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From De Bow's Review.

#### Southern Wines and Vineyards. BY MR. WELLER, OF NORTH CAROLINA.

For upwards of twenty years the writer has

ented in the vineyard business and in experimented in the vineyard business ac-making the best American wines, or wines accounted by the best judges, and by his patrons in various parts of the Union, better than European.

vineyard of ten acres, and vineyard products, (fifty and sixty barrels annually,) are the largest now in the South, and are rapidly on the increase. His wines, according to quality and cost and trouble of making, command in market from one to six dollars per gallon, with twenty per cent. off by the cask ; and at the same rate per cent. on by the case per bottle also, after adding cost of bottles, sealing, wiring, and labeling. Here the writer appends what he deems the most important hints to all American vintners; and states that, with the exception of a few gallons of wine occasionally made with shriveled or over mature grapes, by way of experiment, and non-ingredient whatever added to the juice. (experiment convinces him that in the South, at least, it is utterly impracticable thus to make wine as a profitable or desirable business.) he makes some of his best kinds of wines, as Madeira, Port, &c. by adding plenty of spirits, or sugar, or both, according to the wines intended as the result. For instance, as a third of spirits is put into the juice for ma-king the best Eastern wines, (medicinally and otherwise.) ere reaching our stores, so, for some of his, is added a like quantity of spirits, as advised by Mr. Longworth, our greatest Western vintner, in his Patent Office letter of 1847. True it is, according to recent statements, that some wines are made in the Western vineyards, under Mr. Longworth's auspices, without any safekeeping, enriching ingredients whatever added to the juice of the grape. But it is also true, by accompanying accounts, such wines, like those made thus in France and other Eastern vineyards, are of a lower price, indicating so far as that is concerned an inferior quality; or, as we have reason to believe, more body and zest by said artificial ingredients being added, a higher price

is commanded, when the merits are known, as Madeira and Port. For instance, while the best Malaga sells at a dollar a gallon in this coun-Madeira and Port, of one-third of spirits, or of the strongest body by artificial help, sells for several dollars per gallon. Why, then, do not American vintners, and especially Southern ones, take this fact as a most significant hint for their operations in their wine-making busi-But it is alleged by some, that wines made by artificial help to the grape juice are therefore less pure. And pray, what more pure things are there in physical nature than sugar and spirits, or say, saccharine and alcoholic principles?

These principles enter into almost all vegetable creation as the pure, grand preservative ingredients. For instance, every grain of corn or wheat has more or less alcohol therein for its pure preservative, as developed by distillation. And since two of the chief constituent principles of all wine, (the definition of wine the world over being the "fermented juice of the grape." and therefore always alcoholic by fermentation, ow and was such, capable of intoxicating effect if intemperately used or abused, as set forth in the ly Bible,) being saccharine and alcoholic, is it not enriching ingredients, in making Scuppernong chemically absurd to allege that the same ingre- wine. And I may say the same of the making chemically absurd to allege that the same ingredients increased artificially, to add body, safe- of any keeping and strength, render the wine thus made

Let the candid, with these suggestions before them, judge impartially for themselves, and not be imposed on by the absurd position of interestad salesmen and others, as to foreign wines, in order to ruin or greatly injure the vineyard business, in the South at least, of our country,

the worse! and as if adding spirits to foreign

ing the same ingredients to American wines made

As if more of the purest ingredients

For it is a fact and tested as such by I ig experience of others as well as the writer, that the Scupernong grape, which outyields any grape in the world, as to fruit and juice, (as one vine covering a quarter acre yields five barrels of wine annually.) is so deficient in quantity. (I say quantity, for the quality is most excellent.) of saccharine and alcoholic principles, that without artificial help, by some ingredients, the wine will not keep, or be of any superior quality ere spoiling; and there is no help for this difficulty any practical purpose by saffering the grapes to ome extra ripe, or shrivelled on the for whenever ripe, most of the berries fall off by the first wind or storm of any violence; and so deficient is the juice of the quantity of necessary wine ingredients, at the common ripeness of the tried by hundreds of the writer's guests tasting it, as running from the presses in vintage seasons But adding a sufficiency of double-refined loaf exquisite taste in quality, it makes a delightful mere theorists, the very Scupernong

Isabella, and other most favorite natives in our

Isabella, and other most tavortic natives in our country, both North and South.

I am most credibly informed that a Spaniard of reputation as an European vintuer, experimented pretty largely on Scuppernong Island, (originating the name of this grape,) as to the qualities of the Scuppernong grape for wine, and that he pronounced it unfit or deficient in quantity or quality of juice to make wine without artificial help; or rather, I would say, in his ignorance and prejudice, he condemned the grape for wine making. He as inconsistently pronounced such condemnation as if he had for like reasons condemned the grapes of the Madeira Island, or those of Oporto, because one-third of spirits was necessary to develope those into their most ex-cellent wine qualities.

As to spirits for the safe keeping and duly en-riching ingredients to Scuppernong juice, from ample experience and most reliable information. I consider a fourth the least safe quantity, or ongallon to three of juice; and as to sugar, two pounds per gallon of juice; though a third of spirits and three pounds of sugar is safer and better every way.

Some years since, travelling through Franklin county, (N. C.,) I called at a celebrated Scupperonney, (N. C., ) I cannot at a certained scaper-nong vineyard, and found by tasting and intorm-ation, that of about 17 barrels Scuppernong wine made the past vintage, every one of them had a taste slightly aeld. And on inquiring I found that, owing to a deficiency of brandy one-fifth only had been added in making the overed by adding more brandy, or some sugar, or both. But it is also true that the wine is not quite so good in such cases, as if the requisite or safe quantity had been added at first.

Some ten years since I was written to from clumbia, South Carolina, by a Frenchman, that if I had any partly spoiled or acid wine, he would come and change it to good for a proper compen-sation. I declined the proffer, having no confidence in the foreigner.

Months after I learned, from a most respectable gentleman from the place, that the bad wine the Frenchman made apparently good, had changed to become worse than before, in a few weeks. concluded some impure or deleterious ingredient of an evanescent effect had been used. concluded also I could beat the Frenchman by making a permanent change through pure ingredients added; and into some wine then on hand I put sugar and spirits, as much as needed to re-I put sugar and spirits, as much as needed to re-cover it, and the result was even beyond expec-last vintage, a hundred dollars, by selling grapes It has been alleged (from a source, however, of no reliance) that grapes in the far South more abound in saccharine and alcoholic properanother fact is, that the further South the warm er the weather is in vintage time, saying nothing of the less chance of deep cellars to help to prevent the wine running into the acetous fermentatawba will stick on the cluster till fully or extra ripe, but colder weather and the advantage of deep cellars are enjoyed. But I opine, no maiter how cold the climate, or how deep the cellars, that the Scuppernong juice, if enjoying these advantages, would not keep without artificial help. gence and

Herbemont's Madeira grapes in Columbia, South Carolina, hang on the vines, if escaping the rot as long as desired after being ripe; but with one pound of sugar per gallon, more than half the wine is apt to spoil by souring, (or, as I aver, by deficiency of safe-keeping ingredients.) as set forth from Mr. Guinard, in Mr. Longworth's Patent-Office letter of 1847. Now fearlessly assert that from my experience with this very grape in wine making, three pounds of sugar instead of one put into its juice, or onethird spirits, and the same pains being taken as by Mr. Guinard, would make a very good and far better wine than that made with the use o the meagre one pound of sugar per gallon. And when it is remembered that the spirit adds its own bulk, and the sugar half thereof, to the quantity or volume of the wine, the argument is greatenforced against stingmess of safe-keeping.

any American wine from any kind of grape.
Wishing to gain the best intelligence in our country on wine-making, besides reading the

is like that of the grapes of which it is made.

most excellent Scuppernong wine. And as soon as I tried it. I found he was right, or chemically

I must here relate a fact, at the danger of appearing vain to some, viz: I was written to, com the lower part of our State, to come down, (about eighty miles.) and instruct how to make highly reputed best Scuppernong wines; and was offered \$4 a day from starting to returning. And I here append the result of my mis-

as directed by letter, I made, as samples, a bar-rel of each of the following kinds of Scuppernong wine, or cordial, viz :

1. Scuppernong, (proper, or no appellative

2. Scuppernong champagne, at \$2 per gallon ;

vast majority of the writer's guests or visitors in by fermenting one basshel of purple Scoppernong duction of the pens, and order and cleanliness, vintage time, to any of about two hundred other with seven of the white.) at \$4 per gallon; made whether is the personal attire of the work-peo-hinds in his vineyard, including the Catawba, with three pounds of double-refined sugar per ple or in their workshops, is the distinguishing

gallon, and peculiar pains in racking, &c. 5. Scuppernong perfect love cordial, at \$10 per gallon; made with one-third brandy, and two pounds of double-refined sugar per gallon.

I append here a kind which I make at my

premises, and not convenient to make there, be-cause of the very short time I had to stay on account of the need of my presence at my own

vintage, viz:
6. Purest Scuppernong, \$6 per gallon. One variety of this kind is made with a third of Scuppernong brandy, and another with Scuppernong

syrup.
The brandy is from distillation of Scuppernong juice soured, and the syrup is from the sweet juice reduced by boiling. Twenty per gallon when sold by the barrel or cask. A most respeciable lawyer, Joseph S. Cannon, Esq., of Heriford, Perquimans county, wrote to me, and I operated in wine-making with his brother, Mr. James J. Cannon, upper part of Chowan county, near the river of that name, (Post-Office, "Bal-lard's Bridge,") I add here, that Mr. Camoon brought in most of his grapes, or about 100 bushels, ere I left, and expected 100 more, en-

bushels, ere I left, and expected 100 more, engaged to complete his vintage.

A number of small Scuppernong vineyards are scattered through different regions of the lower part of North Carolina. The owners sell a part of their grapes, and a part they convert into wine. Cart loads of grapes, I learn, were carried from Mr. Cannon's neighborhood to Norfolk, (60 miles distant,) and some brought were shitmed to Baltimore, and elsewhere. So were shipped to Baltimore, and elsewhere. So great is the quantity sold at Norfolk, from the adjoining country that often there are 30 cart-loads a day there, I was told, in vintage time.— So much appreciated is this grape for table fruit, preserving and kindred purposes, that all taken found a ready market. I sell quantities sent for to my vineyard, from various distances, at 50 cents to 30 cents per gallon according to time of the vintage, or pains in gathering, and quantity taken at a time; but the price at Norfolk, I dollars a bushel. And so esteemed are th ripening, or about two months, the berries ripening in succession, most guests pay an entrance fee into the vineyard of a quarter of a dollar each, and on picnic days, sometimes a hundred at a time, prefer this to all other grapes.

A gentleman near Warrenton, 20 miles west in that town. Seeing, then, the superior excellence of this grape in every way (except in quantity, not quality, of saccharine and alcoholic it is no marvel that its culture is rapidly extend ing over all the South, -hundreds of the rooted vines annually sell at from 20 to 25 dollars per South, from my nursery, and good Scuppernong every year. And as to Southern and Western vineyards: " Ephraim need not envy Judah nor Judah Ephraim." But let all work on harmomously, to free our country from so many annua millions of foreign dependence for wines, not so good as may be made in our midst by intelliskill. Throughout the South, by putting one-third spirits to any sort of grape-juice, Mr. Longworth's advice,) an excellent wine may be made, worth a dollar a gallon. And in the West, or North, by the same help, or even with-out any artificial aid to the juice, in some cases, or with some kinds of grapes, a wine, may be made of equal excellence and value. And as to any wines superior or of higher price, because of more cost and trouble, why that is a matter of

aste and choice.

Brinkleyville, Halifax Co. N. C., Dec. 24th,

### History of a Steel Pen.

The history of a steel pen is among the won-ders of the present day; it is to us what pin-making was to our ancestors—a thing to be won-dered at. We have the ores melted and converted into iron, and the same changed into steel; then it is rolled into ordinary sheets, in which up into strips, pickled to remove the scale, and reduced also by rolls to the requisite thickness. of wine added artificially made any wine more treatises extant thereon, I have received by solic- In this condition it is passed into the hands of a of wine added artificially made any wine more treatises extant thereon, I have received by solic-impure! or, as if mere additions of constituent itation and otherwise numerous receipts from the pure things, added to any things necessarily, or. lower part of our State, for making the best Scupwine. And it is remarkable, that not thin flat piece of steel, which is the future pen; ne correspondent from the region and origin of side slitting and piercing then follows, which is wines, so far from making them worse, made this most famous American grape, gives any prothem better medicinally and otherwise, and add-cess for making this wine without eather sugar punch and boister; thereafter the blanks in this or spirits added; though most of them differ as condition are annealed in considerable quantities to the quantity necessary of either or both, to make and safely keep the wine. But as to the most exquisite taste of the Scuppernong wine, double-refined sugar, doubtless, is best to secure that, because coming nearest to the most delightful taste of the Scuppernong grape.

The highest praise of any wine is, that its zeal

muffle, and when at a proper heat they are immersed in oil; the oil is then cleansed off them A most emittent vintner from Germany first by agitating in a cylinder, and scouring follows suggested the double-refined sugar for making the by the same method, with the exception that pounded crucibles and other cutting substances ere introduced along with them which in the end

produces on one and all a brighter surface. The grinding on the point, etc., is performed on an emery wheel, and is effected with great rapidity. In this state the pens are passed to the "sluter," who is provided with a pair of cutting tools, which are fitted into a hand-press. Thei accuracy in fitting is such that a careful examina on is necessary to detect that they are not one sion, as follows, viz:

The mashing machine, woollen blankets to sirain with, and sugars and spirits being all ready the slit is made. The blue and straw color with which the pensare ornamented, is also produced by heat; the pens are introduced in large quantities into a cylinder which is made to revolve on a charcoal stove, and the change of color is name.) at \$1 per gallon; made with one-third watched; when that which is desired is obtained, the cylinder and its contents are removed. The brilliant appearance of the external surface is givmade with one-fourth brandy, and one pound of double-refined sugar per gallon.

3. Scuppernong Madeira, (white or colorless wine.) at \$3 per gallon; made with three pounds grapes of the same degree of ripeness as those affording the comparatively weak or deficient wine.) at \$3 per gallon; made with three pounds quantity and quality for beverage or wine, are the most delightful fruit, and are preferred by a 4. Scuppernong hock, (of a beautiful red color, wards of 60th ands are daily engaged in the pro-

females, employed in the actual production and papering up of the pens; the remainder are workmen, who are engaged in the more skilful or laorious departments, where female strength is not available. Some idea of the extent to which this manufacture is now carried on may be gathered from the fact that there are annually upwards of 180 millions of pens produced here. Exchange Paper.

#### Song for Boys.

When life is full of health and glee, Work thou as busy as a bee !

And take this gentle hint from me Be careful of your money : Be careful of your money, boys-Be careful of your money; You'll find it true, that friends are few When you are short of money

But do not shut sweet Mercy's doors When Sorrow pleads, or Want implores; To help to heal Misfortune's sores, Be careful of your money ! Be careful of your money, boys-Be careful of your money; To help the poor who seek your door, Be careful of your money!

#### American Bible Society.

The thirty-sixth Anniversary of the America Bible Society was celebrated at New York on Thursday. The meeting, which was quite large vas opened by Rev. Dr. Springs, by the reading of a portion of Scripture and with prayer; after which the audience was addressed by Hon. T. FRELINGHUYSEN, the President.

The Treasurer's report showed that the receipts of the year amounted to \$308,865, and the expenditures to \$308,865.

The following are the principal facts contained in the annual report:

During the past year two of the Vice Presidents, John Griscom, LL.D., of New Jersey, and the Hon. James McDowell, of Virginia, have been removed by death.

There has been added to the Society during

the year seventy-three Life Directors, 1,190, Life Members, and 63 Auxiliaries.

The receipts of the year from all source ount to \$308,744.81, being an increase of \$31,-842.28 beyond those of the previous year; and \$24,130.67 more than was ever received before by the Society during any single year.

period is 239,000, and of Testaments 476,500 opies, making a total of 706,500 copies.

The number of Bibles distributed is 221,450,

and of Testaments 444,565, making a total for the year of 666,065. This is an increase of 73,-583 over the issues of the previous year, and makes an aggregate, since the formation of the Society, of 8,238,982 Bibles and Testiments.

The Society has prepared a royal octavo Bible, in pica, for the use of families, and for the aged, who require a larger letter; and a new Testament in French and English, in parallel columns. The Board has likewise published the books of Joshua, Judges, Ruth. I Smuel, 11 Samuel, and I Kings, in the Choctaw tongue, under the direction of the Rev. Cyrus Byington, of the Choctaw Mission, and the Gospel of John. in the Grebo language, for the Protestant Episcopal Mission in Western Africa.

The Collation of the English Bible, mentioned in the two previous reports, is now completed, and an account of it will be furnished in the report of the present year.

The Society has had in its employ thirty-one

agents through most of the year, including two in Texas and one in California.

Grants of Bibles and Testaments, in greatly nere-ased numbers, have been made by the Board local auxiliaries; to the various Missionary Boards; to Sunday Schools; to seamen and boatmen; to the blind, and to individuals for gratuitous distribution among the destitute, both

Besides the grants of books, \$30,900 has been granted by the Board in money to aid in publish-Missionary Boards and Bible organiza-The Society has purchased grounds, and com-

Astor Place, the present house being now quite too small. The corner-ctone of it will be laid in a week or two.

The report closes with an expression of the deep conviction entertained by its managers of you behold the literal fulfilment of the prophecies; the importance of the work in which the Society with him you ascend the stream of time, not

### Presbyterian General Assembly.

This Ecclesiastical body (Old School) met at Charleston (S. C.) on Thursday. Upwards of

The meeting was opened with prayer by the Kentucky, the Moderator of the last General Asand his theme was "Presbyterian Theology in tians, bearing all things, its developements."

Ohio, Temporary Clerk.

The " Courier " cites from Dr. HUMPHRKY's. ference to the settlement of the Huguenots in who was corporal in the 76th,

ecation of the edict of Nantz drove a gate.)

from the kingdom of France more than five hunfrom the kingdom of France more than five hundred thousand Huguenots. They fled to all the Protestant States of Europe, to England, to the Cape of Good Hope, and to the shores of the Western Continent. Invited by the genial climate of the South to the colony of Carolina, large numbers of these exiled people of God found rest, some on the burders of the Santee, The latter company built their house of worship

ton. Thither on the Lord's day they were borne on the bosom of the river, by the gentle flow of its waters, or the motion of the oar, or the ebbing of the tide. In their forest homes, and in their humble sanctuary, they wept for joy as the voice of their supplications and the melody of their songs, rising upon the tranquil and fra-grant air, stood contrasted with the carnage and terror from which they had fled. This is the ancient Carolina. This too is Charleston. Near us is the site of their house of prayer. Yonder is the Cooper river. There are the fields in which they set up their dwellings and domestic altars. There the rich and odorous vegetation of the early summer repeats for us the lived for them. Around us lies their dust, awaiting the resurrection to meet their kindred dust, as that too shall rise from the graves of murdered saints beyond the seas.

" Here, in this presence, are their children .-The blood which moistened the beautiful valleys of Languedoc and Tours, which stained the waters of every river and the pavements of every city, from the English channel to the Mediterrarean, now runs in the veins of those with whom we worship God this morning. nanimity these adhere to that ancient faith, a stranger may not presume to inquire. But they are our witnesses this day, that in faith, order and worship, our church is identical with their own ancestral church in its pure and heroic day. Not these alone-for here are they also whose fathers brought hither, many generations ago, the living and fruit-bearing stock of Presbyterianism. Let these our own brethren, partakers with us of the root and fatness of the olive tree, and le: left her friends, her connections, and all the believers of every name, and they who believe world, and should she meet with a tyrant instead not, discover in our proceedings and in us no spirit of contention or uncharitableness, or evil rpeaking. May they see nothing in this august council but a pious zeal for the theology, the spirituality, and the extension of the church, and for the glory of its eternal King."

#### The Japanese Expedition.

An English newspaper has the following comments on the American expedition to Japan, which has excited an undue attention in Europe from the erroneous impression that it was designed as a hostile undertaking:

What the English did in China and did badly, the Yankees are about to do in Japan, and do well. Principle would contend that the Japan-ese have a right to their own country, and to exclude "men of business," if it so pleases them. But if principle were attended to, the Yankees would lose a good trade which carries civilization as a cabin passenger; and so the Yankees are about to bombard the tea-tray forts of the Japanese. A compromise of the palpable expossible, and only to effect a treaty and a ransom, as we did in China. But the real expediency will doubtless, persuade them to abolish the Japanese empire, convert it into a Yankee India, and to send a Governor-General overfrom Washington. We could have done in China what we had previously done in India, and we shall repent yet, having forgotten the good example. Our China trade is not what it ought to be, and, besides, the Chinese still cat dog-pie. We have got a great Induan trade, and have nearly abolished Suttee. The Yankees, when they have con-quered Japan, will give us a share of the Japanese trade, just as we gave them a share of the Chinese trade. And, with trade, civilization will advance; and the honorable members who "clinch" in Congress, will, doubtless, pass an early resothat therefore, the police have orders to abolish the custom of Japan-viz : suicide-and encour

### The Jew.

The Society has purchased grounds, and com-menced the erection of a new Bible House in from Abraham's bosom,—whose family is older than the decalogue, and who bears incontrovertmyriads of successive generations. You see in him a living truth of divine revelation; in him voyaging by the help of the dim, uncertain, fallacious light of tradition, but guided by an emanation of the same light, which was a "cloud by day and a pillar of fire by once favored people of God, to whom, as the wo hundred clerical and lay delegates, from va- chosen of mankind, he revealed himself their rious parts of the United States, were in attend- legislator, protector, and King, who brought them out of the land of Egypt, out of the land of bondage. You behold h n established, as it were forever in the pleasant place, allotted him; you Rev. BENJAMIN RICE, of Ohio. An able and trace him by the peculiar mercy of his God, in mpressive discourse was then pronounced by his transition state from bondage to freedom, and the Rev. EDW. P. HUNPHREY, of Louisville, by the innate depractty of his human nature. from prosperity to insolence, ingratitude, and re-Kentucky, the Moderator of the last General Assembly. His text was from Matthew 7, 17—

Even so, every good tree bringeth forth good dering ashes of Jerusalem, an outcast and a wanruit, but a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit;" derer in all lands; the persecutor of the Chrishuman knowledge, stiff-necked, and gainsaving, hoping all things, " for the Lord will ! At the evening session the Rev. John C. Lord, on Jacob, and will yet zhoose Israel, and set of Buffalo, New York, was elected Moderator, them in their own lands; and the strangers shall and the Rev. John M. Lowere, of Columbus, be joined with them, and they shall cleave to the house of Javob."-Blackwood.

An affectionate Irishman once enlisted in the dmirable sermon the following appropriate re-

Why are seeds, when sown, like gate-posts " Nearly one hundred and sixty-seven years. They are planted in the earth to propagate (prop.

## A Clergyman's Address to Marriod Persons at the Altar.

The duties between man and wife are various and important. They suppose the union not of persons only, but also and principally of affections. It is not joining of hands, but of hearts, which constitutes marriage in the sight of God. This alone brings and preserves the sexes to-gether, and both sanctifies and perfects this most solemn and sacred connection. But where this is wanting, the mere co-habitation of man and is wanting, the mere co-habitation of man and woman, in spite of all the ceremonies in the world, is nothing better than a legal prostitution. The office says, and with great propriety, that, so many as are coupled together otherwise than God's world doth allow, are not joined together of God, neither is the matrimony lawful.

See, then, that no motives of interest, as con-

of God, neither is the matrimony lawful.

See, then, that no motives of interest or convenience deceive you into a notion that you love one another while you do not. It is not the bare altar, that can possibly give a sanction to falsehood, or render innocent such mercenary

lies.
Trifle not, I charge you, in this lawful instance with the God of nature, truth, your own hearts, and your own comfort! Surely of all kinds and degrees of prostitution, that which screens itself under cover of the law is most criminal; and she who gives her hand to the man whom she does not in fact prefer to the whole world, is almost as worthless to all intents and purposes, as a common prostitute. God never winks at the violation of nature, nor suffers it to take place every marriage where mutual attachment is want the most substantial wretchedness, where there subsists no love between the heads of it.

You who are the husband, must treat your wife with delicacy and discretion. Nothing in nature is so endearing, so winning, so captivasoon, so strong, so inveterate, as rudeness, indif-ference, or disrespect. She is the weaker vessel, and depends on you for protection and comfort, in all her difficulties. For your sake she has of a lover, she may repent of this day as long as she lives. Never incense or insult her; and as you wish to keep your own temper and peace, ruffle not her's; for crossness and asperity, especially when they settle into moroseness and ill nature, are the qualities of a savage, not of Christian. Never, on any pretence whatever, squander that in dress, drinking, or dissipation, which you should lay by for the benefit of your family. By all the laws of God and man, of justice and love, they have an exclusive claim on whatever you can carn; and every unnecessary indulgence which you give apart from them, is at their expense and injury. Consult your wife, especially on all cases of difficulty; it is her interest as well as duty, to give you the best advice she can. Never keep her ignorant of your cir-cumstances; this has been the undoing of millions of families. The wife who deserves the name, will never fail to economize, when she knows that her partner's circumstances require Be not much uneasy though the world should sometimes think she has her full share of influence. Women of good sense seldom abuse their husbands' confidence. And you will see few happy families in which the wife is either a slave or a cypher:

Mutual happines is your mutual object; vield therefore to one another. Be ye equally yoked, is the command of God; let neither seek basely to throw undue weight on the other's shoulwhatever to interrupt your harmony; you are connected for life. Nothing can separate your connected for life. Nothing can separate your fate in this world; O, let nothing divide your affections. Regard each other with the fullest confidence: the least spark of suspicion from ei-ther, must forever blast the comfort of both.-There can be no harmony where there is no

A wife should not only love her husband, but on every occasion show him all the attention in her power. Study by every means to make his home comfortable and inviting. Where the treasure is, there will the heart be also, and a man's presence, as well as his heart, will always be will venture to assert, as a fact incontestible, that he who finds his home a paradise, will seldom Talk of pedigrees, forsooth! Tell us of the stro!! into the wilderness of the world. While on the other hand, a scolding wife and a hot a tavern, where cards, women, and wine have sealed his own and the destruction of his family.

In a word, be habitually loving and kind to one another. Have no separate secrets, nor allow yourselves any airs of mystery; but open out your whole hearts to each other. as much as possible one another's foibles, and good nature. Never be sullen, or in a pet with each other, especially in the presence of stran-gers. And, to say all in all, love and live togethr as the heirs of glory; and may the richest blessings of Almighty God be your mutual por-tion both in this world and in the next.

Proposed Restoration of the Jews:-The Suisse of Berne, of April 13, says: "A correspondent writes from Constantinople on April 1. that the Divan has hit upon a very original plan for settling the question of the holy places. four pachalics of Syria are to be granted to M. Rothschild for the sum of 29,000,000%, to be paid into the Treasury of the Sultan; and upon the sum of 2,000,000l, being paid to France, she will renounce her pretensions. Russia and England will each receive 1,000,000%. It is not yet settled whether M. Roihschild will take the title of king, emir, or bey. It is certain that he intends to restore the ruins of Jerusalem and Antioch. and to rebuild Solomon's Temple."

The Artesian Well in Charleston .- In reply to an inquiry as to the progress of the work on the Astesian Hell in Charleston, the "Courier" excavated to the depth of between nine aundred and one thousand feet, and that Mr. Weldon, the operator, is now in Philadelphia awaiting the completion of twelve hundred teet of iron tube, to enable him to proceed in his descent. On the arrival of this Mr. Weldon will resume the work, with, us he states, every prospect of success.

From the Raleigh Register.

A Foul Libel on the Whig Party!

We did hope that the discussion of measures of public pulicy, especially those connected with our State Constitution, would be conducted with fairness and courtesy, if not with moderation, but the Editor of the locufoco Organ has no fancy for such a course, and prefers to deal in misrepresen tation of his political opponents, the most barefa-

No one who belongs to the Whig Party of the State will feel otherwise than indignant at the in-famous attempt, made in the last number of the "Standard," to convert the discussion of the Convention questions and amendments to the State Constitution into a local slavery agitation. and to hold, in advance, the Whig Party responsible for such a condition of things. We pronounce, boldly, such conduct, on the part of the leading organ of the locofoco Party of the State, base, and fraught with nothing but mischief.— We trust that the Whig press will speak out, as becomes it, in reference to this first attempt ever made, in North Carolina, to force into a canvass of State matters the local question of slavery !the discussion of national polities have been sufficiently appalling. But this first attempt, ever made by political agitators to distract our State councils, or our People, with such a local ques-tion, deserves and we trust will receive, the prompt and indignant rebuke of the public. But to the language of the "Standard." It is true, there is something insiduous and covert in the manner, in which that print approaches its fou charge against the Whigs of the State, but its meaning is plain. These are its words :

"And now, suppose the question should be put "And now, suppose the question should be put to the people, and they should vote by a majority for a Convention—what then? Could two-thirds of each house be induced to vote for a Convention? Could such a vote be obtained at the next session, or the next? If not, would the agutation of the Slavery question by these Whig leaders—for we insist on calling things by their right namer—he arrested? Thus pledged to a Convention, as the best mode—as their favorite mode for amending the Constitution, would they not be bound to press it, year after year, would they not be bound to press it, year after year, on public attention, and labor to bring the people up to it? And if so, with the object of calling it so dearly revealed, would they not thereby array the non-slaveholder against the slaveholder, section assists to it. gainst section.

Again:

"The people of North Carolina hopedard trusted, when the late "compromise" measures were adopted by Congress, that they would have, for a time at least, some peace on the Slavery question; but no sooner is the external pressure checked, than an agitation involving the institution of Slavery, is commerced here in our teru mids! menced here in our very midst!

"If not, would the agitation of the slavery question by these Whig leaders (for we insist or calling things by their right names.) be arrested?" "An agitation involving the institution of Slavery, is commenced here in our very midst?' Such language plainly reveals the vile purpose of the "Standard" and the leaders of his Party, which is, to induce, if possible, the People of the State to believe, that in assuming the position which they have assumed, in refer ence to amending our State Constitution, the Whig Party is desirous of "commencing an agitation of the slavery question here in our midst!"

The charge, thus brought against the Whigs is not only BASELY FALSE, but proves, conclusively, that such a purpose, if it is lorking any where, has a dwelling place in the minds and hearts of those who prefer that charge! The "Standard" has the execuable fame of being the first to bring such a charge against more than half the People of the State, and thus to "reveal clearly its object" to "array section against section.

We appeal to the facts of history. In 1848, when the Conventions of the two Parties met and nominated their respective Candidates for Governor, not a murmur of complaint against our present State Constitution was heard. Convention, by resolution or otherwise, declared opposition to any of its provisions or expressed any desire to have it amended. oner had the canvass opened, than the locofoco Cardidate began an agitation for its amendment, some of the most vital and important principles upon which it is based. Thus for the first time, did the people of the State witness their Constitution dragged into the arena of partizan politics, and converted into a hobby, upon which heated partizan leader expected to ride into During the Session of the Legislature f'48-49, the agitation was renewed in that body, and much time and money spent in the discussion of a bill to carry out an amendment which in effect destroyed the taxation check of the Senate and placed that power over property completely in the bands of the non-property Again: in 1850, the same hobby was mounted by the Locofoco Candidate for Governor, and from one end of the State to the other the cry was "agitation! agitation! until the odious distinction is broken down! The Legislature of 1848-49 had rejected the measure by a Conwere accomplished!

In the Legislature of 1850-51, the agitation was again renewed with redoubled bitterness. Day after day was spent in heated discussion, during which there were exhibitions, well calcuo induce every patriot to tremble for that Constitution, the amendment of which he would desire to be left to wiser heads and such as are free from partizan excitement. The bill to ament the Constitution passed the Legislature. It has been published according to the requirements of the Constitution. It will be pressed upon the next Legislature. Should it pass that body by the constitutional vote, it will be submitted to the People, and agitation will be again aroused, and it it is adopted by a majority of the voters, it will be the first instance on record in our State, and we believe in any other State of the Union, of an amendment to the Constitution by legislative enactment! When it shall thus run its career, this one amendment will have cost the State not less than twelve thousand dollars -as much as, if not more than, the whole ex-penses of the Convention of 1835 !

If the Locofoco Party had declared their determination to stop here, with their agitation of the Constitution, we might have hoped that no further danger to the prosperity of the State

which to ride out the gubernatorial race ! When Free Suffrage shall have been taken off the turf. and a new rider for the spoils comes forward, backed by a carte blanche from a locofoco Convention, there will be no difficulty in finding thoubly. The election of Judges, or Justices. o

State Officers, by the People, or the alteration of the basis, or some other political BUCKPHALUS will spring forward, fully caparisoned for the race. Who desires to live under a Constitution which is thus made the prey of political racers -thus, periodically, dragged into the arena

partizan wrangling?
In view of these facts, and the condition things to which they are leading, what have the Whigs done? Holding on to that great principle announced in our Bill of Rights, "that all political power is vested in and derived from the " they have declared, that the important PEOPLE matter of amending their fundamental law, should originate with, and be carried out by, the People themselves, and not be, year after year, forced upon them, with all the pertinacity of a concerted and wrangling demagogue, who looks to agi-tation and discord for his own advancement!

The Whies say, in their resolutions, that when ever amendments are to be made to the Constitution, they should be effected by a Convention, called on the basis of the House of Commons, or (which is the same thing) THE FEDERAL BASIS.

They here express their preference of the Convention mode of amending the Constitution over the legislative mode; but they declare that such Convention must be elected on the Federal basis. If this be done, where is there any danger to the slavery interest? How can there be possibly any more danger in a Convention thus elected, to such an interest, than in the Legisla-ture itself after the adoption of Free Suffrage, by which the taxation basis of the Senate will be completely broken down? Will not a Convention elected on the Federal basis have, identically, the same constituents, that the House of Com nons now has, and the Senate will have, unde Free Suffrage? It so, then, what becomes of the foul charge of the " Standard" that the tion of the Whig Party will endanger the Slave ry interest, and consequently, create agitation or hat subject ? Is not this whole Party convict ed of a like charge by his own process of reason ing?

We again repeat, the charge which has been preferred by the leading Organ of the loco foco party, against the Whigs of the State, or any of them, of either desiring or intending to get up " a slavery agitation in our midst," to the in ury of that interest or any interest, is unqualifiedly false in each and every particular, and was ceived and put forth, under the influence of fiendish spirit, which cares not how base and

unjust the means it adopts to accomplish its ends! Who compose the Whig Party of North Carolina ? Are not its members as deeply interested in the protection of slave property, and every other kind of property, as those of the locofoco party? Have they not, in the conflict which are passed, exerted themselves to preserve the checks of the Constitution ? Are they not exerting themselves now, to rescue the Constitution from the hands of political partizans, who show by their past conduct, that no provisions are too sacred to be overturned when coming in conflict with their own success, or the triumph of Party!

If this infamous libel on FORTY ODD THOU SAND OF THE FREE VOTERS OF NORTH CAROLINA is reiterated by David S. Reid, we trust and believe that it will be met, as it deserves to be met, by him in whose hunds the principles and character of our Party have been entrusted!

The New England Anti-Slavery Society has held its anniversary at Boston, Edmund Quincy, Esq., presiding. Among the speakers were the well-known Mr. Garrison, and Mrs. Abby Keily Foster. The temper of the speakers may be judged from the following extracts:

Mr. Garrison referred to the influence of the Church as controlling the State, and asked what could be expected of the Church under its present circumstances—the Old School Presbyterian Church being now in session in that Sodom, Gemorrah, Pandemonium, the very focus point -Charleston; the New School of the same Church in session where nothing can be said in favor of liberty; and the Mathodist General Conference, although in Boston, doing nothing for freedom, but placing themselves under the ter of the country open his mouth and blaspheme liberty. [Applause and hisses.] As a voter, he protested against the city government spending the public money by giving enterty. ing the public money by giving entertainment such as the city had given to this body.

es; ] which he endeavored to show must be true, ofitutional vote, but still the People were to have no rest, until the wishes of the locofoco leaders

> ti Slavery Society, to the State prison for three years for passing counterfeit money shows how dangerous it is to tamper with moral principle. and how intimate is the relation between the different forms of of vice. By the practice of aiding and abetting the escape of slaves from their maslaws, he learned to think lightly of civil obligations, and thus was prepared to transgress the laws in a different way. How many slaves have been spirited away by means of counterfeit money we have no means of knowing. And yet Johnson, while concerned in this nefarious business, doubtless persuaded himself that he was doing God's service. We hope the sad fate of Johnson will be a warning to the other memhers of the Vigilance Committee and to abolitionists generally.-N. F. Jour. Com.

From the Raleigh Register.

Gen. Saunders and the Amendment of the Constitution.

In compliance with the request of our locoforontemporary in this place, we have read Gen. Saunders' speech in the late Convention, and not only laid it aside for future reference, but we

publish it, also,
The chief speakers in the Convention were the General and Mr. Rencher. Between these orators all must confess that there is much resemblance amid considerable diversity. Alike in their fickleness, they only differ as to the sphere within which they have displayed that fickleness. Whatever have been the tornings-about of the gentleman from Madrid, he has confined his evolutions within the circumference one political organization; whilst he from bon, one while the weather-cock by which the Whig Party detected approaching fair or foul weather, has transferred his attentions in another direction and now whirls noiselessly aloft upon the spire of Old Fogyism.'
Our attentions to day, however, as the caption

of this article indicates, are eminently do Gen. Saunders. At the "request of friends," he has furnished for publication those portions of his remarks before the late Democratic Sanhedrim, which will be found in another column. We call an extract or two, here, containing the very gist of his remarks, for the purpose of s ing how very different was the Saunders of 1823 from the Saunders of 1852; in other words how many degrees of departure divide Old Fogyism from Young America.

In December 1822, a meeting of some members of the Legislature took steps to call a Convention for amending the Constitution. The special objects of the Convention may be found in a paper drawn up by a committee composed of Duncan Cameron, James Mebane, Charles Fisher, Robert Strange, and Jas. McKay. citing as grievances "that a minority of the peoeral Assembly," and that "the Constitution of this State contains no provision by which the same may be amended "—they resolve in favor of a Convention on the Federal Basis, and pledge themselves to use their best endeavors by temperate and just means, to effect such alterations and amendments as shall secure to every citizen thereof, without regard to local situa tion, the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges the inalienable birth-right of every freeman · It was further moved that a Committee of Correspondence in each County, not exceeding seven, be appointed on the recommendation of the members of Assembly from their respective Among the members of the Legislature from Caswell that year, was Bartlett Yancey, Speaker of the Senate. He was also a member of this Convention, and on the Committee appointed by his recommendation, was Romulus M. Saunders. Whether the youthful enthusiast accepted the appointment we are luckily not in doubt, as upon the meeting of the Convention in November 1823, the members elect from Cas-well were Messrs, Yancey and Sunders; the former still Senator, but the latter as delegate purely from his desire to " secure to every citizen, without regard to local situation, the enjoyment of equal rights and privileges, the inaliena-Both were ble birth-right of every freeman ! active members, and although we have but short notes of the debates, published in our files of that period, yet the Constitution then drafted has been preserved, and not to swell this article too far. we shall content ourselves with allowing what

follows to speak for itself: SAUNDERS IN 1852.

"General Saunders said the issue presented by the late Whig Convention against any amendments of the Constitution through the Legislature, and for an open Convention, to be called at the will of a majority, was an issue which he accepted; and he challenged their standard bearer to the charge. He challenged their standard bearer to the charge. He stood ready to proclaim his opposition to this majority principle. If asked it he did not recognise the right of a majority to pass laws, he answered yes—to prevail at the ballot box in elections. yes—to change compromises and checks in the Constitution, he answered emphatically no. These compromises and checks had been placed in the Constitution by solem compact for protecting the rights of minorities—majorities could protect themselves."

SAUNDERS IN 1823.

Constitution, section 49: "No section of this Constitution shall be altered unless" [then provides for passing a bill by a vote of two-thirds, then publishing before the next Legislature, then passing again by two-thirds.] "Provided Always, that nothing

such as the city had given to this body.

S. S. Foster followed, and in the course of his speech said "the devil had taken Judges Story and Woodbury to himself:" [loud hiss-reason here assigned, but the sentiment is decided.]

SAUNDERS IN 1823.

"Representatives shall be apportioned among the several counties and towns according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of

e for every ten thousand!!'

The paralled last instituted is the more remarkable, inasmuch as, in 1823, Gen. Saunders, and the Convention of which he was a member, were opposed to free suffrage; and retained the property qualification, not only for member, but for for you. His present position then is at all points the very reverse of that of 1823. There completeness in the contrast that is most striking. and to the more inexperienced might argue a sort of genius for executing tergiversation. Then he wished to alter the basis, but to leave suffrage unaffected. Now he becomes eloquent for free suffrage, and awful in denouncing vengence upon all who, like Judge Strange and Gen. McKay, in 1823, (not to say himself) are politically in fatuated, and desirous of binding the East hand and foot. In Gen. Saunders we have a fine illustration of the perfection to which old experience doth attain in other respects than that of ence doth attain in other respects than that of President Fillmore briefly responded to the would arise from legislative tampering with that this round. But what is the fact? The lead-parts seem to be in much trouble about the portion of the lead-strong party are resolved not to stop at this point. They have so declared. Not only

something still is due to the concurrence of lucky was necessary to be placed in a situation where man to accomplish such a comple contrast. Yet we will not be envious; we admit that it is no know that continual prayers were offered in be cordinary merit, by a labor of the contrast. rdinary merit, by a labor of long years, to have fitted one's self so to take advantage of the gifts of fortune. Let us confess that before us is a rare union of the best luck and the most brilliant chievement. It suits well for General Saunders to speak of

turning the current of Dan River from the to the mountains." Gentlemen who cannot consult their glasses without seeing miracles change, may well cease to be surprised at, and may even look forward after the most extraordinary plunomena in the physical world. But we cannot fail to think that if Gen. Saunders floated with the current of the Dan in 1823, there must be some pause or hackward ripple in its current in this year of 1852. Had not Young America degenerated into Old Fogyism, Gen. Saunders. far for inveighing against the conservative Plat-form of the Whig Party, would be going farther than the very farthest for securing what his co-laborers in 1823, called the equal rights and privileges, the inchenable birthright of eve-

Thus lar, for the present, by way of calling at tention to the present phase of a leader of Den cracv.

Presbyterian General Assembly.

A notice of the opening of this ecclesiastica body appears on our first page. The continuation of the proceedings is thus noticed in one of our exchanges:

We learn from the proceedings of this body a Charleston, on Saturday, that two new Synods were constituted—one in California, and the other in Iowa. The report of the Theological Seminary, although exhibiting a small number of scholars, shows that 250 young men had received, in whole or part, their theological edu tion there. The seventh annual report of the Western Theological Seminary shows that in addition to an invested fund of \$74,200, large donations in books, &c. were increasing vasily the resources of the institution and its facilities for theological education. Dr. Van Rensselaer read the report of the Board of Education, which was referred to a committee of nine. The election of trustees of the General Assembly was deferred until the meeting of the next General Assembly The report on the overture from the Presbyter Jersey, against a change in the book o discipline in relation to the mode of taking test: mony, elicited a warm debate. The report was finally adopted by a vote 110 to 69.

On Monday the Report of the Board of For-

ign Missions was taken up. and the Rev. Mr. Wright, from one of the Indian missions, gave an account of the flourishing condition of the Choctaw Mission. There were twelve churches among the Choctaws, and thirteen hundred members of the Presbyterian Church, besides large numbers of Baptists and Methodists. He said that they value education, and are rapidly advancing in knowledge and civilization; have a good system of laws and well-regulated state; and have the New Testament and Cate-chisms in their own language, and flourishing schools for both sexes. Mr. Dickey spoke on the subject of the Missions in Africa. ken, a missionary from India, spoke on the subject of the East India missions. He stated that within a district of tour and a half millions of inhabitants, near Futteghur, there is not one misionary. He said there was a church of colered people in this city whose members contribute \$3 each to the cause of missions, to which the Church at large by no means came up. The Rev. John C. Lowrie stated that there are sever missions among the Indian tribes, with subools for children, and that lay assistants were greatly needed. He stated that the subject of missions to California and other Western districts was under consideration of the Board, and mentioned that the King of Siam (a field which a year ago it was thought must be abandoned) was now m-viting the missionary into his country and into his own family. He offered up an impressive

prayer on the subject.

The Annual Report of the Princeton Theological gical Seminary was presented, showing the at-tendance of one hundred and thirty three students during the past year, and the flourishing condi-tion of the institution. Forty young men had completed their course within the year and received their certificates-the largest class ever graduated. The death of the Rev. Dr. Alexander was announced with a feeling tribute to his memory.

The members of the Presbyterian General Assembly during their session at Washington called in a body upon President Fillmore, to offer the assurance of their respect for the exalted station he filled, and of their deep interest in the ; erpetuity of our free institutions. An address charised by good taste and many noble sentiments was made to the President by Dr. Adams, the Moderator, concluding as follows:

"It may not be without interest to you, Mr. Webster, in his view, would one day be looked upon in no other light than as Judas Iscartot and Benedict Arnold. [Hisses.]

Benedict Arnold. [Hisses.]

The Under-ground Railroad out of Order.—

Its Conductor Conducted to the State Prison.

The conviction and sentence of Wm. Johnson, Secretary of the Vigilance Committee of the Ansected one of the Ansected Secretary of the Vigilance Committee of the Ansected Secretary Secretary of the Vigilance Committee of the Ansected Secretary Secretary of the Vigilance Committee of the Ansected Secretary Secretary Secretary Secretary Secretary Secretary Secretary Secretary along the water course, binding the directly to a solid and compact sod, contribute directly to a strong and decided national sentiment. Our restrong and decided national sentiment. Our restrong as we mathies make us patriotic.

\*\*The portant to Holders of Lana rearrangements of Pensions, states that where a party dies before the issue of states that where a party dies before the issue of states that where a party dies before the issue of states that where a party dies before the issue of states.

there be a widow, or children who are minors at unesses, subsequently called to the stand, proved the time of the passage of the act. If he left a is a elevate a fellow-citizen to the very highest posis widow, the application may be renewed in her to be utterly false. The Judge consequently ortion of trust and responsibility, and then with-hold from him the benefit of their prayers.—

When suddened by the burden of your official cares, it may be a support and satisfaction for you to remember, that as often as the Sabbath the widow or children to senew the application returns, thousands in all our cities and villages. if the party dies before obtaining the warrant.resorting to the temples of religion, fail not to implore the sid and blessing of Almighty God upon the title thereto rests in the heirs in the same

ers of the location party are resolved not to stop at the point. They have so declared. Not only Gov. Reid, but the Convention of the Whig party in this State. They which nominated him in 1850, declare that there which nominated him in 1850, declare that there they do not condessend to the Constitution. Heart they are to be made, its opposed to Free Suffrage; therefore the Whig party is in factor of altering it, Bright reasoning, that.

Fayetteville Observeer.

Sition of the Whig party in this State. They ling to shout over and proclaim as evidence of the Sheriff by carnot grive point. They have so declared. Not only Gov. Reid, but the Convention of that party is find the party in this State. They will come a set of the above specified someres—older persons of the whith of the state to misrepresent them. Their way of the state to misrepresent them. Their way of the state to misrepresent them. They have so declared. Not only the state to misrepresent them. Their way of the state them to the country, as expressed, they do not condessed to misor the People, but how they are to be made, is clearly shadow-they are to be made, is clearly shadow-they do not condessed to misor the Planet.—It was reductions of the Sheriff be state to the sentence of the sheriff by the instruction of the state to misrepresent them. Their way of the state to misrepresent them they of the state them to the country, as expressed, they do not condessed to misor the party to the state to misrepresent them. Their way of the state them to the country, as expressed, the fifth she with the convertions of the besings and aid of Heas they should be made to the she with the convertion of the besi

half of him upon whom so many important pub-lic duties devolved. The mission of the ministry having for its object the dissemination of truth religion, and intelligence, forms an interesting guarantee of the peace, perpetuity, and prosper my of our common country. Again them for their visit, he wished them a pleasan sojourn, and a happy return to their

The visitors were then individually introduced to the President; quite a number of whom he recognised as citizens of the State of his nativity. The scene was of an imposing character, and formed, as we have reason for believing, an inci-dent in the sojourn of the large and intelligent hody that participated in it, of the highest grati-

Six days Later from Europe.

The steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax May 26, bringing dates from Liverpool to the evening of the 15th instant.

The French fete of the 10th of May passed off brilliantly, without any demonstration being made in favor of Napoleon's assuming the title of Emperor. A body of sixty thousand troops were reviewed by him, in the presence of hundreds of thousand of spectators. At the head of a brilliant staff, he presented to the colonels of readdress to the army he said that the eagle adopted by the Emperor Napoleon was the last striking emblem of the regeneration and grandeur of Erance; and having disappeared with her misfortunes, it ought to return when France has recovered from her defeats, and, being mistress of herself, seems no longer to repudiate her own glory. Resume, then, soldiers, these eagles, (said he,) not as a menace against foreigners, but as a symbol of independence, as a souvenir of an heroic epoch, and as a mark to each regiment's nobility and pledge to die, if need be, in defence of the emblems so often led by our fathers to victory. The address was immediately placarded throughout the city; and headed by the Archbishop of Paris. numbering eight hundred, mustered around a altar on the field, and bestowed bless gorgeous ings on the standards. The troops then defiled and the ceremony concluded.

Two thousand crosses and medals were distributed. The President was well received by the soldiers, the intantry crying "Vive Napole-on," and the cavalry "Vive l'Empereur." The peratives of the faubourg St. Antoine remained at work rather than he present at the fete. The festivities were continued in-doors during three days. On the 11th fifteen thousand persons attended the grand ball at the Tuileries, and at the banquet given on the 12th there were present eight hundred generals and superior office

The British Parliament had rejected the reso ution to abolish the duty on paper and stamp tax on newspapers and advertisements. The militia bill was still under discussion. A motion in the House of Commons to inquire into the system of education pursued at Maynooth College had been amended by a motion to consider the propriety of repealing the endowment for college and all other grants for religious instruction

The Crystal Palace, which was purchased for £70,000, is to be re-erected at Sydenham as an exotic garden.

The Fraternity.

We had the pleasure while in Raleigh of ma king the acquaintance of several of our editorial brethren. First was Holden, of the Standard, not a very bad looking man when dressed up, and of the best political editors in the country. He is well informed and industrious, and a self

Next there was Gulick, of the Goldsborough Patriot a fat, good natured looking fellow, with an eye indicative of much shrewdness, and a head hig enough to hold a capacious brain, and very well filled, too. Gulick is decidedly an industrious man, watchful of what is going on about him and inquisitive enough to find out.

Then there was Bryan, of the Fayetteville Carolinian, a pale, dreamy looking young man with a bright, intelligent eye-far judging from his physiognomy, for the calm re-treats of literary pursuits than for the storms and tempests of political warfare.

Next comes Starke, of the Democratic Pioneer, away down in Pasquotank. Starke is a fine looking man, good natured and jully, and just the tellow to enjoy the good things of life, both men-tally and physically. "Dog it," is his worst word, and it is worth a day's journey to hear him say it three times. He is one of souled fellows who will have friends wherever

he goes, and warm ones too.

We also made the acquaintance of Raboteau. editor of the Times, and the able advocate of and especially that of the South? a reform Convention. We found him a very inpowers. In all but his political principles we wish him abundant success. Of Whitaser, the Giraffe man, we have elsewhere spoken. We regret we had not the opportunity of making the acquaintance of the other Raleigh editors, and especially that of Gorman, the able editor of the Spirit of the Age .- Mountain Banner.

his land warrant, under the act of 28th Septem-If the claimant dies after the issue of the warrant, "Thanking you for this kind reception, we by those who could convey a tract of land debeg you to accept the assurances of our sincere respect and affection." manner as real estate, and can be assigned only

"Sir Oracle" on the Turf!

The last "Standard" says, with an air of waggering importance:-

"GENERAL SAUNDERS, in addressing the Democratic County Convention, on Monday last, said, Mr. Kerr was to be in this City on the 4th of June, when he expected to be absent; and as he had no desire to misrepresent him he should be glad if he would state distinctly, 1st, whether he was for or against Free Suffrage? 2d, whether he was for or or against Free Suffrage? 2d, whether he was for or against the election of members to the next Legislature pledged to vote for it? 3d, whether he was for or against an open, unrestricted Convention, to be called by a majority of the people of the State? 4th, whether he was for changing the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons? If not, what he wanted a Convention for.

This is indeed rich ! The General is mistaken. He was beaten for Governor in 1840, by nearly 9,000 majority! We were not aware that he was again in the field. The impression appears to be that Reid was re-nominated by the ofoco Convention : but if the Ex. Minister to Spain desires to " shoulder his crutch and show how fields are won," let him say the word, and we opine he will hardly have time to pay his rewe opine he will hardly have time to pay his respects to Rantoul, Summer, Chase, Preston, King, and his "old friend," Van Buren, at the Baltimore Convention. He (the veritable Knight of Malta.) 'expects to be absent on the 4th of June;" and he—that same gallant Knight—would be glad" to know of Mr. Kerr. (und he declares most distinctly.) firstly, secondly, thirdly, and fourthly! When, pray, did the Ex-Minister assume the robes of Father Confessor. Was he unlessed into that office by the recent Cons he inducted into that office by the recent Convention?

But our friend Kern had as well "come down." It is "Sir Oracle" who speaks, and, nolens volens, he had better answer, and that quickly and "distinctly." too! Now we are really much concerned about this matter. We entreat our gallant friend to be " distinct." Ex-Minister, it is true will be absent, but then there is a Telegraphic line direct to Baltimore, and what he does say may be reported him; and if he is not "distinct," some "lightning indigna-tion" may be expected—all in Spanish! We hope our candidate may survive this Bull from the Holy Pontiff of locofocoism in North Carolina. But let us keep cool; "we shall see-what we shall see."—Raleigh Register

The way to Improve and Prosper. There is no maxim truer than that which is ntained in the old couplet

He that by the plough would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive.

We see it stated that the Hon. J. M Clayton is industriously cultivating his farm three miles from New Castle, and instead of running a race with competitors in the political field, is endesvoring to distance his overseer in agricultural pursuits. Each has selected his field, and a wager lies between them, which shall produce the richest crop from his allotted portion.

We have no doubt this will be more profitable than politics. It would prove a better business for their country and themselves, if a good manor more of our politicians would "go to grass."
Would that we could at least stimulate every citizen of North Carolina now engaged in agricultural pursuits, to follow the example of Mr. Clayton. If every one would even read the Agricul-tural periodicals, adopt the improvements, establish system in his operations, and give his personal attention to his business, to use a favorite expression of an old acquaintance of ours, the State would soon be "re-new modeled," and present to the eye the heauty and frontolness of a rich and well cultivated garden .- Raleigh Star.

"A Few Plain Questions."

1. Is Gov. REID in favor of amending the Constitution so as to elect the Judges, Justices of the Peace, Treasurer. Secretary of State, and Comptroller, or any of them, by the PEOPLE? 2. Is he in favor of amending the Constitution

so as to do away with that distinction under which, a poor man, who owns no land, can hole a seat neither in the House of Commons nor the Senate ?

3. Is he in favor of dividing the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States, whereby North Carolina may get her just share in the same for purposes of education and Internal Improvement?

4. Did he not vote for the Oregon Bill with the principles of the infamous Wilmot Proviso

incorporated in it?

5 Did he not favor, give countenance to and id in getting up the famous Nashville Conven-

tion ? 6. Does he believe in the doctrine of Sporssion ?

7. Does he go with Cass and Douglass in their advocacy of Intervention, and will be support for the Presidency a candidate who faors that doctrine, so dangerous to our peace,

These are " pinin " questions, and easily answered, and we trust before this " His Excetlensers to come out and say yes or no!-Ruleigh Register.

Exemplary Punishment .- False swearing. we understand, has become so crying an evil in our courts of justice, that Judge Caldwell, who presided in the Courts of this district during this spring circuit, has made it a prominent subject in his charges to the Grand Jury.

At Person Court, we are informed, a man by the name of Mitchell was indicted for an assault upon Samuel Draper. Draper was prosecutor, he should give bail for his appearance, but being unable to find bail he was committed to prison. The next day he was brought out and put upon his trial, and convicted. The sentence pronou ced upon him was severe, but no doubt just; it was, to stand in the pillory one hour, receive thirthy-nine lashes, stand committed until the next court, again receive thirty-nine lashes, and be fined five hundred dollars.

At Alamance Court, we also understand, a man brought up to answer a charge on the State docket, committed a similar offence, and was forth-Discovery of yet Another Planet .- It was re- with ordered into the custody of the Sheriff by

A society of colored people in Maryland, desirous of ascertaining the true condition and pros-pects of Liberia, and the inducements which it offers for emigration, dispatched two of their number to visit Africa, and to report from their personal experience the state of the colony. Benjamin Jenifer and Thomas Fuller, jr., two imelligent colored men, were selected for the mission. They sailed for Liberia in June, 1851, and returned in December. They report that the colony is flourishing, that the soil is good, the climate salubrious, the government stable; that religion and education are provided for; that trade and commerce are increasing; and that, upon the whole, the country offers unusual in-

The report appears to be written with great d to give the fair impression made up-Africa is growing in public favor, and the more the plan is examined the more the experiment developes itsell, the greater is the confidence feit in it. Reflecting men see in it the only relief from slavery here, and the only hope of civiliza-tion there. The results which have been action there. The results which have been accompliance in comparison with the means employed are stupendous, not equalled, we think, by any former project of colonization, and they will go on increasing until Liberia shall become a strong nation, and the capacity of the negro race for self-government shall be proved before the world.—Providence Journal.

#### In his Inaugural Address, delivered before the last General Assembly, Gov. REID said ;

"The election of Judges and Justices of the Peace In election of Judges and Justices of the Peace by the people, and for terms less than for life, are questions of Constitutional retorm, which I recom-mend to the favorable consideration of the General Assem-bly. There are other amendments to the Constitu-tion that have attracted publics attention. that have attracted public attention, to which, ubt not, you will give that degree of considera-which their importance demands."

The locofoco Convention which recently met said not a word about any "other" amendment to the Constitution, than that of Free Suffrage. Their object in this is apparent. Had they endorsed the recommendation of Reid, they would have been strengthening the position taken by the Whig Convention. They therefore thought the Whig Convention. They therefore thought it wise to keep these "other" amendments in the back-ground, to be straddled at the proper time by some future Gubernatorial aspirant.—Gov. Reid is for amending the Constitution in particulars by legislative ensement— What "other" amendments does be When will this legislative tickering with PLE take it out of the hands of demagognes!

Releigh Register.

#### The Examination.

The Examination of the pupils of the Salen Female Academy took place on Thursday and Friday. This floorishing Institution has been in operation 48 years, and numbered, at the session just closed, 234 pupils, from the following States: North Carolina 101; Seath Carolina 80 ; Georgia, 18; Virginia, 17 ; Alabama 9 Mussissippi 5 ; Tennessee 2 ; Texas 2.

This Examination always attracts a large num ber of visitors, more or less interested in the school, and there was a full attendance this week.

Salem Press.

"While upon this subject we would ask the Patriot whether it agrees with its cotemporary, the Fayetteville Observer, that nothing less that the support of two-thirds of the whole people of the State, would be decisive as to their wish for a Convention."—Rep. and Patriot.

We believe this to be a misrepresentation of the opinion of the Observer. We do not believe its editors ever agreed that "nothing less than two-thirds of the whole people of the State would be decisive" as to the call of a Convention or not. No such impression, we think, can be fair ly deduced from anything we have seen in the Observer.

Are we to understand the Republican and Patriot as asserting that a vote of two-thids of the people will be neccessary to decide the question of Convention or no Convention, if submitted to them by the Legislature, at the ballot box ?-Answer plainly, if you please. If you say yea, we've got you. If you say nay, then your words above are mere nonsense.

The Expedition to Jopan .- Some of the newspapers are insisting upon the insufficiency of the expedition which is being fitted out for Japan. This objection would be valid were it the purpose of our Government to send a hostile armament against that country. But such is not The visit is friendship, intended to open a commercial inter-course, if it be found practicable, and to secure be cast upon the Japenese coasts, either by shipwreck or otherwise.

Position of the Locofoco Candidates -Robt. G. Scott, of Richmond, Va., Locoloco Elector, lately addressed letters to Messrs. Rusk, Butler, Pierce, King, Marcy, Dickinson, Buchanan, Dallas, Cass, Houston, Stockton, Douglas, Lane, Boyd, and Wool, asking whether they are in fa vor of the Compromise measures, and would veto any bill to modify or change the fognive law, "so as to impair its present valuable enact-No answers have been received from Messrs. Butler and Pierce. The others, except General Wool, answer in the affirmative.

The last Raleigh Standard says, " Mr. Kerr is now in the East, no doubt insidiously advocating a Convention." Is it true that the suvocating a Convention." Is it true that the Standard cannot say anything of an opponent right through the columns of the Standard, after without coupling with it a base epithet? Does it not know that John Kerr is open, candid and above board in his advocacy of whatever he believes to be right? Why then say that he is "insidiously advocating a Convention or any-time discovery and the really did say. But thing else," Mr. Kerr is above reacting to the suph of act of the really did say. But thing else." Mr. Kerr is above resorting to the such an act of liberality to a political opponent, low artifices of the Demagogue. Heneither acts is hardly to be hoped for at the hands of the "deceinfully" or "treacherously " as charged by the Standard, and we hope and believe, that the people of the State, at the proper time, will show their high appreciation of the man, of his fitness for the office of Governor, and the utter detesta-tion in which they hold his revilers.—Weldon a base and slanderous attack upon the Whig Patriot.

The Panama Rail-road is now opened to a point on the river, about eight miles below Gorgons. The road will be opened to Barbaco, five miles below Gorgons two weeks; from the former there is a mule path to Panama and Gorgons the p

## THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C. SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1852.

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

THE PATRIOT FOR THE CAMPAIGN. One dollar will pay for the Patriot five months which term will include the canvass for Governo of North Carolina and President of the United States

#### Mr. Kerr's Appointments.

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

Monday, June 7th Fayetteville. Wednesday, June 9th, at Elizabethtowa. Friday, 11th, at Whiteville. Saturday, 12th, at Lumberton. Tuesday, 15th, at Rockingham. Wednesday, 16th, at Walesborough. Friday, 18th, at Albemarle. Saturday, 19th, at Troy. Tuesday, 22d, at Ashborough, Thursday, 24th, at Pittsborough. Saturday, 26th, at Graham. caurony, 20th, at Graham.
Tuesday, 29th, at Greensborough.
Thursday, July 1st, at Salem.
Saturday, July 3rd. Huntsville, (Yadkin.)
Tuesday, 6th. Wilkesborough.

Other engagements have unavoidably erfered with our editorial vocation this weekso completely occupying attention that we have not had "an inch of time" for the preparation of any remarks of our own on the topics of interest which begin to engross public attention. But we have made some rich "seissorings "among the politics of our cotemporaries, which we commend to the earnest consideration of our

#### Commencement.

Our town has been thronged this week with trangers, drawn together for the purpose of symposing the annual Commencement exercises of Greensboro' Female College. While the ex- the custom of Gubernatorial candidates traversamination of the students upon their several studies resulted to the entire satisfaction of those settlements-continuing the canvass up to the the Constitution end? NEVER, until the PEO- most deepty interested, the Commencement has last day of July, says: been more brilliant than any former occasion of the kind. The exercises have been illustrated by genius and eloquence of the highest order. On Wednesday the Address of Henry W. Miller, Esq , before the two Literary Societies of the College, instructed and delighted the large auditory, while it added to the fame of one already possessing a large reputation for the versatility of his genms, and the classic power and beauty of his discourses, literary and political. On Thursday morning the Rev. J. T. Wightman, of S. C., delivered a Sermon of surpassing eloquence before the Graduating Class. And the exercises were closed, after noon on Thursday, by a valedictory address to the Graduating Class, by Rev. President Deems, conceived and delivered only as he can do such things. The excellent precepts of the President on this occasion, enforced by his affectionate earnestness and eloquence, were calculated to produce the best effects upon the hearts of all present-the large concourse of spectators as well as the fair objects of his scholastic care to whom they were more particularly expressed.

We have no time for further remark. From the programme of the graduating exercises, the subjects of the several Essays and the names of the Graduates are subjoined:

Salutatory in Latin, and an English Essay, "Is this all?" Miss Lucy Elizabeth Biggs, Williamston, N. C.

" A Student's Reverie on Leaving College. Miss Catharine Sarah Blake, Fayetteville, N. C. "The far off, unattained, and dim." Annie Janet Slade, Williamston, N. C.

"The Angel of the Weary-Hearted." Fannie Morton Bishop, Patrick, Va.

" Passengers on he Stream of Time. Mary Jane Clement, Mocksville, N. C.

"Life—its joys and sorrows." Miss Nannie Taylor Speed, Granville, N. C.

Report of the Faculty to the Trustees.

N. C.

The Presidents Valedictory to the Graduating

Degrees conferred.

### Mr. Gilmer's Speech.

If the Editor of the Standard really wishes to know himself, or have his readers informed as to what Mr. Gilmer said in the late public Whig meeting in Greensboro', and will pledge himself to publish the speech in his paper, we will have the same faithfully and correctly reported and to the Presbyterian Church in Ellicout's Mills, Maryland, has been invited to the Presbyterian Church at Wilmington, in sent to him. Mr. Gilmer would doubtless he glad to have an opportunity to have himself set

EF We would turn the attention of the reader party by the Raleigh Standard is exposed in prop-

then apply a plaster of mercurial contment.

A Good Judge of Cattle.

At a late public meeting in Boston, one of the speakers (Wm. Curtis) related the following anecdote of Mr. Webster :

"A gentleman resided near Boston not many years ago, invited him out to dine. After dinner the two went into the yard to see the cattle. 'Fil give you any one, or two or three that you like Mr. Webster,' said the host: "choose which you will have.' Mr. Webster walked about a short time and have.' Mr. Webster watked about a snort time and made a selection of the best cow the gentleman had. 'I'll take that for one,' said he. He then drew a stool up to another fine cow, went to milking like a farmer born, and soon said, 'I'll take this one.'—The surprise was great. The gentleman had counted upon Mr. Webster not knowing a good from a poor cow. A third was selected, when the good man took occasion to direct Mr. Webster's attenpoor cow. A third was selected, when the man took occasion to direct Mr. Webster's tion to some other part of his establishment.

LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT .- At the late Fillmore meeting in Philadelphia, the following letter was read by Dr. Mitchell, and received with warm applause. It was written nearly twelve months ago, and is, like every thing that emanates from Mr. Fillmore, patriotic, self-denying and manly :

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1851. "My Dear Sir:—I have yours of the 10th, and am gratified to learn that the dissensions in the Whig party in Philadelphia are quieting down.
"Accept my thanks for the flattering manner in which you were pleased to speak of my Administration, and the hope you express for its continuance.

"I am far more anxious so to conduct it as to merit the approbation of my country, during the time I have to serve, than to continue it for a day

"Let the people select my successor, wholly un-influenced by me, and if he be honest and true to the Constitution and country, I shall be satisfied—I ask no more. I am truly yours, MILLARD FILLMORE."

THE RALEIGH REGISTER, we are pleased to see, has come out in an entirely new dress. It is now not exceeded in neatness by any paper in the State; and being conducted with ability and industry, it deserves, as we trust it will receive, a largely increased circulation.

A late exchange paper in commenting upon ing the whole State-every county and principal

"Here in Tennessee is a campaign of more than two months, in the heat of summer, at the end of which each orator may well be indifferent about his election in his thankfulness at having survived such an ordeal of travel, dust, exhaustion, hoarse vocife-ration, and straining of lungs."

ADVICE TO FARMERS .- The editor of the New England Farmer, an excellent agricultural paper, gives the following sensible and patriotic advice, which will apply equally to all classes of the community:

"Go to the ballot box, then, every honest patriotic farmer; go to the ballot box, and there vote for those whom you honestly judge to be the best men for office. We can respect the manly opponent of our opinions—we can respect the zealous supp of men and measures that we distrust; but the zen who manifests indifference to our political insti-tutions—the man who cares not to vote, we cannot con-ider a good citizen, or a fit subject to be favored with the blessings of a free government."

LETTER FROM GEN. SCOTT .- The editor of the Georgetown (Ky.) Herald has seen a recent letter from Gen. Scott, in which he says :

"I have no public opinions to conceal-I have "I have no public opinions to conceal—I have but one set of opinions on these subjects, for the people of the North, South East or West; and these opinions I am prepared to submit to general considera-tion, as soon as a suitable opportunity presents itself, either by the action of a State or a National Con-vention. If the Whig National Convention call for my views on the leading questions of the day, they will promptly and most explicitly be given, in writing."

Hon, John M. Berrien has resigned his seat in the Senate, and the Governor of Georgia has appointed Judge Charlton of Savannah, to the vacancy. Mr. Berrien's term would have expired March 4th, 1853, when Hon Robert Toombs will succeed Judge Charlton.

Cuba .- " Ion." the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says the Cuba fever is rising higher than ever. The plan of invasion "What shadows we are, and what shadows will be better arranged than heretofore, and may be given. Address. C. H. STURDIVANT therefore lead to greater sacrifices of life, and a Wadesborough, N. C., May 21, 1852. 680:3 more deep involvement of the country and the Government in the scheme and its consequences.

Pastoral Call .- We see it stated that the Rev.

Counterfeit .- We learn that a counterfeit \$1 note on the Bank of Wadesborough was received in a neighboring county a few days ago. It is 1852. wretchedly executed; and the Bank issues no

MARRIED,—In this county, on Thur-day the 27th of May, by Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Mr. JAMES T. DICK, and Miss MARY WILEY.

DIED.—In Graham, on Sunday last, Mrs. JULIA M. LANCASTER, wife of James W. Lancaster, Esq., and daughter of the late John Scott, Esq., of Hillsborough, in the 30th year of her age.

In this place, on the 30th of May, SAMUEL GRAHAM, infant son of Richard Sterling.

CANDIDATES IN GUILFORD.

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

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM E. ED-We are authorized to announce Calvin H. Wiley a candidate for the House of Commons.

We are authorized to announce Calvin Johnston a candidate for the House of Commons.

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

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL. THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence on the 14th of July next.

The number of scholars is limited to thirty. A

ew places are yet unengaged.
Circulars containing terms, &c. will be furnished
n application. ALEXANDER WILSON.
Melville, Alamance Co., June 1, 1852. 681:3

Thrashing Machine.—One of Emery & Co.'s celebrated overshot Thrashers, manufactured in Albany, N. Y. for sale by June 2, 1852.

J R & J SLOAN.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Aneurism, or Enlargement of the Heart, Arte-

ries. Piles. &c. &c.

USE the pills two or three times a week in doses sufficient to purze freely; and when a paroxism comes on, a learless use of the Pills must be made; down with six or eight, and in a fittle while repeat the dose; do this until the bowels are strongly purged. This effected, the danger is over for that attack. Angina pectorisand stone in the gall-bladder are treated in the same manner; and altho' considered incurable by the medical professiod, are cured by the use of Brandreth's Pills. Piles are cured by Brandreth's Pills. In severe attacks the doses must be full; six or eight for a few night-together will cure the worst cases. Whenever this disease comes on in the treatment of other diseases, it is a good sign; use nothing but the pills and, as an outward application, cold cream or lard, and make frequent use of cold water locally. Where there have been pectoral affections, as asthma, consumption, &c., perseverance will be required with the pills to effect a permanent cure. But any other course will assuredly bring on the pectoral affection.

In cases of Debuitty, Weakness, Wastings, Declines, Greensboro' Ward's. Clemmons'. Dr Glenn's,

In cases of Debuity, Weakness, Wastings, Declines In cases of Debility, Weakness, Wastings, Declines, or Consumption approaching, it will be necessary to commence with small doses. Begin with one pill going to bed; next night two pills; do this alternately for three or four days, or longer; if no alteration takes place, then increase a pill each night until five or six pills are used, then decrease by one pill, down to one pill. Should any levorish symptoms arise, then take strong doses until the fevor is reduced. When this is done, the patient may drop down to such doses as their own judgment shall determine; being carefull to keep the drain upon the impure himors; as these are removed, so will be their advancement to sound health.

The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan.

The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan Greensboro'; Wm H. Britton. Summerfield: Bow-man & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, James-town; Stanly & Murrow, Centre; Gilmer & Glenn, Gilmer's Store; Jesse Smith. Jesse Smith's Store; Woollen & Elliott, New Salem; J. Piggott Penn-field.

### State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TOTICE.- I shall offer for sale to the highte bidder, for cash, at the courthouse door in the town of Asheboro', on the first Monday of August next, the following Tracts of Land, or so much there-of as shall be sufficient to pay the Taxes due thereof as shall be sufficient to pay the Taxes due there on for the years 1848 and 1849, and all cost and charges, viz:

437 acres on Caraway creek, listed by Ann Moss; Taxes due for 1848-19, 300 acres near Asheboro', listed by Win. A. Hamlin; Taxes due for 1848-49.

Hamlin; Taxes due for 1848-49.
200 acres, the property of Brancon F. Lamb, on the waters of Caraway creek, Taxes due,
125 acres on Little River, the property of Jesse Gatlin; Taxes due for 1848-49.
3 thirty acre lots on Deep River, belonging to the Bookont heirs; Taxes due 1848-49, the Bookont heirs; Taxes due 1848-49, 90 acres on Uwharie, the property of one Parks; Taxes due for 1848-49, 20 acres on Uwharie, called the Graham land, Taxes due for 1848-49.

Taxes due for 1848-49.

acres on the Horsepen branch, the property of one Morris; Taxes due 1848-49,

acres on Little River, belonging to L.

Stack; Taxes due for 1848-49,

by Joseph Prichard, Taxes due,
H. ANDREWS, Sheriff.

(Pr adv \$6.00) 680.9

### LAND WARRANTS WANTED.

A S AGENT for a Company, I will pay the highest cash price for all Land Warrants, sent to me; or I will sell to the best advantage and immediately remit proceeds, for a small fee.

Having had much experience in establishing claims against the Government for Pensions and Bounty Lands, all Pensioners who served in the Revolutionary or late War, or any of the Indian Wars, or their representatives, would do well to communicate with me.

Fayetteville, May 20, 1852. JOHN M. ROSE.

### A TANNER WANTED.

Tanner and Currier wanted im will be better arranged than heretofore, and may be given. Address. C. H. STURDIVANT.

The New York Herald is of opinion that henceforth there need be no apprehension of glutting the Cotton Market, inasmuch as before another year is over there is a probability that Japan, China, Australia, and all the southeastern shores of Asia, will need a large supply of cotton goods.

NOTICE.

AVING qualified as Executor on the estate of James Dossey and Mary Dossey dec'd. On Thursday the ten'n day of June, A. D. 1852, at the dwelling of said dee'd, I will expose to public vendue, on a credit, the personal property of said dee due, on a credit, the personal property to wit—All of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chairs and Chair materials; stock of Chair making Tools, application of the control of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chair making Tools, applications and the control of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chair making Tools, application of the control of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chair making Tools, application of the control of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chair making Tools are the control of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chair making Tools are the control of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chair making Tools are the control of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chair making Tools are the control of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chair making Tools are the control of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chair making Tools are the control of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chair making Tools are the control of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chair making Tools are the control of the Household and Kitchen furniture. of the Household and Kitchen furniture; the stock of Chairs and Chair materials; stock of Chair making Tools, embracing Lathes, Benches, &c. Also, a quantity of Paints and Brushes, Varnish Kettle, Paint Slabs and Mullers; and other articles unnecessary to mention. Terms made known on the day of sale.

All persons indebted to the Estate of the deceased are hereby notified to make connectate payment and settlement, as longer indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said estate will present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery. This the 20th day of May A. D. 1852. (679:3) JAMAS SLOAN, Ex'r

### NOTICE.

Houses and Lots for Sale.—Having determined to remove to my plantation for the benefit of my health, I offer my houses and Lots in this place for sale. Land or good notes would be taken in payment. The Store part of the House being now vacant, is for rent until a sale takes place.

1 AVID LINDSAY. place. Jamestown, N. C., May 24, 1852.

## Large Spring and Summer Stock.

THE subscribers are and have been receiving their Spring and Summer Goods from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, consisting of almost every thing kept in this community. They are thankful for past favors, and solicit a continuance of the same.

May, 1852.

RANKIN & McLEAN.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD COUNTY

Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term. 1852.

Greensboro'.

Jamestown,

Dr. Glenn's

Ramsboro',

J. A. Smith's,

Thompson's,

Clemmons'

Jamestown,

Ramsboro'.

J A Smith's

Thompson's

Jesse Smith's Store

Bruce's M Roads,

Ward's

ORDERED by the Court that the following per on the 5th day of August, 1852: For Members of the Senate & House of Comm

the Senote & House of Commons.

Jas. Sloan, Esq. with William Weatherly and John B. Houston.

John W. Kirkman, Esq., with Leven Kirkman & Alex Hanner.

J. W. Field. Esq., with Wm. P. Mendenhall and John John Armfield, E. Denny, Esq., with H C Dick and John Whatton

Daniel Thom, Esq., with D C Stuart and Thomas Rankin

W W Ragsdale, Esq., with Danl Pegram and John Johnson

Jona. W Parker, Esq., with Wm Pritchett and Dr. Thacker

A E D Tatum, Esq., with Arch.

Bevil and Branch Smith

A Apple Esq., with John Sockwell and Lewis Cobb

Jacob Amick, Esq., with Henry

well and Lewis Cobb Jacob Amick. Esq., with Henry Shofner and Abram Ctapp R G Beesor, Esq., with lihamar Hunt and John Clark For Governor.

Jed H Lindsay. Esq., with Andrew Weatherly and L Swaim
Henry Yates, Esq., with John
Perdew and Geo Hendrix
Samuel D Holton, Esq., with E
Jackson and Jesse Gray
N R Sapp, Esq., with William
Bowman and Stephen Hunt
El Swith, Esq. with Thomas Bowman and Stephen Hunt
Eli Smith, Esq., with Thomas
Dick and Thomas Whittington
Finly Snaw, Esq., with Geo W
Phipps and Albert Rankin
Archd, Wilson, Esq., with Jesse
Case and John Hoskins
William Green. Esq., with John
Starrett and J M Conningham
Robert Caffey, Esq., with Thos
Scott and Branch Gordon
L.W Summers, Esq., with Jacob Jesse Smith's. Bruce's × Roads,

Scott and Branch Gordon L W Summers, Esq., with Jacob Boon and Henry Geringer Jeremiah Clapp, Esq., with Josh-ua Clapp and David S. Clapp Coble's. For Sheriff. E W Ogburn, Jun. Esq. with Juo McKnight & T. I. Sandridge F Fentress, Esq., with F B Tay-lor and J M Ward Greensboro'. Ward's. Frentress, s.sq., with F B Taylor and J M Ward
Jonathan Welch. Esq., with Jno
Carte and Jeremiah Piggott
Moses McGrady, Esq., with Jno
Blalock and Jno McGibban,
John McLean, Esq., with Dr J
A McLean and Wm R Smith
Wm Gilbreath, Esq., with Thos
Cansey and Robert Kirkman
E W Ogborn, Sen, Esq., with
Charles Case and R Massey
Isaac Thacker, Esq., with Jas
Gaunt and E Schileut
Daniel Hobbs, Esq., with James
Brown and Jos Scott
Benj, Ross, Esq., with B Apple
and Geo Huffines
William Coble, Esq., with D F
Clapp and W Brown Clemmons'. Jesse Smith's, Dr Glenn's, Bruce's ⋈ Roads, Ramsboro'. I A Smith's. Store; Thompson's, Coble's.

It was further ordered by the Court that the following Magistrates take the List of Taxables and Taxable Property in the Districts as follows, for the

There being a very considerable decrease in the number of acres of land and valuation; also in the number of polls, according to the Tax lists, therefore the Court requests the citizens to be prompt in giving in all their lands and polls, and they hope the Maristrates who are appointed to take such will be particular in returning all persons who may neglect their duty in giving in according to law, setting forth the name, number of acres, valuation and polls.

its. It was further ordered by the Court, that Thursday of every County Court hereafter shall be States day. Therefore all defendants and witnesses are

day. Therefore all defendants and ordered to attend on that day.

At February Term, 1852, of this Court, E. W. Ogbum, Jesse Benbow and Abner Apple, Esqrs., were appointed an Orphan's Court. It was therefore ordered that all Guardians make their returns to them detected that all court of every February. on Monday of every February Term hereafter— whose duty it will be to examine said returns pre-sented to them, and see that they are made out ac-

Te-t: JOHN M. LOGAN, C. C. C. cording to law. 680.3

State of North Carolina, Surry County. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1852.

James Badget | Original Attachment levied James S. Copeland on land, &c.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Gree boro' Patriot, notifying said James S. Copeland to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quar-ter Sessions, to be held for said county, at the courn-nouse in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in August next, to plead or replevy to plaintiff's claim, or the same will be heard exparte and final judgment resultered accordingly.

same will be heard exparte and final judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday in May, A. D. 1852.

F. K. ARMSTR-1NG, Clk.

May 22nd, 1852.

Pr adv \$5 680.6

State of North Carolina, Surv County. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1852

Armstrong & Mebane vs.
Lewis Brown.

Original Attachment.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfact on of the Court that the detendant is not an inhabitant of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, notifying said Lewis Brown, to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Survey at the sions to be held for the county of Surry, at the courthouse in Rocktord, on the second Mon. ay in August next, then and there to plead or replevy to plaintiffs' claim, or the same will be heard exparte,

mainths craim, or the same will be heard exparte, and final judgment rendered accordingly.

Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday of May, A. D. 1852.

Test: F. K. ARMSTRONG, Clk.

May 22nd, 1852. Pr adv 85 6866

#### BOLTING CLOTHS. W E are now in receipt of a large stock of fresh Bolting Clothes direct from the Manufacto-

ries at Anker in Germany, these clothes are war-ranted, and are cheaper than they can be bought in this country. Now as the time to sopply yourselves, mill-owners and mill-wrights call or send your or ders soon. June, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL

eaksville Candles.—A first rate article of Tallow Candles, for sale by Feb. 5, 1852

R. G. LINDSAY.

Ministers' and Deacons' Meetings.

Ministers' and Deacons' Meetings.

The Ministers' and Deacons' Meeting for the third or Greensborough Section of the Beniah Association will be held with the Baptist Church at Elm Grove, commencing on Saturday before the 5th Sabbath in May instant, at 11 o'clock, A.M. This Section embraces the Churches of Greensborough, Hogan's Creek, Elm Grove, Trinity and Leaksville.

The Meeting of the same character for the 4th et Madison Section will be held with the Baptist Church in Madison, commencing at the same time with the above. This Section embraces the Churches of Judson, Momnt Airy, Mount Olive, Friendship, Madison and Goodwill.

The opening Sermons will be preached on Saturday, at 11 o'clock, A. M., and the Missionary Sermons on Sunday at the same hour. All of the Ministers and Deacons of the above-named Churches are earnestly invited to attend their respective Meetings.

Clerk of the Beulah Association.

May 3d, 1852.

Propie's Press" will please copy the above.

#### D. P. WEIR, DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,

South Street, Greensboro',

Is in receipt of a large and well selected assortment of DRUGS, MEDECINES, 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 D. P. WEIR. Year. May 15th, 1852.

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 Seidlets 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.

A PURE article of MADIERA and PORT wines, for Medical purposes FRENCH BRANDY, the most approved kind.

May 15th, 1852.

D. P. WEIR.

#### Cod Liver Oil, &c. OOD LIVER OIL, pure, by the bottle or gallon.

Citrate of Iron
Citrate " 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.

Starrett's Daguerrean Gallery. Pictures of all sizes, superbly taken and colored true to life, at very reduced prices.

Pictures taken and put in cases for one dollar, and upwares, according to size and quality of case.

Greensboro', N. C. May, 1852.

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

Dr. D. C. Mebane will attend to his Profesonal calls as heretofore. Office at his own house Greensboro', Jan. 1, 1852.

FEW dozen bottles of Ayer's Cherry A Pectoral just received at the Drug Store
T. J PATRICK.

April 14, 1852. New Crop Molasses—of excellent quality for sale by R. G. LINDSAY.

Cask of Linseed Oil and 2bbis spirits Turpentine just to hand and for sale.

May 13.

T. J. PATRICK.

#### R. M. ORRELL; Commission and Forwarding MERCHANT.

PAYSTTEVILLE, N. C.

Screen, Fan and Sieve Wire-Clothwidth. R. G. LINDSAY. April 1852

HA'S! HATS!—A new style of extra fine White Beaver and Sik Hars.
April, 1852.
J. R. & J. SLOAN. adles' Dress Goods-Lace Mantil'as,

A Shawis, Laces, Bonnets, &c. Call and look or yourselves. R. G. LINDSAY. April, 1852.

A SAFE and certain expeller of worms is "RICE'S DESTROYING DROP," for sale at the Drog Store of T. J. PATRICK. April 14, 1852,

Bolting Cloths—A fresh supply of the genu-ine Anker Brand just received from the impor-ters, and for sale by R. G. LINDSAY. April. 1852. 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, whole-ale or retail, by RANKIN & McLEAN.

# T. C. WORTE, FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANT. THE LEXILING TORN. IN O.

Rock Island Jeans and Casimeres— kept constantly on hand and for sale by R. G. LINDSAY. Apri , 1852.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE.

RANAWAY from me sometime during the past summer, an indented apprentice, by the name of William Wheeler. Said bey was bound to me by the county court of Guiltord. All persons are hereby forewarded 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\*

Fruit, Fruit!

16 BOXES of fine West India ORANGES for sale low, at the Drug Sore of T J. PATRICK. May 21, 1852.

Leaksville Cotton Yarns, for sale by Feb. 5, 1852. R. G. LINDSAY,

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

Wiley's N. C. Render—100 copies for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN April, 1852.

" Now, Candle, just keep awake awhile! 1 want to tell you about wearing the Bloomer cos-

"Sick of hearing about it-sick of seeing great green girls galloping round the streets, with ankles like an elephant, toes turned in, and great soup plates of hats turned over their ugly faces? What has that to do with me, hey, Caudle ?

Don't pretend you are asleep, now-because I know you sin't, and what's more, I don't intend you shall be. Now you see, Caudle dear, it takes a pretty woman to wear that beautiful dress.

Think it will suit me, then; of course it will.

What are you aughing at? Let me see: it will take twelve vards of silk for the dress and five for the trousers."
"Don't think it would be anything new for

me to wear them? I don't know what you mean by such an insinuation, and if I did, I de-

epise you for it.

Wish I would not keep digging my elbows into your side? Well, keep awake, then; take care of your end of the schooner, and I will take

"As I was saying, it will take just five yards for the bree—trousers! Laugh away! laugh away. Caudle: I dont care what you call 'em if I get 'em on."

"If 'do wear 'em you'll put on petticoats,

will you? All I have to say to that is, you will then appear in your true colors, and not be such a walking lie as you are now. But there is no help for it as I know, any way, that's neither here nor there. Shall—I—have the Bloomer or not, Mr. Caudle?"

Hereupon Caudie groans out a faint "Yes," muttering, as he turns over-"I wish I never had been born, I do." To which his wife devoutly responds-" Amen.'

#### "Whispering John."

In what is known as the 'upper end' of my county, there resides a man who has the sobriquet of 'Whispering John R——.' This title logue of prices here, which can be furn shed at any time to Physicians, and others at his Drug Store, he will simply state a few of the articles and their prieven in common conversation—like he was a
Major-General on parade, or, to use a more comS. P. Townsend's Sarsaparilla, qt. bot. 75 cts. mon expression, 'like he was raised in a mill.'

This gentleman, who, by the by, is 'one of them,' mounted his horse one of the coldest mornings last winter, before day light for the purpose of riding down to M——, in time to take the morning train of cars to N——. He rode up to the hotel just as the boarders and travellers had done their breakfast.

He dismounted, and, walking into the bar-

nom, spoke to the landlord in his usual whisper-Good morning, Mr. I .-; how do you do

this morning ?"

· Very well, Mr. R—; how do you do?'
· Oh, I am well, but I am so cold I can hardly

Just then, a nervous traveller, who was present, ran up to the landlord, and catching him by the coat, said—
Mr. L—, have my horse caught as soon as

· What is the matter, my dear sir; has any-

thing happened ?" Nothing upon earth, only I want to get away from here before that man thaws!

A correspondent of the John Bull says: 1 happen to known one of your Bishops, second in worth to none on the Bench, who was thus reproved by a noble Roman lady: "I wonder, my lord, you are not ashamed to have a wife and half-a-dozen children." "I should be more ashamed," he answered, very gravely, "to have the children without the wife."

The other day, while a fire was raging in Detroit, a gentleman of prepossessing appearance exclaiming, in heart-rending tones, to the gallant firemen—" Gentlemen, for Heaven's sake save the the Bank-if that burns I am ruined; they have got my note locked up in there !

The "Fogy" party is likely to swallow up all others; the "old fogies" and the "young fogies" have been in the field for some time, but we see a correspondent of an exchange paper calls himself a "middle-aged fogy." Fogyism is on the increase.

the day for the relict of the down-trodden female race, we perceive a call in the New York papers for the formation of a society for the amelioration of the condition of women with snoring husbands. That's a snorter.

Dr. Becswax, in his "Essay on Woman," says-"I have made women my study for a series of years, but I never found one who stuttered. I meet with any number of men every day who st-st-stammer, but never have I seen a woman who couldn't blow an unbroken blast.

The following good hit at those who do business on the shadows of their grandfathers, we find in a toast given at the Printer's Celebration at Richmond on the 17th of January.

"The first families of Virginia-like the stars seen in the ocean, they would not be there were it not for their bright originals in Heaven.'

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

Tron.—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.

NEW GOODS.—Have received our new stock of Spring Goods—something new, and heat styles. Call and see for yourself. April, 1852. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

GARDEN SEED.

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 two-risks terms.

Much the larger pertion of its polices is in country risks. try risks.

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

GRIPATISH DIROUGH

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

The following persons are the Diretors and Offi-

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

DIRECTORS.

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

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

JAMES SLOAN, President. S. G. COFFIN, Vice President. C. P. MENDENHALL, ATTORNEY. Peter Adams, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. J. McConnel,
W. S. Rankin,
Executive Committee.

OFFICERS.

W. S. RANKIN,
JOHN A. MEBANE,
WM. H. CUMMING, Travelling Agent.

All communications in reference to Insur-ance should be addressed to the Secretary, post-paid PETER ADAMS, Secretary. Greensboro', Oct. 24, 1851

#### SIGN OF THE GOLDEN MORTAR. DRUGS. MEDICINES,

Paints, Oils, Dyc-Stuffs. Perfumery, CHEMICALS, COSMETICS, &c. &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 33½ per etcless than heretofore offered in this market, and in many articles he can do even more than this.

Deeming it unnecessary to give an entire cata-

Aqua Ammonia, Iodide Potassium, Wistars Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 25 " 621 " 75 "

Wistars Balsam Wild Cherry, bot. 75 "
Ayre's Cherry Pectoral. 87½ "
Small profits and quick sales, is the word, call and judge for yourselves.
To his friends and customers, he would say that his stock is larger, and assortment more complete than it has been for the last 12 years, and he is determined to sell them as low as the same quality of goods can be purchased in the western part of the State. Call and examine for yourselves.

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

10 P. WEIR.
623-tf.

#### PATENT BUGGIES.

Coach Shop, South Street, Greensboro'. Coach Shop, South Street, Greensboro'. THE subscriber having purchased the right of making and selling Hubbard's patent combina tion of cross elastic Reachers and Springs, is making and will keep constantly on hand Ruggies, Rockaways. &c. The above invention entrely does away the Eliptic 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 eliptic plan. A horse will carry one of these Buggies and the driver with more ease than an empty one on eliptic 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 the control of the cont

and elegant style, cheap, and on thort notice.

MILTON ROSE.

Oct. 10, 1851.



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

## THEIR FURNITURE

An itemizer, at an evening sewing party, reports that one young lady made the exclamation. It thought I should have died!" one hundred and twenty-eight times, and put the inquiry, on West street, and examine his wark, and if they are not convinced that better bargains, (taking into consideration the faithfulness and beauty of the was asked by an atterney upon some strange ruling, "Is that law, your honor?" he replied—"If the Court understand herself, and she think she do, then it are!"

So LONG AS

P. Thurston remains in Greensboro'.

HE gives an especial invitation to persons visit reports received from various parts of the country, prove it to be one of the most valuable Remedies 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., togother with a handsome variety of the country, prove it to be one of the most valuable Remedies are proved in the surface of the country, prove it to be one of the most valuable Remedies are proved in the surface of the most valuable Remedies are proved in the surface of the country, prove it to be one of the most valuable Remedies are proved in the faithfulness and beauty of the country, prove it to be one of the most valuable Remedies are proved in the faithfulness and beauty of the work, are discussed in the surface of the country, prove it to be one of the most valuable Remedies are proved in the faithfulness and beauty of the work, are discussed in the surface of the country, prove it to be one of the most valuable Remedies are proved in the faithfulness and beauty of the work, can be had of him than elsewhere, then he has nothing more to say.

Men HE gives an especial invitation to persons visit to be one of the most valuable Remedie

His prices are reduced so low, that all persons vishing 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.

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

May, 1851

W. J. McCONNEL. W. J. McCONNEL.

### LAND CHEAP AS MUD.

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

### Pew Plows, greatly Improved,

CtAN 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

And any quantity of Horse-Shoes can be had

hants 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 659tf

A LOT of FRESH GARDEN SEED just received and for sale at T. J. Patrick's Drug Store on February 13, 1252.

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

R. G. LINDSAY,

1 GOOD second hand Pinne for sale by
Nov. 1851.

RANKIN & MeLEAN.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency David S. Reid, Governor of the Stat 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;

red for the electors for members of the Senate confinits with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Cavolina, 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 if further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Prochamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of the 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 the 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 amen ding 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; Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

recited Act.

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



Done at the City of Raleigh, on the Done at the City of Raileigh, on in-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.

By the Governor. DAY THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. Private Sec'y.

READ! READ!! READ!!!

RELIEF FOR MAN AND BEAST.

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

A RRANGEMENTS 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 ease of accident to MAN or HORSE.

For Horses, &c. | For Man.

FOR THE CURE OF Sprains, Bruises, Saddle For Horses, &c. For Man. For THE CURE OF Sprains, Bruises, Lumbago,

Bruises, Saddle and Collar Galls, Sprains, Swellings, Saddle and Conar Sand, Swelled Joints, Stiffness and weakness of the Legs, Old Sores, Scratches, &c. Old Sores, Scratches, &c.

&c. &c.

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

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

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

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. orth remembering.

Be careful to ask for "Smith & Atkinson's American

SMITH &

Worm Killer" and see that the name of SMITH & ATKINSON is on the Bottle in raised Letters.

Agents for the sale of the above Medicines.
Holt, Murray & Co. Graham.
M. D. & W. R. Smith, Alamance P. O. T. J. Patrick, Greensboro'.
Asheboro'. J. M. A. Drake William Clark, Joel Ingoid, William P. Henly, Union Factory New Salem. Kemersville. A. T. Zevely,
King & Hege,
Summerell Powe & Co.,
George Fink & Co.,
Concord. Feb. 27, 1852.

### LOOK HERE.

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

## BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, &c., of the best material and finished in a neat and sub-stantial manner, which cannot fail to-please. He would respectfully solicit a call from those who

would respect may solect a can 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.

Stop on North street, 100 yards north of the Presbyterian church.

W. M. LANDRETH.

Greensboro', N. C., Sept. 1851. 643

COMMON SCHOOLS OF GUILFORD.

SPRING DIVIDEND--1852.

No. 1	\$15.64	No.	25	816.79	No.	49	\$13.11	
2	26.22		26	22.54		50	28.06	
3	19.78	SHOET Y	27	17.02	KERNE	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	11 4-53	31	22.31		55	21.69	
8	22.77		32	30 86		56	21.39	
9	23.46		33	29.90		57	23.23	
10		11 36	34	29.21		58	19 78	
11		100	35	23.00	m@Herri	59	20.93	
12			36		-bar	69	13.57	
13			37	27.14	Sec.	61	18.40	
. 14	11.96		38	41.17	1000	62	11.96	
15			39		GE: A	63	9.43	
16		NO. 40	40			64	14.26	
17			41	16.79		65	16.79	
18			42	16.79		66	14.20	
19	20,70	Page 1	43		10.17	67	13.80	
20		- Second	44			68	16.75	
21	18.86		45	14.95		69	7.13	
22	21.39		46			70	5 91	
23	31.28	(Carl)	47	18.63	gent	71	20.2	
24	23.23		48	24.15				
	3	-		L SWA	IM, C	hair	man.	
Greensboro', May, 1852.					No. of Street,	678::4.		

#### MASONIC INSTITUTE. Germanton, N. C.

In advertizing 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.

EDIFICE, ETC.

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.

LABORATORY, LIBRARY, ETC. 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.

SESSION, TERMS, ETC. The next session will open, June 21st, and continue 27 weeks. Terms per Scholastic year, in the lowest branches of English \$14; in the more advanced \$20; and the classics \$30. Several of our best families have opened boarding houses, and will furnish excellent board, washing, fuel, lights, rooms and servants' attentions, for \$6 per month. Germanton is located in a high region of country and is very healthy. very healthy

INSTRUCTION, GOVERNMENT, ETC.

The Principal, with assistants, compose the board of Instruction. Young men, from the superior advantages afforded them 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 the regularity both in and out of school than ours; and what renders the organization so complete, the stu-dents vie with each other in preserving it unbroken. All communications should be addressed to the All communications should be addressed Rev. G. M. Everhart, the Principal. ISAAC S. GIBSON,

Germanton, N. C., April 14, 1852. 674-2m.

State of North Carolina, Guilford County. Spring Term, 1852. Catharine L. Townsend

Catharine L. Townsend vs.
Genoa C. Townsend. Petition for Divorce.
It appearing to the Court, that the defendant Genoa C. Townsend is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, for the defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks, for the de-fendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the courthouse in the town of Greensbo-rough, on the fourth Monday after the fourth Mon-day in September, A. D. 1852, to plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the same will be ta-ken as confessed, and set for hearing exparte. Witness. W. A. Caldwell, Clerk of said Court at office, the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in March, A. D. 1852. W. A. CALDWELL, Clerk. 5th May. 1852.

## 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.

R. G. LINDSAY.

### LEATHER BANDS.

THE subscriber has put up machinery for stretching, cementing and riveting bands with copper rivets. The bands are stretched with powerful machines, made expressly for that purpose, and it, difficulty of bands stretching and ripping under the transcriber was of saking them, is entirely removed. common way of making them, is entirely ren 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.

Henn's Store P. O., Guilford co., N. C.

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., Mc-Culloch Mine; Mr. Eudy, Hoogin Mine; Holmes, Earnheart & Co., Gold Hill, Rowan

### NEW SPRING GOODS.

THE undersigned have now in store and are daily expecing 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 purtheir customers and all others who make their pur-chases 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.

FOR RENT---A comfortable one-story Dwel-L ling, with four rooms, within one square of the court-house. Apply to T. J. PATRICK. May 13, 1852.

THE ATTENTION of my friends and Dealers generally is invited to my

Spring Stock of Foreign and Domestic Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, &c.,

Which as regards quality and variety is unsurpassed by any house in this section of the State.

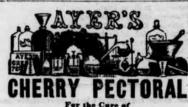
My stock having been selected by myself with great care, and purchased on the most favorable terms from Importers and Manufacturers, enables me to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

to render satisfaction to all who need articles in my line.

I continue to keep a supply of the Purest Wines, French Brandy and Holland Gin for Medicinal purposes. Also a large assortment of choice brands of CIGARS—SNUFF—SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

I take this occasion to tender my thanks for the very liberal patronage hitherto extended to me, and by continued assiduity and unremitted attention to the wants of the public, I hope to continue to merit their favors.

T. J. PATRICK. West Street, Greensboro'.



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 medi-

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 affected, but the Agent below named, will furnish our Circular, free, whereon are full particulars and indisputable proof of these facts.

these facts.

Sufferers: read and judge for yourselves.

For Influenza and Whooping Cough.

NASHVILLE, TENN, June 26, 1851.

Sir: I have repeatedly used your Chekray Petroral 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 Petroral has always afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

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

FOR A CONSUMPTIVE COUGH.

PITTSBURG, PA., Feb. 25,1851.

Dear Sir: For three years I have been afflicted with a Cough, so distressing that I frequently dispaired 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.

has cured me altogether.

1 am with gratitude yours,
JAMES M'CANDLESS.

Prepared and Sold by JAMES C. AYER, Druggest and Chemist, Lowell, Mass. Sold in Greensboro' by T. J. PATRICK, and by Druggists and dealers in Medicines every where. March 1, 1852.



## VEGETABLE DYSPEPSIA BITTERS.

THE MOST POPULAR FAMILY MEDICINE

Used by Physicians of High Standing. These DITTERS remove all morbid secretions, rurily the blood, give great tone and vigot to the digestive organs, fortify the system signists all future disease, can be taken with safety, at no time debilitating the patient—being grateful to the most delicate atomach, and remarkable for their cheering, invigorating, strengthening, and restorative properties, and an invaluable and sure remely for

DYSPEPSIA IN ITS WORST FORMS. Also, Liver Complaints, Jaundice, Heartburn, Cottiveness, Faintness, Disorders of the Skin and Liver Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Nervous Hedaches Giddiness, Falpitation of the Heart, Sinking and Full ness of Weight at the Stonach, and all other disease caused by an impure state of the blood, liver, etc which tend to deblittate and weaken the system.

FEMALES Who suffer from a morbid and unnatural condition will find this Medicine of

INESTIMABLE VALUE. In all cases of GENERAL DEBILITY, this M THOUSANDS

Have tested its efficacy, and thousands more are now under treatment; and not one solitary case of failure has yet been reported. Volumes could be filled with certificates of those who have been permanently cared. Call on the Agent, and get a PAMPHLET, Containing the Certificates of Remarkable Cures, and the high estimation in which this Medicine is held by the Public Press—can be had of the Agents, free

Large Quarts \$1; Pints 50 Cents. Sold by all the Principal Druggists in the United States and Canadas. Principal Office, 122 FULTON ST., N. Y., up stairs

FOR sale in Greensboro', N. C. at the New Drug Store of T. J. PATRICK. eow-ly.

Large Lot of Iron.—Consisting of English Buggy Tire, Swede Iron, Oral, Half-round Round, Square and strap Iron. Also, Mountain Iron.

RANKIN & McLEAN. May, 1852.

GREAT BRITISH QUARTERLIES

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE. Important Beduction in the rates of Postage!! Leonard Scott & Co.,

NO. 54 GOLD ST., NEW YORK, ntinue to publish the following British Period-

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative

The Edinburgh Review (Whig),
The North British Review (Free Church),
The Westminster Review (Liberal),
AND
Blackwood's Eninburgh Magazine (Tory.)

These Reprints have now been in successful operation in this country for ticenty years, and their circulation is constantly on the increase notwithstanding the competition they encounter from American periodicals of a similar class and from numerous Eclectics 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.

ligent 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 oblitical 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 goidance 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 publishers from the pages of Blackwood, after it has 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. For any one of the four Reviews . . . . For any two of the four Reviews . . . For any three of the four Reviews
For all four of the Reviews
For Blackwood's Magazine
For Blackwood & three Reviews
For Blackwood & the four Reviews

Payments to be made in all cases in advance. More ey current in the State where issued will be re-ceived at par. CLUBBING.

CLIBBING.

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; to reopies 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 MAGAZINS.

Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 9 cts, pr. qr. Over 500 and not exceeding 500 " 24 " "

FOR A REVIEW.

Any distance not exceeding 500 miles, 4 cts. pr. qr. Over 500 and not exceeding 500 miles, 4 cts. pr. qr. Over 500 and not exceeding 1500 " 8 " "

Over 1500 and not exceeding 1500 " 16 " "

At these rates no chiection should be made as

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

ery.

F. Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid, to the Publishers,

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,

79 FULTON STREET, New York,

Entraince 54 Gold street.

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. centaining 1600 pages, 14 steel and 600 wood engravings. Price, in muslin binding, \$6; in paper covers, for the mail, \$5. Jan. 3d, 1852.

A CARD.

Dr. I. J. M. Lindsay would inform his removed his Shop to the middle room in the one story white buildings on the east side of the street running north from the courthcuse, 2 doors north of the Postoffice, where he may always be found unless absent on professional duties. As he intends for the future to devote his time exclusively to the duties of his profession, he hopes to merit and recieve an extended patrorage.

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

Greensboro', Jan. 1852.

652:tf

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

Sole and Upper Leather, French Calf Skins, Ready Made Gearing and Harness, kept constantly on hand for sale.

Hides-taken in payment for Leather. Also, hides tanned on shares at the customary rates, at the South Buffalo Tannery, (McConnell's old stand,) 4 miles east of Greensboro'.

JOHN W. PARKER.

March, 1862.

671tf

A WORD TO MERCHANTS.

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 Rivits, Wove Brass Wire, Solder, Zink, Block Tin, Bar Lead, Rod Iron, and Iron Wire, and a large lot of Sheet Iron, Sheet and Bar Copper, Tin Plate, &c. Guttering and covering Houses, and all repairing done at the shortest notice, and good barter taken done at the shortest notice, and good barter taken in exchange. Address, C. G. YATES, in exchange. Address, C. G. YATES, May, 1852. Greensboro', N. C.

DR. A. C. CALDWELL

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

sional services.

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

50,000 lbs. of Rags Wanted. Twill pay 3½ 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.

Favetteville, Feb. 24, 1852. 668-3m.

Fayetteville, Feb. 24, 1852.

stock of Coach Materials on hand, such as Springs Axles, Patent Leather, Enamelled Leather, Oil Cloths Carpeting, Oil Cloth for Aprons and Curtains, Dash es, Bands, Lamps—which will be sold lower than May, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL

COACH MATERIALS.—We have a large

INK .--- Harrison's Columbian Ink, now so gen-erally in use, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN, April, 1852.