances."

The Democratic State Convention.

This body assembled in Raleigh, on Thursday, the 13th inst. The Standard, together with the Whig papers of the city, having failed to reach us by last mail, we have no detail of proceedings except the following which we clip from the Temperance paper, Spirit of the Age:

Democratic State Convention.—This body met in this City on Thursday last. Duncan K. McRae, Esq., was made President; Frank L. Wilson, F. L. Simpson, L. D. Starke, Geo. W. Pogram, Vice Presidents; R. K. Bryan, Wm. H. Bailey and Jos. Masten, Secretaries. Forty one counties were represented by about 100 delegates. Nothing but preliminaries were attended to on the first day.

On Friday morning, Gov. David S. Reid was unanimously and enthusiastically nominated as the Democratic candidate for Governor, in the ensuing campaign. Gov. R. appeared before the Convention and accepted the nomination in an appropriate speech.

Gen. Saunders, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, read a number of Resolutions, as the platform of the party, which, according to the best of our recollection, were as follows: [We have not seen them in print.]

In favor of free suffrage. Against a Convention for amending the Constitution. In favor of the present basis of representation in the National Councils, and against changing the basis in the Legislature of N. Carolina. In favor of the Union. In favor of the Compromise measures; and declaring the Democratic party of North Carolina will sustain no one for the Presidency who is not in favor of faithfully carrying out the fugitive slave law; and opposed to disturbing this constitutional guarantee for the preservation of the political rights of the South. In favor of Hon. Robert Strange, of N. C., for Vice President. In favor of a Revenue Tariff, but opposed to one for protection. In favor of the Sub Treasury but opposed to a National Bank, &c.

[It may be that we have omitted some of the subjects of the Resolutions, as we write only from having indistinctly heard them once read.]

Messrs. Dobbin, Dick, Saunders, Rencher and others addressed the Convention with some stirring speeches. The whole proceedings were marked by great unanimity, enthusiasm and a seeming certainty of victory; though some of the speakers said they had to work for it.

Gov. Reid gave the members of the Convention a handsome entertainment on Friday evening, at the Executive Mansion.

Where it was.

The Earthquake of the 29th ult. "shook up" some large accounts of its own effects, which we have heard, but not seen in print. A report circulated that Mobile was ingulphed; another, that some twenty counties in the State of Indiana, including the capital, were "sunk to rise no more;" another, that a large portion of Mexico had "gone down;" the last, and largest, that we have heard, was on the authority of a verdant youth, who on putting together all the information he had received, and drawing pretty liberal conclusions therefrom, announced the astounding fact that thirteen States had disappeared—a wholesale illustration of the doctrine of secession that would satisfy South Carolina herself!

"Have you heard where the earthquake occurred?" is an inquiry frequently made. We can only reply, that it occurred all about. It seems to be a popular mistake, that every earthquake is attended, at some point, by an opening, or eruption, or sinking of the surface. An earthquake, we take it, is simply a quaking of the earth, and may or may not be attended by eruption, or fissures of the surface at any particular place.

The whole of M. Kossuth's relatives, seventeen in number, were to be permitted to leave Austria on the first of May.

The Whigs of New York City have declared their preference for Mr. Fillmore by a large majority. From five of the six congressional districts in that City Fillmore delegates have been chosen. The sixth delegate is for Scott. So far as heard from, 9 Fillmore delegates have been chosen in New York State.

ITEMS.

The Democratic National Convention meets on the 1st of June, the Whig Convention on the 16th.

District Conventions have been held in the 7th and 8th Congressional Districts of this State, endorsing the action of the State Convention and appointing delegates to the National Convention.

W. F. DeSaure, a highly respected and leading member of the bar in Columbia, has been appointed by Gov. Means, U. S. Senator from South Carolina, in place of R. B. Rhett, resigned.

Isaac Toucey, Democrat, formerly Governor of Connecticut, and at one time Attorney General of the United States, has been elected by the Legislature of Connecticut, to be a Senator in Congress.

An effort has been made in the Massachusetts Legislature to repeal the old law which excludes Atheists from the witness stand for incompetency. The Senate passed a repealing act, but it was lost in the House—94 to 74. Two clergymen spoke in favor of the repeal.

An exchange says that the only money used in the back part of Oregon is live stock—a hog paying for a dollar; a sheep for 50 cents; turkeys for 25 cents, and young dogs each for a shilling.

There are in the State of Indiana, among all denominations, 1,900 houses of worship. Number of communicants about 124,000—one professing Christian to every eight of the population.

The shock of earthquake on the 29th ult., was slightly felt at Gallipolis in Ohio, but slight as it was, caused about thirty feet of the river bank, extending near half a square, to slide off.

The Ohio Statesman notices the arrival at Columbus of Miss Catharine Scholey, aged 36 years, who weighs six hundred and eleven pounds, and who is probably the largest woman—of her age at least—in the world. She is a native of Pickaway county.

David Kennison, the last of the Boston Tea Party, who died and was buried with military honors at Chicago lately, was one hundred and sixteen years, three months, and seven days old.

The second National Council of the Catholic Church in the United States, was commenced the 9th inst., in Baltimore. The prelates had a grand procession, in full pontificals, from the archiepiscopal palace to the cathedral.

The committee of arrangements of the Democratic National Convention have ordered 20,000 feet of hickory boards from the Hermitage, for the construction of the platform.

The recent Democratic State Convention of Illinois was strongly in favor of Mr. Douglass for the Presidency.

The House of Representatives of Massachusetts has refused to pass the bill providing remuneration to the proprietors of the Ursuline Convent, which was destroyed by a mob a few years ago.

The Senate of the United States has passed a resolution indemnifying those Spaniards who lost property in the riot at New Orleans.

Maj. A. J. Donelson has retired from the editorship of the Washington Union.

The Democrats of the State of Iowa have appointed Cass delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

The Maine Liquor Law has been re-enacted by the Legislature of Rhode Island.

CANDIDATES IN GUILFORD.

We are authorized to announce D. F. CALDWELL as a candidate for the House of Commons.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM E. EDWARDS as a candidate for the House of Commons.

We are authorized to announce WALTER A. WINN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Guilford county.

MARRIED.—In Charlotte, on the morning of the 13th instant, by the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Col. JOHN SLOAN, of this Town, to Miss LIZZIE P., daughter of the late John D. Graham, of Lincoln county.

In Lexington, on Thursday the 13th instant, by the Rev. A. Baker, Dr. A. T. SALE, of Abbeville, South Carolina, to Miss LUE MACLIN, daughter of the Rev. A. D. Montgomery.

DIED.—In the vicinity of Greensboro, on Wednesday morning the 19th instant, Mrs. MARGARET CROWSON, consort of Geo. B. CROWSON, and daughter of Thomas Edwards. The deceased was a worthy member of the Methodist E. Church, and greatly beloved for her christian and social virtues.

Edgeworth Examination.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION of Edgeworth Female Seminary will commence at 9 o'clock on Tuesday, May 25, and continue for three days. Wednesday night will be devoted to the examination of the class in Chemistry.

CONCERT Thursday night.
678-2 RICHARD STERLING.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

COMMENCEMENT, 1852.

THE Annual Examination of the classes will be begun at 9 o'clock, A. M., Tuesday, June 1. The Annual Sermon before the Graduating Class will be delivered by the Rev. J. T. Wrightman, of Columbia, S. C., on the evening of Tuesday, in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Address before the Literary Societies will be delivered by Henry W. Miller, Esq., of Raleigh, on Wednesday afternoon, June 2, at 3 o'clock.

The Board of Trustees will meet at the College at 2 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon.

The CONCERT will be had on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

The COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES will be begun at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, June 3d, in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

C. F. DEEMS, President.
April 29, 1852.

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from me sometime during the past summer, an indentured apprentice, by the name of William Wheeler. Said boy was bound to me by the county court of Guilford. All persons are hereby forewarned against harboring or employing said boy, as the law will be enforced against such offenders. A reward of five cents and no thanks will be given for his delivery to me.

PETER FOGLEMAN.
Guilford Co., May 18, 1852. 679-3*

For the Patriot.

Whig Meeting in Guilford.

A large and respectable portion of the Whig Party of Guilford County convened in the courthouse in Greensboro' on Tuesday the 18th of May. On motion of Joseph Gibson, Esq., Ralph Gorrell, Esq., was called to the chair; and on motion of John A. Gilmer, Esq., Calvin Johnson and Archibald Wilson were appointed Secretaries. The objects of the meeting were briefly and appropriately explained by the Chairman, after which, John A. Gilmer, after an able and eloquent speech in defence of Whig principles, offered the following resolutions:

The Whigs of Guilford, having seen with lively satisfaction the proceedings of the late Whig State Convention held in Raleigh on the 26th of April last:

1. Resolved, That they cordially approve of the whole of said proceedings and hail them as the auspicious beginning of a triumphant campaign.

2. Resolved, That they endorse, and by their action will sustain all of the Resolutions of said Convention; and as they were the first to raise the flag of Fillmore and Graham in North Carolina, are determined to lead the van while it is in the field.

3. Resolved, That in JOHN KERR they recognize a champion of the cause which he leads, worthy of the united support of the Whigs of the State, and worthy especially of being honored with the entire Whig vote of Guilford.

4. Resolved, That they will enter the coming fight like a band of brothers enlisted in a righteous cause, will organize their forces, watch closely every enemy to the integrity of the party in whatever garb he approaches, and for the sake of the great principles at stake, will, with united strength, march forward to battle and to victory.

David F. Caldwell offered as additional resolutions, prefacing them with some eloquent remarks, the following:

Resolved, That as Republicans we adhere to the fundamental doctrine that all political power is vested in and derived from the people only.

Resolved further, That although we respect the opinions of many citizens of both political parties who are content with the Constitution of the State as it is, we are nevertheless satisfied that many useful, important and necessary amendments can, and in deference to public opinion ought to be made.

Resolved further, That having full and unbounded confidence in the integrity and intelligence of the people of North Carolina, we are at a loss to understand why any professing to be republicans at this day should interpose objections to their voting on the question of convention, or no convention, or any other question affecting their rights as freemen of a sovereign State of this confederacy.

Resolved further, That we fully recognize the right of the people of North Carolina to call a convention as prescribed by the Constitution itself.

And whereas, our forefathers established a Constitution as important to the preservation of well regulated liberty, among the desirable effects of which are defining and limiting the power of the Legislature itself, and interposing wholesome barriers to tyrannical legislation;

Be it further Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting, when the people shall blend in the same body the power of legislation and constitution-making, they have taken one dangerous step in the surrender of popular rights.

Which were accepted by Mr. Gilmer and which together with those of Mr. Gilmer were all unanimously passed.

The meeting was also ably addressed by Wm. R. Walker, Esq., who together with the other speakers reviewed the position of the parties of the country, while the profound attention of the audience indicated the interest felt in the topics discussed.

C. H. Wiley, Esq., then introduced the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve of the plan of holding a District Convention in Greensboro' on the 18th of May, for the purpose of appointing three Delegates to the National Whig Convention; and that the Chairman of this meeting appoint seven delegates to the same.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint five persons to form a Committee of Vigilance and Correspondence for the County of Guilford.

Which were also unanimously passed; and on motion of J. A. Gilmer, Esq., Ralph Gorrell was unanimously chosen elector for the County.

The Chairman, in accordance with the first resolution of Mr. Wiley, announced the following delegates, viz: Wm. R. Walker, Edmund W. Ogborne, Jed. H. Lindsay, Calvin Johnson, Nathan Hiatt, John A. Gilmer, and Richard G. Beeson, Esq.; and stated that the Committee of Vigilance would be hereafter announced.

On motion of D. F. Caldwell, it was ordered that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Greensboro' Patriot, and that other Whig papers in the State be requested to copy; and on motion of Wm. R. Walker the thanks of the meeting were offered to the chairman, for the dignified and impartial manner in which he had presided.

Whereupon, on motion, the meeting adjourned.

RALPH GORRELL, Chm'n.
CALVIN JOHNSON, } Secretaries.
ARCHIBALD WILSON, }

For the Patriot.

Whig Meeting in Forsyth.

Agreeably to previous notice a portion of the Whigs of Forsyth county, met in the Town Hall in Salem on Saturday the 15th May, 1852, when C. L. Banner was called to the chair and Col. Mathias Masten appointed Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we hail, with feelings of the liveliest gratification, the nomination of John Kerr of Caswell as the Whig candidate for Governor, and we pledge ourselves to rally under his banner and use all honorable means to secure his election.

Resolved, That Fillmore and Graham are, and (though others may desert them) will continue to be our first choice for President and Vice President of the United States; and we rejoice at their unanimous nomination by the recent Whig State Convention.

Resolved, That the body of the people ought always to be directly consulted, when amendments to the Constitution are proposed; and that the action of the Convention on this subject meets with our hearty approval.

Resolved, That in view of the District Convention to be held in Greensboro' on the 18th inst., for the appointment of delegates to the Whig National Convention to be held in Baltimore on the 16th of June next, the chairman of this meeting appoint twelve delegates to attend said district convention.

In accordance with the last resolution the following persons were appointed delegates from Forsyth county, viz: Charles E. Shober, Daris H. Starbuck, Rufus W. Wharton, Col. Mathias Masten, Caleb H. Matthews, Abram Teague, Adam Snow, James E. Matthews, John G. Sides, Jesse Atwood, John Hasten and Samuel Stolis.

Upon motion of D. H. Starbuck it was resolved that a copy of these proceedings be forwarded to the Editors of Greensboro' Patriot and People's Press with a request that they publish them, and that the Whig papers of the State will also publish the same. C. L. BANNER, Chm'n.
MATTHIAS MASTEN, Sec.

For the Patriot.

Whig District Convention.

According to previous notice the delegates to the Whig District Convention for the 4th Congressional District met in the town of Greensboro' on the 18th of May.

On motion, J. M. A. Drake, Esq., of Randolph, was appointed Chairman, and Rufus W. Wharton, of Forsyth, Secretary.

On motion, the names of delegates were reported, when it appeared that the following gentlemen were present, to wit: From Randolph, J. M. A. Drake and John Branson. From Forsyth, D. H. Starbuck, Jesse Atwood, Chas. E. Shober and Rufus W. Wharton. From Guilford, J. A. Gilmer, W. R. Walker, E. W. Ogburn, Nathan Hiatt, Calvin Johnson, and Jed. H. Lindsay.

The Convention then proceeded to business, when Ralph Gorrell of Guilford, Alfred G. Foster of Davidson, and Chas. E. Shober of Forsyth, were chosen as delegates to the Whig National Convention, and it was resolved that Jas. T. Morehead, the Representative from this District in Congress, be requested to attend and act as alternate.

On motion, it was further ordered that the Secretary of this Convention be requested to inform the delegates of their appointment; after which the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

1st. Resolved, That in our opinion the Delegates by us appointed will truly represent the sentiments and wishes of the Whig voters of this District by voting in convention for the nomination of Millard Fillmore for the Presidency and William A. Graham for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

2nd. Resolved, That we believe the Whig voters in our District will cordially support any good and true Whigs of honesty and ability as candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States whom the Convention may nominate, and who are well known to be in favor of the series of measures known as the Compromise, and who are thoroughly committed to the same "as a final settlement in principle and substance, of the dangerous and exciting subjects which they embrace."

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention signed by the Chairman and Secretary, be furnished to the Editors of the Greensboro' Patriot, with a request that they publish the same.

On motion, the Convention adjourned sine die.

J. M. A. DRAKE, Chm.

R. W. WHARTON, Sec.

For the Patriot.

Democratic District Convention.

According to previous notice, the Delegates heretofore appointed in the several counties composing the 4th Congressional District of North Carolina, assembled on Tuesday the 18th of May, in the courthouse in the town of Greensboro', for the purpose of selecting delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

On motion, Robert Walker, Jr., of Rockingham county, was called to the Chair, and Joseph Masten, of Forsyth, and Jacob B. Balsley, of Rockingham, were requested to act as secretaries.

On motion of Robert P. Dick, Esq., a committee of five, viz: Jas. R. McLean, Wm. H. Reece and Robert Ryan, of Guilford, William Scott, of Rockingham, and John Lawrence, of Forsyth, were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. During the absence of the committee the meeting was eloquently addressed by Robert P. Dick, Esq., upon the importance of the coming elections, and upon the necessity of union, harmony and conciliation among the democrats.

The committee after a short

A Courting Song.
BY MISS LESLIE.
The parlors both are occupied, and every other spot,
By couples who a courting seem—and yet perhaps they're not;
There's some that court on tables, placed lovingly together,
And lovingly they whisper low of fashions or the weather;
Some court within the outer porch, and some upon the stairs,
And many court on ottomans, and very few on chairs.
And openly, without disguise, is all this courting done,
No matter whether on it shines the gas-light or the sun:
And so desirous are they still the state of things to prove,
The more that visitors come in, the more they will move;
But there they sit and persevere, in spite of hint and glance,
And people that on business come, have very little chance.
And some court at the check-board, while others court at chess,
(Though chess-players cannot be in love so much as they profess.)
There are some that at back gammon court, half hid behind a column,
And some would even court at whist, were not the game so solemn.
There are some that promenade, as if they never meant to stop,
And some that think it policy to institute a hop.
This courting of the young folks is a pretty sight to see,
But the courting of the married ones had better never be:
Success to all whose hearts are fixed on objects right and true;
We wish, with them, that they could make a shorter courtship do,
I'm always glad when any friend invites me out to tea.
For it's very dull to stay at home, with no one courting me.

A Sermon that did not Suit.
Mrs. H— was very religious, and perhaps came as near worshipping Mr. —, her favorite minister, as some of our big bugs do Kossuth, the Hungarian; but that as it may, she was continually hammering Aaron, a shrewd lad of sixteen years of age, who, to pester the old lady and hear her scold, would occasionally speak rather slightly of Mr. N—, her minister.
Happening in at the house of Mrs. H—, one day, the old lady began as usual to chastise him, and Aaron, thinking she put it on rather too hard, after hearing her through, said—
"I am as good as Mr. N—, and can preach as well."
"Preach!" said the old lady, "you don't know one single word in the Bible."
"Well, give me a text," said Aaron, "and see if I can't preach."
"You don't know anything about the Bible," said Mrs. H—, "if you do, you may take any text you please."
"Well," said Aaron, "A virtuous woman is without price." "Ain't that in your Bible?" "Yes," said Mrs. H—, "and shows that women are better than men, for the Bible don't say that a virtuous man is without price."
"Well, we'll see about that," said Aaron, and after dividing his subject into two or three heads commenced as follows:—
"The scarcity of an article in all cases governs the price, but when an article cannot be found, it cannot be had at any price, and for that reason it is 'without price.' Now, if there were any virtuous women, there would be a price, and a high one, too, by reason of the scarcity, but as there are none—"
At this stage of the discourse, the old lady seized the broom.
"Aaron," said she, "you are an impudent brat, and if you don't clear out, I will pelt you with the broom-handle."
Aaron made tracks into the road, finishing his sentence, "they are without price," as he went through the door, which the old lady closed after him with considerable force.
Aaron now started for home, saying to himself as he went along—"I guess the old woman will not chastise me again very soon"—and, as it proved, he was not mistaken in his prediction.
Conto-cook Transcript.

The Betting Dandy.
The young gentleman, with a medium sized light brown mustache, and a suit of clothes, such as fashionable tailors furnish to their customers "on very accommodating terms"—that is, on the credit system—came into a hotel on Race street, one afternoon, and, after calling for a glass of Madeira turned to the company and offered to bet with any man present, that the Susquehanna would not be successfully launched. The banter not being taken up, he glanced contemptuously around and remarked,
"I want to make a bet of some kind, I don't care a fig what it is. I'll bet any man from a shilling's worth of cigars to five hundred dollars. This your time gentlemen; what do you propose?"
Sipping a glass of beer in one corner of the bar-room, sat a plain old gentleman, who looked as though he might be a Pennsylvania farmer. He put down his glass and addressed the exquisite:
"Well, mister, I am not in the habit of making bets, but seeing you are anxious about it, I don't care if I gratify you. So I will bet you a key's worth of cigars that I can put a quart of molasses into your hat, and run it out a solid lump of molasses candy, in two minutes."
"Done!" said the exquisite, taking off his hat and handing it to the farmer.
It was a real Florence hat, a splendid article, that shone like black satin. The old gentleman took the hat and requested the bar-keeper to send for a quart of molasses.
The cheap sort, at six cents a quart, that's the kind I use in this experiment," said he handing over his six coppers to the bar-keeper.
The molasses was brought, and the old farmer, with a very grave countenance, poured it into the dandy's hat while the exquisite took out his watch to note time. Giving the hat two or three shakes, with a Signor Blitz adroitness, the experimenter placed it on his table, and stared into it as if watching the wonderful process of solidification.
"Time up," said the dandy.
The old farmer moved the hat. "Well, I do believe it ain't hardened," said he in a tone of disappointment. "I missed it somehow or other this time, and I suppose I have lost the bet—"

Bar-keeper, let the gentleman have the cigars—twelve sixes, mind, and charge 'em in his bill."
"What of the cigars?" roared the exquisite, "you've spoiled my hat, that cost me five dollars, and you must pay for it."
"That wasn't in the bargain," timidly said the old gentleman; "but I'll let you keep the molasses which is a little more than we agreed for."
Having drained the teatious fluid from his beaver as best he could into a spittoon, the man of moustaches rushed from the place, his fury not much abated by the sounds of all suppressed laughter which followed his exit. He made his complaint at the police office—but, as it appeared that the experiment was tried with his own content, the money could not be recovered.

Brother Rann's Funeral Sermon.
"A friend of ours from the South, (whose favors we respectfully solicit,) mentioned the other day a funeral sermon which he heard in North Carolina not long since, that set even our associate Owl a-winking. Parson S—, a rather eccentric character, was called upon to preach the funeral of a hard case named Rann, which he did in the following style:—My beloved brethren and sisters: our departed brother Rann would a-wanted somebody to tell lies about him, and make him out a better man than he was, he wouldn't a-chosen me to preach his funeral. No, my brethren, he wanted to be held up as a burnin' and a shinin' light to warn you from the error of your ways. He kept horses, and run'd 'em; he kept chickens, and he foun't 'em; he kept women, and there sits his widow who can prove it. [The widow sat directly in front of the pulpit and here gave an affirmative nod.]—Our dear departed brother had many warnins, brethren. The first warnin' was when he broke his leg, but he still went on in the error of his ways. The second warnin' was when his son Peter hung himself in jail; and the last and greatest warnin' of all was when he died himself. The preacher then enlarged on these tropes until he sunk Rann so low that his hearers began to doubt whether he would ever get him up again; and, as is usual in 'funerals,' land him safely in Abraham's bosom. This was the object of the second part of the sermon, which started off thus: 'My brethren, there'll be great meracles, great meracles in Heaven. And the first meracle will be, that many you expect to find there you won't see there. The people that go around with long faces, makin' prayers; won't be there; and the second meracle will be that many you don't expect to find there, as some perhaps won't expect to find our dear departed brother Rann, you'll find there; and the last and greatest meracle will be, to find yourselves there.'—Knickerbocker.

Temperance Joke—A Good One.
Joe Harris was a whole-souled, merry fellow, and very fond of a glass. After living in New Orleans for many years, he came to the conclusion of visiting an old uncle, away up in Massachusetts, whom he had not seen for years. Now there is a difference between New Orleans and Massachusetts, in regard to the use of ardent spirits, and when Joe arrived there and found all the people run mad about temperance, he felt bad, thinking with the old song, that "keeping the spirits up by pouring the spirits down" was one of the best ways to make time pass, and began to fear, indeed, that he was in a pickle. But on the morning after his arrival, the old man, and his sons being out at work, his aunt came to him and said—
"Joe, you have been living in the South, and no doubt are in the habit of taking a little something to drink about eleven o'clock. Now I keep some here for medical purposes, but let no one know it, as my husband wants to set the boys a good example."
Joe promised, and thinking he would get no more that day, took, as he expressed it, "a buster." After that he walked out to the stable, and who should he meet but his uncle.
"Well, Joe," says he, "I expect you are accustomed to drink something in New Orleans, but you find us all temperance here, and for the sake of my sons, I don't let them know that I have any brandy about; but I just keep a little out here for my rheumatism. Will you accept a little?"
Joe signed his readiness, and took another big horn. Then continuing his walk, he came to where the boys were mauling rails. After conversing awhile, one of his cousins said—
"Joe, I expect you would like to have a drink and as the old folks a-don on liquor, we keep some out here to help us on our work."
Out came the bottle, and down they sat, and he says that by the time he went home to dinner he was as tight as he could well be, and all from visiting a temperance family.

An Ugly Oath.—In the eastern part of Delaware county, in this State, there resides a man named B—, now a justice of the peace, and a very sensible man, but, by common consent, the ugliest looking individual in the whole county; being long, gaunt, sawy, and awry, with a gait like a kangaroo. One day he was out hunting, and on one of the mountain roads he met a man on foot and alone who was longer, gaunter, uglier, by all odds, than himself. He could give the "squire" "fifty, and beat him." Without saying a word, B— raised his gun and deliberately levelled it at the stranger. "For God's sake, don't shoot!" shouted the man in great alarm. "Stranger," replied B—, "I swore ten years ago that if ever I met a man any uglier than I was, I'd shoot him; and you are the first one I've seen." The stranger, after taking a careful survey of his rival replied, "Wal, captain, if I look any worse than you do, shut! I don't want to live no longer."

The Model Lady puts her children out to nurse and tends lap-dogs; lies in bed till noon, wears paper-soled shoes, and pinches her waist, gives the piano fits, and forgets to pay her milliner; cuts her poor relations, and goes to church when she has a new bonnet; turns the cold shoulder to her husband, and flirts with his "friend;" never saw a thimble, don't know a darning needle from a crow-bar, wonders where puddings grow; eats ham and eggs in private, and dines off a pigeon's leg in public; runs mad after the latest fashion; doats on Byron, adores any fool who grins behind a moustache, and when asked the age of her youngest child, replies, "don't know indeed, ask Betty!"—Olive Branch.

An exchange paper quotes from Paul's writing—"Owe no man anything," and then adds—"We fear some of our subscribers never read Paul's Epistle."

A PROCLAMATION.
By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.
WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:
AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.
WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; and therefore,
SEC. 1. Be it 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 third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.
SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purpose of this Act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.
Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this 24th day of January, 1851.
J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C. W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

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

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate; and, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.
In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.
Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.
By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. Private Sec'y.

SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR.
DRUGS, MEDICINES,
Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Perfumery, CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &c.
The Subscriber is now receiving his large and well assorted Summer Stock of Drugs and Medicines, which were purchased by himself at rates so favorable as to enable him to sell them 33 1/2 per cent. less than heretofore offered in this market, and in many articles he can do even more than this.
Deeming it unnecessary to give an entire catalogue of prices here, which can be furnished at any time to Physicians, and others at his Drug Store, he will simply state a few of the articles and their prices, to-wit:
S. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, qt. bot. 75 cts.
Aqua Ammonia, 25 "
Iodine Potassium, 62 1/2 "
Wistars Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 75 "
Ayre's Cherry Pectoral, 87 1/2 "
Small profits and quick sales, is the word, call and judge for yourselves.
To his friends and customers, he would say that his stock is larger, and assortment more complete than it has been for the last 12 years, and he is determined to sell them as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased in the western part of the State.
Call and examine for yourselves.
Physician's prescriptions and family medicines compounded and dispensed at any hour, day or night. His personal attention is given to this branch of the business.
D. P. WEIR.
May, 1851. 623-4L.

PATENT BUGGIES.
Coach Shop, South Street, Greensboro'.
THE subscriber having purchased the right of making and selling Hubbard's patent combination of elastic Reachers and Springs, is making and will keep constantly on hand Buggies, Rockaways, &c. The above invention entirely does away the Elliptic 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.

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 659uf

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

Blank Warrants for sale at this Office

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.
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 Swain, of Greensboro'; Shubal G. Coffin, Jesse Shill, 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. McCONNEL, W. S. RANKIN, JOHN A. MEBANE, } Executive Committee.
WM. H. CUNNING, Travelling Agent.
All communications in reference to Insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post-paid.
PETER ADAMS, Secretary.
Greensboro', Oct. 24, 1851 650uf.

New Tailoring Establishment in GREENSBORO'.
D. C. CALDWELL & JAS. M. HUGHES
HAVING entered into copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the Tailoring Business in all its various branches, offer their services to the citizens of Greensboro' and surrounding country AT MUCH LOWER PRICES than have been for many years. Having just received
The latest Philadelphia & New York FASHIONS,
our customers may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and workman-like manner. Our object in working low is for the purpose of letting our work show for itself. We will make
Fine dress, frock, or overcoats, \$5.00 to 6.00
Homespun or common jeans coats, 2.00 to 2.50
Pants and Vests, 1.00 to 1.50
Cutting coats, 37 1/2 " 50
" pants and vests, 20 "
We hope by strict attention to business to receive our share of the public patronage. Country produce taken in exchange for work.
Shop on west st., next door to P. Thurston's cabinetshop.
D. C. CALDWELL, JAMES M. HUGHES.
February 23, 1852. 667-13

A WORD TO MERCHANTS.
I HAVE and keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Tin Ware at wholesale and retail, and you can do as well here at home as at the North. Try it. Also, all kinds of Copper Work, Stoves and Stove-pipes, Camp, Fire and Ash Kettles, Copper and Brass Kettles, Copper and Iron Rivets, Wave Brass Wire, Solder, Zinc, Block Tin, Bar Lead, Rod Iron, and Iron Wire, and a large lot of Sheet Iron, Sheet and Bar Copper, Tin Plate, &c.
Cutting and covering Houses, and all repairing done at the shortest notice, and good labor taken in exchange. Address, C. G. YATES, May, 1852. Greensboro', N. C.

NOTICE.
WE take this method to inform our friends and the public generally, that we have erected a STEAM SAW MILL in Davidson county, eleven miles west of Jamestown near the Rail Road, for the purpose of sawing Lumber for the public. Any person wishing to purchase will please call and buy of us, as our Mill is in full operation and is doing work not to be surpassed in quality of as good pine as our country affords. All orders may be addressed to Fairgrove, Davidson county, N. C., to
J. P. & A. G. WINSLOW.
April 20th, 1852. 676-4.

LEATHER BANDS.
THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting bands with copper rivets. The bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and the difficulty of bands stretching and ripping under the common way of making them, is entirely removed by this process. Bands made in this way will hold their width evenly, run true, and have a uniform bearing on the drum or pulley, and will give from 15 to 20 per cent. more power than those made in the ordinary way. They are made out of the 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.
Hunt's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.
3rd Jan. 1852. 660-1y

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

BOLTING CLOTHS.
WE are now in receipt of a large stock of fresh Bolting Cloths direct from the Manufacturers at Anker in Germany, these cloths are warranted, and are cheaper than they can be bought in this country. Now is the time to supply yourselves, mill-owners and mill-wrights call or send your orders soon.
June, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL.

THE GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES AND BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
Leonard Scott & Co., NO. 51 GOLD ST., NEW YORK,
Continue to publish the following British Periodicals viz:
The London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig),
The North British Review (Free Church),
The Westminster Review (Liberal),
AND
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).
These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for twenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous *Electrics* and Magazines made up of selections from foreign periodicals. This fact shows clearly the high estimation in which they are held by the intelligent reading public, and affords a guarantee that they are established on a firm basis, and will be continued without interruption.
Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Caxtons" and "My New Novel" (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those who have been issued by Messrs. Scott & Co., so that subscribers to the Reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the earliest reading of these fascinating tales.

TERMS.
Per ann.
For any one of the four Reviews . . . \$3 00
For any two of the four Reviews . . . 5 00
For any three of the four Reviews . . . 7 00
For all four of the Reviews . . . 8 00
For Blackwood's Magazine . . . 3 00
For Blackwood & three Reviews . . . 9 00
For Blackwood & the four Reviews . . . 10 00
Payments to be made in all cases in advance. Money current in the State where issued will be received in par.
CLIPPING.
A discount of twenty-five per cent. from the above prices will be allowed to Clubs ordering four or more copies of any one or more of the above works. Thus: Four copies of Blackwood or of one Review will be sent to one address for \$9; 16 copies of the four Reviews and Blackwood for \$30; and so on.
REDUCED POSTAGE.
The postage on these Periodicals has, by the late law, been reduced, on the average, about FORTY PER CENT. The following are the present rates, viz.
FOR BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.
Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 9 cts. pr. qr.
Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 " 18 "
Over 1500 and not exceeding 2500 " 24 "
FOR A REVIEW.
Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 4 cts. pr. qr.
Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 " 8 "
Over 1500 and not exceeding 2500 " 16 "
At these rates no objection should be made, as heretofore, to receiving the works by mail, and thus ensuring their speedy, safe, and regular delivery.
Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 FULTON STREET, New York, Entrance 54 Gold Street.
N. B.—L. S. & Co. have recently published, and have now for sale, the "FARMER'S GUIDE," by Henry Stephens of Edinburgh, and Prof. Norton of Yale College, New Haven. Complete in 2 vols., royal octavo, containing 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, \$6; in paper covers, for the mail, \$5. Jan. 3d, 1852.

DYSPEPSIA.
HUTCHINGS.
Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has effected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.
Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.
For Inducement and Whooping Cough.
NASHVILLE, TENN., June 26, 1851.
Sir: I have repeatedly used your CHERRY PECTORAL for Whooping Cough and Influenza and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy. Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the PECTORAL has always afforded almost instant relief.
JAMES GLOVER.
We attest to the truth of the above statement, M. MCGINTY, Editor of the Nashville Whig J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.
FOR A CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851.
Dear Sir: For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently despaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the CHERRY PECTORAL which under Providence has cured me altogether.
I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.
Prepared and Sold by JAMES C. AYER, Druggist and Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Greensboro' by T. J. PATRICK, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines every where.
March 1, 1852. 668-3m.

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

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted.
I will pay 34 cts. per pound cash for all clean cotton and linen RAGS, delivered to J. D. Williams, in Fayetteville. I am nearly ready to put in operation a Paper Mill in this neighborhood, and am desirous of getting my rags in this market. My object is to pay as much for rags as I can afford, and hope that I may not be forced to distant markets for my supplies. I have arranged with Mr. Williams to receive and pay for all rags delivered to him.
DAVID MURPHY.
Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1852. 668-3m.

COACH MATERIALS.—We have a large stock of Coach Materials on hand, such as Springs, Axles, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Oil Cloths, Carpeting, Oil Cloth for Aprons and Curtains, Dash Cords, Bands, Lamps—which will be sold lower than ever offered.
May, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL.

READ! READ!! READ!!!
RELIEF FOR MAN AND BEAST.
THE HORSEMAN'S HOPE, OR FARMER'S FRIEND.
ARRANGEMENTS are now made for supplying the public with this **GREAT REMEDY**, which has been used with wonderful success by those who have had an opportunity of testing its virtues. No family should neglect to have a supply, and all would do well to keep some by them to be used in case of accident to MAN or HORSE.
For Horses, &c.
FOR THE CURE OF
Sprains, Bruises, Saddle and Collar Galls, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and weakness of the Legs, Old Sores, Scratches, &c. &c.
And other accidents and afflictions to which Men and Animals are liable.
Prepared only by SMITH & ATKINSON, 238 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 thousand 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, Albion, P. O.
T. J. Patrick, Greensboro'.
J. M. A. Drake, Asheboro'.
William Clark, Union Factory.
Joel Ingold, Kernersville.
William P. Henly, Salem.
A. Z. Tovey, Lexington.
Sommerell Powe & Co., Salisbury.
George Fink & Co., Concord.
Feb. 27, 1852. 667-13.

VAYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
For the Cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.
"And by the river, upon the bank thereof shall grow all trees for meat, whose leaf shall not fade and the fruit thereof shall be for meat and the leaf thereof for medicine."
Here was hope for the sick recorded long ago, and every year adds new proof to the assurance that these promises shall not fail.
As medical Science discovers and designates the remedies nature has given, one by one, the diseases that afflict our race yield to the control of art. Of all the maladies we suffer from, none has carried more victims to an untimely grave than Consumption of the Lungs. Subjoined we give some evidence that this too may be cured, and that Pulmonary Complaints, in all their forms, may be removed by CHERRY PECTORAL.
Space will not permit us to publish here any proportion of the cures it has effected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.
Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.
For Inducement and Whooping Cough.
NASHVILLE, TENN., June 26, 1851.
Sir: I have repeatedly used your CHERRY PECTORAL for Whooping Cough and Influenza and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy. Four of my children have been afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the PECTORAL has always afforded almost instant relief.
JAMES GLOVER.
We attest to the truth of the above statement, M. MCGINTY, Editor of the Nashville Whig J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.
FOR A CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 25, 1851.
Dear Sir: For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently despaired of recovery; much of the time I was obliged to sit up all night in my chair, as my cough would suffocate me when I laid down. Having used many remedies without much relief, I at last tried the CHERRY PECTORAL which under Providence has cured me altogether.
I am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.
Prepared and Sold by JAMES C. AYER, Druggist and Chemist, Lowell, Mass.
Sold in Greensboro' by T. J. PATRICK, and by Druggists and Dealers in Medicines every where.
March 1, 1852. 668-3m.

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