

The Greensborough Patriot.

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Hymn of Thanksgiving.

I thank thee, Father, that I live!
I thank thee, for these gifts of thine—
For bending skies of heavenly blue,
And stars that dwell
Beside its way.

For this green earth where wild, sweet air,
Like freest spirits joyous stay—
For winding streams, and trees, and flowers,
Beside its way.

But more I thank thee for true hearts
That bear sweet gifts of love to me,
When mine enfolds, and feels that this
Is love of thee.

Warm from their spirits spreads around
An atmosphere serene—divine—
Magical, like golden haze,
Encircling mine.

To day I bless thee most for power
(It draws me, Father, nearest thee)
To love all thine, although they give
No love to me.

In stillness deep, I walk a land
Where spirit forms my footsteps greet,
And beautiful thoughts an angel band
Chant low and sweet.

I thank thee, Father, that I live!
Though waiting till this earth of thine;
To labor for thy suffering ones
Is joy divine!

And even I, so weak and poor,
May hear some word of life from thee;
A beam of hope may reach some heart,
Even through me.

Farmers and Insanity.

In one of our exchanges we find a late visitor to an Eastern lunatic asylum expressing surprise at the large proportion of farmers among the insane. He says:

"It would naturally be supposed that tilling the soil, and being exposed to the pure, invigorating air, would tend to regulate, instead of to disarrange the balance-wheel of one's intellect."

If we might be permitted a guess on the subject, we would say that the causes of insanity are more frequently physical than mental. A sound mind cannot dwell in an unsound body, and the body must become diseased before the manifestations of mind are disordered. We were once credibly informed of a case of a woman taken by her husband raving mad to the Columbus Insane Asylum. The Faculty detained him during the night, extracted one or two rotten teeth from the jaw of the patient, who was thereby so much tranquilized that the second day she returned with her husband to her home, and never after exhibited any sign of mental derangement. But instances of insanity from apparently slight causes are too numerous to require more than a mention of them.

Now, with all the advantages enjoyed by farmers, of air and exercise, it is notorious to all who have examined the case, that, as a class, they are woefully inattentive as to the laws of health. We know no other class of people who use so little fruit and vegetables as regular articles of diet as farmers. Bread, and meat, and coffee, is the American farmer's diet; and by way of variation, he takes coffee, and meat, and bread; then meat, and bread, and coffee, and so on, from one year's end to the other. When we reflect that it is mostly inconvenient to get a supply of fresh meat, and that therefore salt—and hog meat at that—is in constant use, who should wonder they would go crazy? Oh yes, there is another important article of a farmer's diet; cucumber-pickles at all times, and preserves when there are strangers.

These do not greatly improve the healthful qualities of the food, and farmers and their families are not generally healthy. Milk is fed to the hogs, and by them converted into human food; apples, corn, and potatoes share the same fate, and are required to pass the digestive process of a pig's stomach before being rendered fit for table use. In perhaps a majority of farm-houses, milk is scarcely seen upon the table, but is poured by bucketfuls into the swill-bucket; hundreds of bushels of apple lie rotting on the ground, and not a dishful baked for dinner.

We remember, when we commenced farming, how proud we were the first summer, of our abundant supply of early vegetables, and with what care we began preparing our harvest dinners, and with what chagrin we found our dishes of beets, peas, potatoes, beans, baked apples, &c., left almost untouched, while any kind of bread and meat would be devoured by the dishful, or as much pastry as we could muster vanish like snow in June.

We were quite taken by surprise to find a pitcher of nice cool milk standing upon the table without a customer among a dozen of hard-working men, and four gallons of hot coffee swallowed in a jiffy, when the thermometer stood at ninety in the shade.

With such diet, and the general inattention to bathing, it is little wonder that their natural advantages are counterbalanced by their artificial disadvantages.

Damages of Brandy Drinking.

In the last number of the Irish Quarterly Review, the weakness of poor Maginn is thus alluded to:

"He now turned for comfort and inspiration to the foul fiend, Brandy, which has been the cause of misery and death to so many men of genius. We regret the errors of Addison and Steele, we sigh at the recollection of poor Moreland, the painter, working at his last picture, with the brush in one hand and a glass of brandy in the other, for he had arrived at the terrible condition in which reason could only visit him through intoxication; and Maginn, although not so fallen as this, sunk deeply. The weary hours of lonely watching brought no resource, but that which copious drafts of the liquor could supply. Health was fading away, the brightest years of life were passed under the influence of that demon which enthralled the brilliant souls of Addison, of Sheridan, of Charles Lamb, and which sent the once stalwart form of Theodore Hook, a miserable wretched skeleton, to the grave."

Maginn, we know, felt his position. He was neglected by his own party—he was forgotten by many of his former friends, and as we looked upon him in his pitiable condition, and compared what we then saw in him with what he might have, and as we hoped would have been, we often recalled the fearful passage of Charles Lamb:

"When you find a ticklish relish upon your tongue disposing you to witty sort of conversation, especially if you find a preternatural flow of ideas setting in upon the sight of a bottle and fresh glass, avoid giving way to it as you would fly your greatest destruction. If you cannot crush the power of fancy, or that within you which you mistake for such, divert it, give it some other play. Write an essay, pen a character, or descriptions—but not as I do now, with tears trickling down my cheek. To be an object of compassion to friends, of decision to foes; to be esteemed dull when you cannot be witty, to be applauded for witty when you know that you have been dull; to be called upon for the extemporaneous exercise of that faculty which no premeditation can give; to be set on to provoke mirth which procures the prostrated hatred; to give pleasure, and be paid with squinting malice; to swallow drafts of life destroying wine, which are to be distilled into airy breath to tickle vain auditors; to mortgage miserable morrows for nights of madness; to waste whole seas of time upon those who pay it back in little inconsiderable drops of grudging applause—are the wages of buffoonery and death."

Encountering the Elephant.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot, writing from Athens county, Ohio, on the 17th inst., relates the following:

"I have just been wandering about the country in search of land belonging to some clients of mine, and in doing so have met with many amusing incidents. Only the other day, as a caravan of rare animals including one that travelled with a trunk, was passing up, not Federal Hill, but Federal Creek, in Athens county, Ohio, it encountered a sturdy Buckeye, driving a large bull. Now this bull, unlike some people, had never seen the elephant before, and when the 'critter' came in sight commenced making his fore feet familiar with the 'fresoul,' and his lungs familiar with their acrimonious exercise. His driver and owner warned Barnum's agent to get his elephant out of the way. Mr. Barnum's agent said he would risk his elephant if Buckeye would risk his bull. Whereupon the Western Taurus renewed his bellowing and made a desperate lunge at the huge monster of India. The contest was somewhat similar to certain political ones, for the elephant with one blow from his trunk stretched the bull upon the ground, breaking three of his ribs and driving his breath so far from his body that it utterly refused to return. My Buckeye friend was obliged to be content with Mr. Bull's beef, tallow, and hide, whilst the elephant went on his way, driven by his whistling and whirling attendant. True, the beef owner consoled himself by saying that he had been saved a great deal of trouble, and the fight had turned out just as he expected."

Despising Household Duties.

From a variety of causes, nothing is more common than to find American women who have not the slightest idea of household duties. A writer thus alludes to this subject:

"In this neglect of household cares, American women stand alone. A German lady, no matter how lofty her rank, never forgets that domestic labors conduce to the health of body and mind alike. An English lady, whether she be only a gentleman's wife or a duke's, does not despise the household, and even though she has a housekeeper, devotes a portion of her time to this, her true, her happiest sphere. It is reserved for our republican fine ladies to be more choice than even their monarchical and aristocratic sisters. The result is a lassitude of mind, often as fatal to health as the neglect of bodily exercise. The wife who leaves her household cares to the servants, pays the penalty which has been affixed to idleness since the foundation of the world, and either withers away from ennui, or is driven into all sorts of fashionable follies, to find employment for her mind."

"Supper's Ready."

One of our exchanges says that "In the mountains of Tyrol hundreds of women and children come out at tea time and sing their national songs until they hear their husbands, fathers, and brothers answer them from the hills on their return home. Upon the shore of the Adriatic the wives of the fishermen come down about sunset and sing one of their melodies. They sing the first verse, and then listen for some time, when they sing a second; and so on, till they hear the answer from the fishermen, who are thus guided to their homes."

In the rural districts of Yankee-land the process is not quite so poetical. When supper's ready, the "old woman" or the "help" goes

out on the stoop and rings a little bell almighty sharp till the boys all get in; and the way the folks walk into the kitchen and apple-sauce when they get to work is a caution.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

A Hoggish Report.

We do not relish truths the less for being occasionally spiced with a little humor. The following extract from a report of a Committee on Hogs, read before an Agricultural society "down east," contain some excellent hits:

Again some folks accuse pigs of being filthy in their habits, and neglected in their personal appearance. But whether food is best eaten off the ground, or from China plates, it seems to me, merely a matter of taste and convenience, about which pigs and men may honestly differ.

They ought, then, to be judged charitably. At any rate, pigs are not filthy enough to chew tobacco, nor to poison their breath by drinking whiskey. And as to their personal appearance, you don't catch a pig playing the dandy, nor the females among them picking their way up this muddy village, after a rain, in kid slippers.

Notwithstanding their heterodox notions, hogs have some excellent traits of character, if one chance to wallow a little deeper in some mire hole than his fellows, and so carries off and comes in possession of more of this earth than his brethren, he never assumes an extra importance on that account, neither are his brethren stupid enough to worship him for it. Their only question seems to be, is he still a hog? If he is, they treat him as such.

And when a hog has no merits of his own he never puts on aristocratic airs, nor claims any particular respect on account of his family connections; and yet some Hogs have descended from very ancient families. They understand full well the common sense maxim, "every tub must stand on its own bottom."

Legislative Documents.

From the Raleigh Standard.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

We have before us the Report of Mr. Treasurer Courts, made to the present Legislature, for the fiscal year ending November 1st, 1852. We regret our lack of space to present this Report in full, but we give, as follows, the aggregate of receipts and disbursements.

The sum of receipts into the Treasury from the 31st October, 1850, to the 1st November, 1851, was \$285,154 79; and the sum of receipts for the year ending October 31st, 1852, was \$366,728 88—making for the two past years, \$651,883 67. The sum total of disbursements for the first year was \$366,342 76; and for the last year, \$249,254 45—leaving a balance in hands of the Public Treasurer on the 1st of November, 1852, of \$36,286 46.

The Treasurer gives into an estimate of the receipts into the Treasury for the next two fiscal years; and also of the disbursements. The aggregate receipts are estimated at \$464,714 92, and the disbursements at \$451,688 20, leaving a balance in favor of receipts of \$13,026 72.

This Report is clear in its statements and well arranged; and the details of receipts and expenditures, as presented by the Treasurer, as well as his estimates for the next years, and his remarks in explanation of his views, reflect much credit on him as a public officer. We give below, at length, the remarks with which Mr. Courts concludes his Report:

"In order to a clear understanding of a portion of the items which enter into the foregoing estimates, some explanation is necessary. In the first place, I have put down only that portion of the tax, collected by Sheriffs, which belongs to the Public Fund. The tavern tax collected by them, is one of the numerous sources of the Literary Fund, none of which belong to this list, because the receipts into it are distributed as fast as they accumulate for the benefit of the Common Schools of the State. It is proper to remark, that the receipts into this fund are now being much increased by dividends from the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company. The last dividend of six per cent. on the stock held by the State in this company will be received in a few days. And I have also excluded that portion of the tax collected by sheriffs for the Lunatic Asylum. You will receive from the commissioners of this asylum a detailed report of the progress of the building. There has been collected for its construction and paid into the Treasury in all, \$80,572 26.

And there has been paid out on account of it, \$19,689 84, leaving a balance still due that fund, of \$60,882 42.

The Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, after having been long a drain upon the Treasury, at last promises soon to come to its relief. I think the estimate of \$20,000 a year on the State's stock in it for 1853 and 1854, will be found to be a moderate one, because its business now though the repairs upon it are not completed, is much larger than at any former period, and because the Weldon and Gaston Railroad, which is designed to connect it with the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, is expected to be completed about next January, thus connecting the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad directly with the ocean.

Moreover, this Weldon and Gaston Road, is, when constructed, to form a part of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, and therefore no separate estimate is made of the receipts from that road.

Since the last session of the General Assembly, the balance of the State's subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company has been paid off. The State now owns \$120,000; that is three-fifths of the stock in it. This road is paying a handsome dividend into the Treasury.

The premium received on the State's bonds, sold to pay her subscription in aid of the road, and the dividends declared on her stock, exceed the amount of interest she has paid on the bonds thus issued.

From very recent information of the business the road is now doing, I think the estimate of the receipts from it is moderate enough.

Our claim on the General Government for advancements to our volunteers in the Mexican War, has been allowed, and in answer to my inquiries at the proper department, I have been ad-

vised that the fund will be forwarded in a few days.

By an Act of the General Assembly of January 27th, 1840, the Treasurer was authorized to advance to the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, one-half the sum estimated to be necessary, to form a connection between that Railroad and the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, whenever the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company should subscribe and expend the other half, and for this purpose the Treasurer was authorized either to issue bonds or to advance the money from the Treasury.

On the 9th of October last, regarding the condition as having been complied with, I advanced from the Treasury \$15,000.

I preferred advancing the amount from the Treasury at the time, rather than issuing bonds, because of the large amount then standing in my credit in the banks; but it is proposed in these estimates to return that amount again to the Treasury, when, from its condition, it shall become necessary to issue bonds on account of the appropriation for this work. It is supposed that the whole amount the State will have to advance for this purpose, is \$75,000.

So, by the fifty-first section of the same act, the Treasurer is authorized, when certain specified conditions are complied with, to advance, either by the sale of State bonds or the means in the Treasury, \$65,000, for the improvement of Neuse and Tar Rivers.

Under this section, I have advanced, upon the warrants of the Governor, \$12,411 33, on account of the Neuse river.

This amount it is proposed also to return to the Treasury, upon the sale of State bonds for this appropriation. My reason for adopting this course was, that while I did not suppose the Legislature expected so large an amount as the whole of these two appropriations to be advanced from the means in the Treasury, I, at the same time, did not suppose they expected the Treasurer to issue bonds and pay interest on them so long as the condition of the Treasury would enable him to meet calls for a portion of these appropriations.

These estimates are made on the assumption that bonds for these two sums of \$75,000 and \$65,000, as also of \$500,000 for the North Carolina Railroad, will be issued on the 1st of January next, and \$500,000 for the latter object, every six months, until 2,000,000 are issued for it, according to the act of 27th January, 1849; and interest is calculated on them accordingly; but this is done more out of safety, than from a conviction that calls for all these sums will be made that soon.

I have estimated the premium on these State bonds proposed to be sold, at the average rate at which I have sold the bonds that have been issued since I came into this office; but the amount of premiums that will in the end be obtained on them, will, I feel confident, depend very much upon the action of this Legislature in relation to the form of bonds to be issued, and also upon the point at which it shall be finally agreed to pay them, principal and interest.

If the form heretofore used is adhered to—and the Treasurer has certainly no power to change it—for the act above mentioned, under which these issues are all to be made, expressly adopts the present form—then I think the large amount which we shall throw into the market will depress them below the rate here set down. Because, for such an amount, we must look mainly to bidders from abroad, as it hardly can be supposed that there is unemployed capital enough in the State to absorb them; and this form will not suit that description of bidders for the following reasons: Ours are what are called "Registered," as contra-distinguished from "Coupon" Bonds. The Acts of Assembly, under which they are issued, require, in every case in which one of them is transferred after the first issue, that the party transferring it shall come to this office himself, or send an agent, with a power of attorney, to have the transfer entered upon the books of the office; and the Treasurer, after cancelling the old bond, issues a new one to the purchaser. So, also, as often as the interest is paid, which is semi-annually, it is the duty of the holder of the bond to give a receipt himself on the books of the office, or to do so by an agent, properly constituted as above.

These formalities so encumber the transfer of the bonds and the collection of interest on them, that, while they render them not so desirable, even for a home market, they constitute so serious an objection to persons at a distance, that many dealers in State stocks will not bid for them at all. I respectfully recommend therefore, that the form be changed so as to make them payable to—or bearer, with Coupons attached.

The bond being thus payable, can be transferred and converted into cash at once, without the troublesome and tardy process through which the parties have to go in every sale of our bonds as now issued; while each coupon, which expresses the semi-annual interest on the bond to which it is attached, is easily clipped off as the interest becomes due, and may be passed from hand to hand in any part of the world as easily as a bank bill. And this dispenses with the services of an agent to collect, receipt for, and transmit, at the same time avoiding all risk of loss by transmission or the faithlessness of agents.

Hence, such bonds are more sought after by those wanting to make permanent investments, than any other public securities.

Finally, what seems to be conclusive in favor of the change, is, that bonds like these bring in the market, a much better price than those of our present form, issued by the same State, bring—But, after all, if we would have our bonds enter into fair competition with those of other States of the Union, we should not only adopt this form, as they have done, but should, like the most of them, make our's payable where the parties purchasing prefer it, at some well known bank in the city of New York—the great money market of this continent, and with which Europeans have a free and direct intercourse. It is believed that most of the bonds of other States are purchased by Europeans, through their agents in this country. By this means, the holders of our bonds would find no difficulty in collecting either the interest or principal. I submit whether it would not be well enough also to pass an act giving the privilege to those holding our present bonds, to have them changed into this form, upon their surrendering the old ones, and paying a certain per cent. for it. These changes if carried out by

the Assembly, will increase for a time, very much, the labors of this office, but will, I think, in the end greatly simplify this branch of it.

It is to be borne in mind that these estimates are, of course, confined to the two fiscal years commencing first November, 1852, and ending 31st October, 1854, and yet it is important that this Legislature should be able to form, as far as practicable, so far in advance, a correct opinion of the receipts and disbursements for the fiscal year commencing the 1st November, 1854, and ending the 31st October, 1855; because, if the calls upon the Treasury for that year are expected to exceed its means, this Legislature can, if they prefer to do so, make provision by increased taxation, to aid the Treasury in that year; whereas, if this duty is devolved upon the next Assembly, no tax bill passed by them, under our system of laying the tax one year, and collecting it the next, can take effect soon enough to increase the revenue of that year. It is therefore proper to remark, that there will have been paid in that year, \$445,000 more, by way of interest on the State bonds, for the North Carolina Railroad, than there will be for that purpose in 1854.—While the only probable increase of the revenue of that year, over that of 1854, would seem to be promised by our public works. What that increase will be, it is, in the present incomplete state of most of them, difficult to estimate with any reliable approach to accuracy. In case any additional appropriations are made by this General Assembly, I hope I shall be pardoned for recommending that provision be made to meet them by an increase of the revenue of the State, on account of the important bearing it may have upon the credit of the State bonds to be sold, as capitalists, especially those residing out of the State, will examine with scrutiny into the State's resources, and will not fail to enquire whether the policy of the State seems to be to borrow money to pay interest, which is the mere exchange of one creditor for another, or to prevent, by taxation, the accumulation, from year to year, of that description of debt. Still, I suppose you will deem it advisable, in order to provide for every contingency, and to preserve, in any event, the credit of the State, to give the Treasurer the usual authority to raise money, either by issuing bonds, or otherwise, not exceeding a certain amount, to meet any lawful demands upon the Treasury.

I have not included, in the list of estimated disbursements, the interest on \$250,000 of Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad bonds, endorsed by the State, because of the promptness with which that company meets the payment of this interest. From this list, you will perceive that the debt of the State on which she is now paying interest, was, on the 1st of Nov. 1852, \$1,228,235 14. And from the same list, you will discover that the additional amount of debt authorized to be contracted under existing laws, is \$2,140,000.

It will be seen, that I have sold since I came into the office in January 1851, \$60,000 of State bonds, to pay off the balance of the State's subscription to the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company. And, also, \$170,000 to meet the liabilities of the State generally. And, on the other hand, it will also be seen from the tabular statement, that, besides discharging the ordinary expenses of the State, including the interest upon her debt, the sum of \$101,000 of the principal of her debt has been paid off, including \$40,000 to the bank of Cape Fear, while a large amount has also been advanced in aid of some of the works in which she is engaged, to-wit: The navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep River, the construction of the Weldon and Gaston Railroad, the Geological survey of the State, turnpike roads, the navigation of the Neuse River, &c. These bonds were all advertised, inviting sealed proposals, and after the time for advertising had expired, the bids were opened in the presence of the Comptroller of the State and other gentlemen, and a record made of the whole proceeding, to which the attention of the Committee of Finance is invited. On each of the bonds sold, a premium was obtained, amounting in the aggregate, to \$4,121 19.

I discovered upon my first sale of some bonds for the construction of the Plank Road in April, 1851, that the act authorizing their issue, unlike the other acts authorizing the issuing of State Bonds, was silent as to the transferable quality of these bonds. I recommend, therefore, that this act be so amended as to be made to conform to the other acts in this particular, for it is the privilege to change them as recommended in a former part of this report, some of them may not think proper to avail themselves of it.

I deem it my duty to bring to the attention of the Legislature, the fact, that the law in relation to land entries is liable to abuse as it exists. The law allows any one to take up the vacant land of this State, at five cents an acre, provided he does not take up more than one hundred acres in any one year; but if he takes up more than that quantity, in any one year, then he is required to pay ten cents per acre into the treasury.—This latter provision, it is believed, is often evaded, to the injury of the treasury, by the party, who wishes to appropriate to himself more than one hundred acres in one year, by his using the names of other persons, most generally those of his own family. In this way much of the vacant land of the State is taken up at five cents per acre, in cases where the Legislature designed that ten cents should be paid, and that, too, when this land is increasing in value, by reason of our public works and other causes.

In October, 1851, J. W. Patton, Esq., resigned the office of State director in the Buncombe Turnpike company, and by virtue of the authority in me vested, I appointed J. R. Osborne, Esq., of Buncombe, to fill his place.

All the sheriffs of the State have accounted for the tax due in 1851 and 1852, except the sheriff of Yancey, who failed to pay the amount due from his county in 1851. Judgment has been obtained upon his bond, but the proceeds have not yet reached this office.

The claim against the General Government, spoken of in a former part of this report, as forming a portion of the estimated receipts of the fiscal year, commencing the 1st Nov. 1852, has been received since the first instant, and will consequently appear in its proper place, in the next report from this office. I transmit herewith, such bank exhibits as have been forwarded to this office since the last session.

From the Raleigh Register.

REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER.

We have before us the Annual Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts, for the fiscal year ending Oct. 31, 1852. From it we learn, that there was a balance on hand, on the 1st of November, 1851, due the Literary Fund

\$152,851 51

Receipts during the Fiscal year 187,350 41

\$290,231 92

Disbursements during the year 161,472 33

Balance due this Fund, Nov. 1, 1852 \$128,759 59

There was a balance due the Treasurer (Public Fund), on the 1st

November, 1851 \$91,187 97

Disbursements during year 249,364 45

\$330,442 42

Receipts during year 366,728 88

Balance due Pub. Fund, Nov. 1, '52 \$36,286 46

The receipts into the Literary Fund were as follows:

From Entries of Vacant Lands, \$4,814 03

Auction Tax, 623 33

Dividends, Roanoke Navigation Com., 1,250 00

" Cape Fear do 1,300 00

" W. & R. Railroad Com., 12,000 00

" Bank of the State, 51,526 65

" Bank of Cape Fear, 42,576 00

Interest on R. & G. Railroad bonds, 8,550 00

Do W. & R. do 8,235 00

Do Greensboro F. Col. do 420 00

Do Floral College do 120 00

Do W. Forest College do 540 11

Do Plank Road do 161 34

Tavern Tax, 8,218 96

\$137,379 41

The Disbursements from same Fund were as follows:

For Common Schools, \$144,355 15

Institution for the Deaf and Dumb

and the Blind, 12,220 00

Do Building, 3,721 70

Expenses, 1,172 30

Swamp Lands, 7 20

\$161,472 33

The receipts into the Public Fund were as follows:

From State bonds, (principal,) \$130,000 00

Do (premium,) 2,458 33

Plank Road bonds (principal,) 20,000 00

Do (interest,) 400 93

Interest, W. & R. R. R. bonds, 8,000 00

Do Seaboard & Roanoke R. R. do 646 45

Fayette & West. P. R. dividends, 7,800 00

Buncombe Turnpike, 270 00

Western Turnpike, 59 65

Bank dividends, (Bank of Cape Fear,) 970 00

Tax on Bank Stock:

Bank of Wadesborough, 420 25

Bank of the State, 2,243 33

Bank of Cape Fear, 2,369 00

Bank of Fayetteville, 450 00

Bank of Washington, 475 0

N. C. Railroad-State's Subscription.

The Directors of the Railroad met in Raleigh on the 8th. We learn from the Raleigh papers that the certificate of the Treasurer of the Company was laid before the Board of Internal Improvements, showing that the subscribers to the work had paid in \$513,845, something more than the amount required by the charter; whereupon the Board subscribed, on the part of the State, two millions of dollars. Five hundred thousand dollars are, therefore, now due by the State on her subscription; but we learn that only one hundred thousand dollars will be asked for at this time, and the Legislature will be applied to, to appropriate this sum immediately from the Treasury, so as to give the Treasurer time to dispose of State bonds—the amount thus appropriated to be refunded, of course, to the Treasury, as soon as the bonds are sold.

A message from Gov. Reid was read in the two Houses on the 10th, stating the above facts, and recommending the Legislature to take steps for the compliance of the State contract provided in the charter, and also for the appointment of State Directors.

P. S. We are glad to learn, by letter from Raleigh, that the recommendation as to the immediate appropriation of \$100,000 has been adopted.

The Homestead.

It is an agreeable surprise to us, to perceive the interest manifested in our Legislature in favor of securing Family Homesteads against contingencies of fortune. We have long advocated the proposition, but had not hoped at this time to see such evidence of a ripening of public sentiment in its favor. If you want to see the State really prosperous and happy, let the wife and children be properly cared for. What is law for, if it be not to protect and cherish the weak and the innocent? Such laws assuredly mark the happiest condition of civilization to which man has yet attained.—We find the following phily remarks on this subject quoted from Thomas Jefferson: they are worthy the Apostle of Democracy and the true friend of the people:

"When the war is over, and our freedom won, the people must make a new declaration; they must declare the rights of man, the individual, sacred above all craft in priesthood or government—they must at one blow put an end to all the trickeries of English law, which is gathered in the channel of ages, binding the heart and will with lies. They must perpetuate republican truth, by making the homestead of every man a holy thing, which no law can touch, no juggle wrest from his wife and children. Until this is done, the revolution will have been fought in vain."

CENTRAL ROAD.—The Goldsboro' Patriot says that one thousand tons of iron for the Division from Goldsboro' to Raleigh have already been shipped, and will be delivered at Wilmington about the 1st of January. The laying of the track will probably commence soon after the beginning of February, and within the next twelve months the whole line from that point to Raleigh is expected to be in operation.

TURNPIKE.—A meeting held at Danbury, the county-seat of Stokes, the 4th inst., resolved to memorialize the Legislature on the subject of a Turnpike Road, from the State line of Virginia, connecting with the Taylorsville turnpike, to Salem, N. C., by way of Danbury and Walnut Cove. Those people need a good road, and we can see no good reason for the State's withholding any judicious aid from such enterprise.

DEATH OF DR. JAMES S. SMITH.—The last Hillsboro' Recorder announces the death of the Hon. James S. Smith, M. D., of Orange county. The deceased had been a member of Congress, of our State Legislature, and of the Convention of 1835 which amended the State Constitution. He was highly valued as a physician and as a citizen.

SOUTH CAROLINA SENATORS.—W. F. DeSaussure has been elected Senator until the 4th of March 1853; and Judge Evans for six years thereafter. The latter is said to be "a true State's rights man, moderate in his creed, temperate in his course, and opposed to separate secession."

REPUTATION SUSTAINED.—The complete return of the vote of Mississippi in relation to paying the Planters Bank, Bonds have been received. The vote against is 24,400, and in favor only 12,600. Majority against paying 11,800.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.—The freeholders of Richmond, by a large majority, have directed their Council to subscribe an additional amount, not exceeding \$50,000, to the R. and D. Railroad.

LIQUOR LAWS.—The Supreme Court of New Hampshire have declared the liquor law of the last Session of the Legislature unconstitutional. The Maine law has been enacted by the Legislature of Vermont, by only one majority in the House.

The advertisement of "Graham Institute" was overlooked at the time of its first appearance in the "Sun." It is never too late, however, to do a little good.

The Legislature.

The new Free Suffrage bill, introduced in the Commons by Mr. Hill of Caswell, was rejected, on the 8th, by 64 yeas, 33 noes. Mr. Waugh voted in the minority for the purpose of moving a reconsideration. It was reconsidered and made the order of the day for the 10th. On the 10th it was laid on the table by a vote of 56 to 52. The fate of this, and the similar bill offered in the Senate by Mr. Berry, is doubtful. The measure will most probably meet with final defeat.

Internal Improvements. In the Senate, some days since, Mr. Woodfin introduced a very important bill to appropriate \$3,500,000 for the completion of works of improvement; \$2,000,000 for the extension of the N. C. Rail Road west to the Tennessee line—\$600,000 for its extension to Beaufort—\$100,000 for the Yadkin—\$100,000 to the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers—and \$500,000 for opening the Inlet at Nag's Head. Sundry amendments were from time to time offered, and the bill was ably debated on the 8th and 9th. The \$500,000 for Nag's Head was, on motion of Mr. Joyner, stricken out. A motion by Mr. Boyd appropriating \$500,000 for a Railroad from Danville to Greensborough was rejected. The bill lies on the table.

Atlantic Railroad.—The Senate, on Friday and Saturday, was principally engaged in the consideration of the engrossed bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company. The Senate has stricken out the clause providing for a transfer of the State's stock in the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road to this Road, and has refused to strike out that providing for a transfer of the stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road.

Homestead.—In the House, a bill to secure a Homestead to the citizens of this State has been under discussion, and, after having undergone some amendment, was again referred to the Judiciary Committee with the view of bettering it. The bill (says the correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer,) has many warm friends in the House, and if it had been taken up earlier in the session I should have some hopes of its passage. Messrs. Cherry, Spruill, Albertson and Phillips have thus far advocated the bill; and it has been opposed by Messrs. D. Reid and George. The speech of Mr. Albertson is admitted on all hands to have been a very able one.

The Register remarks—The debate upon the Homestead bill has been quite interesting—Messrs. Cherry, George, Spruill, Puryear, D. Reid, Albertson, D. F. Caldwell, Phillips, and Avery participating. The bill seems to meet with considerable favor; and if it should not pass this session, the subject will at least be presented in such a light before the public, that the enactment of some law to accomplish it will be demanded before many years. The speech of Mr. Albertson on the subject is spoken of as one of decided ability, and we are pleased to learn that he will write it out for publication.

On Monday, 13th, both in the House and Senate, the various propositions connected with the extension East and West of the North Carolina Rail Road, were again under discussion. A full report of this debate will appear.

In the House of Commons the resolution (which had previously passed the Senate,) providing for the immediate payment of \$100,000 of the State's subscription to the North Carolina Rail Road, passed its several readings, and, under a suspension of the rules, was ordered to enrollment.

The two Houses rescinded the agreement to adjourn on the 15th inst., and adopted a resolution to adjourn on the 22d. We have no idea that they will be able to do so at that time.

CALVIN H. WILEY, Esq., of Guilford, we are pleased to learn, was elected Superintendent of Common Schools for two years. A better appointment could not have been made.

D. W. COURTS, the present incumbent, was re-elected Treasurer for two years.—Register.

The bill to attach a portion of Davidson county to Forsyth was rejected in the Senate by a vote of 36 to 8.

Mr. Bynum's proposition to re-arrange and increase the number of judicial districts, to abolish the present Supreme Court and make that tribunal consist of the Superior Court judges, has been rejected by the Senate.

The bill to charter the Bank of Yanceyville has passed both Houses.

Bills have been introduced to establish a bank at Concord and another at Wilmington.

Among the bills for plank road charters is one introduced by Mr. Lane for a plank road from Ashboro' to Salisbury.

The bill to establish the county of Warm Springs, out of portions of Buncombe and Madison, was rejected, 43 to 5.

A bill to establish the county of Blue Ridge out of portions of Surry, &c., was indefinitely postponed, on the 8th, after an animated debate.

RALEIGH CORRESPONDENCE.

RALEIGH, Dec. 13th, 1852.

To day C. H. WILEY was elected by the Assembly State Superintendent of Common Schools. D. W. Courts, Esq., was also duly elected Treasurer.

Both Houses have passed a resolution to pay at once the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, in part of the State's first instalment towards the North Carolina Rail Road. The balance of the first instalment will be paid in a short time, as soon as the State bonds can be sold.

A motion from the House of Commons, to go again into the election of United States Senator was laid on the table by the Democratic Senators. Also a proposition to go into the election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the election of Judge Battle to the Supreme Court Bench. Up to this hour the Democrats have refused to go

into the election for Attorney General. No Senators elected yet.

The questions now before the Senate are on the extension of the Central Road from Beaufort to the Tennessee line. The struggle now is to link them together into one bill. A motion was made to postpone both indefinitely, and failed—21 yeas—26 noes. The next vote will be whether they shall be united. If this fails then the vote will be taken on each separately.

The bill to complete the Deep River improvement has passed the Commons, and is now waiting its second reading in the Senate. What will be its fate is uncertain. Its friends have hopes.

The apportionment, Senatorial, and Congressional Bills have all to be acted on. None of them have had their second reading in either House. Nothing done with the Lunatic Asylum.

The joint rule to adjourn on the 15th was today rescinded and the 22d fixed on. When the Assembly will adjourn is uncertain. Probably not till the first of January. Committee on finance have not reported. A MEMBER.

Meeting of Congress.

The National Intelligencer thus notices the meeting of the 2d Session of the 32d Congress, on Monday, Dec. 6th, 1852:

The day was one of surpassing beauty—warm, balmy, and genial—and the Capitol presented a lively scene. There were pleasing recognitions, cordial salutations, and warm welcomes. The great political battle appeared to be wholly forgotten, or remembered only as a subject for pleasantness. There was no parade, no pomp, no superfluous ceremony. Senators and Representatives assembled in the simple manner of Republicans, without a bayonet to protect or a foe to intimidate them. The Constitution and Laws of their country, firmly established in the affections of the People, sufficed to guide, control, and guard them; while their only spectators were a quiet, orderly, and respectful multitude of their fellow-citizens, including a goodly number of the gentle sex.

The scene in either House was pleasant to look upon—comprising as it did an assemblage of intelligent politicians, legislators, and statesmen, whose only credentials are the suffrages of their fellow-citizens, and whose only heritage is that which belongs to every American—the right so to improve the gifts of his Creator as to ascend by means of his own well-directed efforts to the most exalted stations under our National Government. Hardly one of all these honorable and respectable men is indebted to the accident of birth or to the influence of family associations for the position he occupies, while many of them were no doubt familiar in the days of their youth with the privations, cares, and labors of poverty. The path of each one who has arisen from this condition has, it may be, been toilsome and difficult, and darkened by many clouds; but it had been trodden by patriots and sages before them, and hope still illumines the way. The genius of our free institutions gives a guaranty of success to the faithful and the stronghearted.

The meeting of our National Congress is suggestive of reflections that should cause every patriot heart to beat with proud emotions. The true theory of Republicanism and the forms of a Representative Government have never before been so admirably combined; and never have the prosperity and happiness of individual man been so thoroughly and effectively promoted.

Federal Office Seekers.

The Washington correspondent of "The Presbyterian," in his letter on the opening of the session of Congress this winter, has the following just remarks on office-seeking and office-holding under the General Government:

The name of the office-seekers is legion. It might puzzle the uninitiated in "the mysteries of Washington" to know why the eagles gather together so early—three months before the carcass is slain. So far as I can penetrate the problem, it is to "secure influence." Although the theory of our government separates the legislative, the judicial, and the executive branches, yet in its practical operation there is a close intimacy, and a mighty mutual influence. A senator or an M. C. is a very important personage; and his "influence" is by no means confined to the halls of legislation. He is in fact part of the executive, because part of the appointing power. True, the President and heads of departments, and in some cases with the advice and consent of the Senate, are nominally the appointing agents—but the *ipse dixit* of an influential Congressman must not be disregarded by an administration that would carry its measures and maintain its popularity. This state of things is not attributable to the measures of any one party. It is the gradual growth of the whole period of our constitutional existence. It is perhaps to be deplored, but is scarcely avoidable in a popular government. It is amazing and amusing to hear of and to witness the zeal with which office is sought. I am told that the College of Electors in the State of Virginia was beset by thousands, to recommend them to office under the new President; and doubtless it was the case in other States. The Pennsylvania College wisely refused to grant any recommendations. Now it might do good to inform the people, who may be tempted to waste time and money in this lottery, in which the prizes are so few and the chances so many, that there will not be many offices at Washington to fill. I am told that in the offices here, parties are about equally balanced as regards numbers. There are perhaps a few more of the recently triumphant party still in office, and whose experience and knowledge of business could not be spared, than of the defeated party; so that if General Pierce should be as proscriptive as his most ultra friends would have him be, it will create a vacancy for scarce one out of a thousand of the applicants. But it is said that the new President is a man of view and considerate habits, and that, whilst he will doubtless remove every incompetent political dissenter, he will not jeopard the public interest, by bringing in suddenly an army of novices, who do not understand the details of public business, and who might get things into confusion.

After all, the employees of Government, in an elective system, are not to be envied their places; and volumes of the most heart-rending and touching details might be written, if the truthful story of the hardships which they sometimes endure were recorded. Great sufferings result to many families, from almost every change of administration. Men come here, take office, gather families around them, have a bare subsistence

whilst in office, and when removed, find themselves in a costly city, without means, without ability to earn a livelihood in any other way; their very office habits unfitting them; and sometimes they scarce have means to return to their former homes. If this were a commercial or manufacturing city they might turn their hands to something else, but there is little employment to be found, and suffering must ensue. It is said of that noble-hearted Pennsylvanian, the late Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, that one chief reason for his precipitate retirement from the office of Secretary of the Interior, was the fact that his kind heart could not endure the painful details of this business of removals and appointments. A Secretary has not unfrequently to encounter the tears and touching appeals of wives and widows pleading for a husband or a son to be retained in or appointed to office, as the only means of saving a virtuous and helpless family from want and distress. If it were proper, I could give facts that have fallen under my own eye that might make even a politician weep.

Amid the press of matter concerning legislative, federal, State and general affairs, to say nothing of the favors of our advertising customers, at this busy season, we have scarcely room to slip in a few words of our own edgeways. The difficulty with us is not for want of matter—but, out of the overwhelming abundance before us, what and how to select, so as to give a due proportion of every class of subjects interesting to our readers.

Speaking of our advertising customers—on a visit to an old farmer friend in an adjoining county some weeks ago, he inquired whether a certain firm in Greensboro' had quit business. We replied that they had not, that they continued to do their usual business. "Well," said he, "I used to trade there some; but I have not seen their name in the paper for a great while, and I thought they had closed business." This is fact.

The patent medicine men know that advertising *always pays*—hence you see their notices in the columns of every newspaper. They make money—some of them make over a fortune.

We regret our inability as yet to present certain sketches of debate in the Legislature on interesting topics—but they are packed away in our drawer, awaiting opportunity.

Literary Notices.

BRITISH PERIODICALS.—We call attention to the advertisement of LEONARD SCOTT & CO. of their elegant and cheap republications of standard British periodicals, which, while they are more or less devoted to the politics of the country where they are originally published, afford also specimens of the finest current literature in the world. A contemporary has the following "brief mention" of each of these periodicals:

The Edinburgh Review is the exponent of the Whig Party. Its pages have been graced by the splendid productions of Jeffrey, Macaulay and Brougham. These have gained for it a world-wide renown.

The London Quarterly Review, which was established to counteract the influence of the Edinburgh Review, is the organ of the Tory Party. Southey, Scott, Lockhart, Lord Mahon and other distinguished writers have given to this periodical the benefit of their talents, and have communicated to it a part of their time.

The Westminster Review was established to advocate the views of the Liberal Party. It has recently become the organ of the Free Trade Party in Great Britain, at the head of which is Richard Cobden. This fact enhances its interest with the numerous admirers of that great man. It has also recently been combined with the Foreign Quarterly, thereby combining the attractive features of both Reviews.

The North British Review is the organ of the Anti-National-Church Party. It was founded by the celebrated Dr. Chalmers, and is now under the editorial supervision of his son-in-law, Dr. Hanna. It is not strictly a theological Review, but questions of every kind, calculated to interest a literary reader, are discussed.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, though a Tory organ, is not so restricted in its character as the works already noticed. Its contents are miscellaneous in their nature, and the masterly ability with which it has been conducted has secured for it a wide circulation both in Great Britain and in this country. It is made particularly attractive at this time by the publication in it of the popular novels of Bulwer and others. The publishers in this country have made arrangements with the British publishers, by which they receive the sheets of the Magazine at a day sufficiently early to enable them to issue the American before the arrival of the original edition.

We call the attention of such of our readers as feel an interest in European politics, and would like to keep up with affairs over the water, to the greatly reduced postage (under the new law) on these periodicals. The postage on Blackwood is 24 cents, and on any of the Reviews 12 cents—a reduction of about two-thirds from the former rates. The beginning of the New Year '53 would be an excellent time to commence subscriptions.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—A specimen No. for January, 1853, of this popular magazine has been received. Like many of its predecessors of 1852, it is a double number, and it contains seven full page plates, executed in the very finest style of the engraver's art. The "Lady's Book" commences with this No. the 23d year of its publication, and has constantly increased in quantity of matter, style of embellishment, and extent of circulation.

THE HOME JOURNAL FOR 1853.—All who wish to secure, for the coming year, a piquant and charming fireside companion, that will discourse to them of what passes in the great world—a faithful and industrious chronicler; all who would have their taste cultivated and refined, their minds supplied with useful aliment, and their spirits cheered by racy humour and sparkling vivacity; all who would invest the trifling sum of two dollars in such a way as to bring in an invaluable amount of benefit and pleasure, will be found among the patrons of the *Home Journal*. It gives us a view of everything worth knowing, and condenses volumes of information into convenient space. The new volume commences under the most brilliant auspices, and will exceed all its predecessors. A new supply of illustrations from the pen of WILLIS—new

Songs and Ballads by MORRIS: a new Novel; an additional Department for the Ladies; and enlarged accounts of Lectures, Schemes of benevolence, &c.,—are among the novelties announced. We counsel all to send their names to the Editors, MORRIS and WILLIS, at once—167 Fulton street, New-York—as there will not be much chance of back numbers after January.—*Morris-John Jerseyman.*

A Horrid Murder.

Letters were received here, last week, from Hyde, Tyrrell and Beaufort counties, stating that WASHINGTON CARROWAN, a citizen of Hyde county, of some fifty years of age, and many years a Baptist Preacher, lately, on some frivolous pretext, knocked his wife down with a chair, and beat her with it until the chair broke to pieces, and then seized a large stick and continued to beat her, until a man named Lassiter, who boarded in the house, interfered to prevent her being murdered. Whereupon, Carrowan took his gun to shoot Lassiter; but he disarmed him and left the House.

A few days afterwards, say on the 15th of last month, Lassiter chanced to go by the house, which stood near the public road, when Carrowan, seeing him pass, took his gun and ran through his field to cut him off, and overtook him in the swannah and shot him dead; then took up his victim, and carried him some half mile into the swamp, and threw him face down into the mud, and stamped him below the surface of the mud, and covered him over with brush, and then ran off, and made his escape from the county and eluded pursuit. When last seen, he was at Washington enquiring the way to the Wilmington Rail Road, and it is supposed, has pushed for the South and probably for California.—He had been a hard working man and accumulated some five or six thousand dollars worth of property. He had been married three times, and has children by each marriage; and horrible to tell, circumstances have now come out, that strongly indicate, that both of his deceased wives came to their deaths by his hands!! Mr. Lassiter was an educated man, very much of a gentleman, and was employed in teaching Geography upon some new principle; and had not been long in Hyde county. It is to be hoped that the fleeing murderer will not succeed in making his escape from justice.—*Raleigh Register.*

"Democratic" Party Tyranny.

[From the Salisbury Whig.]

A tyrant once lived in Sicily, Procrustes by name, who erected an iron bed and lopped and stretched his victims, to correspond to his inflexible standard. The Democratic leaders and presses have imposed on this cruelty of the Sicilian tyrant for including the lopping and stretching, they have (more effectually to insure their victims) attached to their iron party-bed certain springs and rollers, by which its length and breadth may be altered at pleasure. You are still required to agree with the standard, which, like the fairy's gift, can be doubled as a tan, and then by some strange magic can spread large enough for the evolutions of an army.—One day the standard is "fifty-four forty or fight"—the next it is forty-nine or backout!—One day a Senator is lopped and stretched for the indulgence of a reasonable suspicion that a protective tariff or a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands is constitutional—the next day a President can still enjoy the luxury of the bed, and make a war, or offer fifty millions of dollars for Cuba, without even deigning to ask Congress or the Senate for advice.

But it is useless to multiply instances where caprice, not principle, has consigned one to the enjoyments, and another to the tortures of this mystic democratic bed. Every Whig knows its cold flexible nature, and every intelligent Democrat feels that to-day he may "bear his blushing honors thick upon him," and to-morrow he may realize the iron in his very soul.

If, reader, you are incredulous look at the conduct of the leaders and presses of the Democratic party toward the late Hon. Wm. H. Haywood, Mr. Speaker Edwards, and Gen. Saunders.—The talents and virtues of these three gentlemen have done more to build up the Democratic party, and give it influence in North Carolina than its principles, unaided by such able advocates, could ever have done. And yet, because they exhibited the independence of freemen, and preferred, on a single point, their country to party, the one was abused worse than a pick-pocket, and at last went down to the grave, under a sense of insults and injuries which even his mild christian character could never forget; and the other two will be ostracized, and find in retirement no sympathy for their wounded feelings, no gratitude for their past services. The Democratic press will "pile the agony" upon them while living, and the party will cease to respect them when dead.

Can one Rail Road cross another?—This question has been argued by counsel before a committee of the Legislature of South Carolina. Mr. Pettigru, for the N. E. Rail Road, maintaining the affirmative, and Mr. Spain, for the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, the negative. The majority of the committee in both Houses has decided the question in the affirmative, and has resolved to amend the charter of the North Eastern Road so as to give it the right to cross. It is thought that the question will be carried to the Courts.—*Observer.*

Improvement Fund of Virginia.—The Second Auditor of Virginia has recently made his report on the "Fund for Internal Improvements;" from which it appears that the receipts from dividends and interest, during the past fiscal year, were \$345,990. The receipts from loans were \$3,060,102. The productive investments belonging to the fund reach \$3,745,013, and there are of subscriptions available, but not productive, \$13,129,975. The State is yet liable to be called on for \$2,884,229, on account of subscriptions promised prior to the 1st of October last. The "aggregate existing debt of the Commonwealth" is stated to be \$14,858,928.

"How many rods make a furlong?" asked a father of his son, a fat urchin, as he came home one night from the town school. "Well, I don't know," was the reply of the young hopeful, "but I guess you'd think one rod made an acher, if you got such a tanning as I did from old vinegar-face this afternoon."

Love (by a young Lady).—The sweetest—a mother's love; the longest—a brother's love; the strongest—a woman's love; the dearest—a man's love; and the sweetest, longest, strongest, dearest love—a love of a bonnet!

Kossuth.—Late accounts state that Kossuth is living in a retired part of London, on the outskirts of the city. He has succeeded, it is said, in spite of Austrian vigilance, in getting from Hungary the remainder of his property, which, though not large, still amounts to something, and it is doubted from this that he is living, at least in part. The London correspondent of the *Boston Journal* describes a recent visit to him, and says his appearance was that "of a man greatly disappointed, but not disheartened—who has seen much care and trouble, but who means to persevere in the course he has marked out for himself." Kossuth was more of a visionary than a statesman, and though eloquent, was not practical. Hence the worker triumphed over the mere talker, as is always the case.

Two slaves were drowned on last Sunday in attempting to cross the Yadkin River, in a canoe. One of the slaves belonged to Robert Ellis Esq., of Rowan, and the other to the Rev. Thales McDonald, of Davidson. A slave belonging to Austin Bradshaw Esq., of Davidson, at the same time, escaped with life very narrowly.—*Salisbury Whig.*

ARRIVALS AT THE BLAND HOUSE.

From Friday Dec. 3, to Friday Dec. 17, 1852.

3. R. A. Torrance, John M. Springs, David D. Oats, Wm. Adams, R. Johnson, Geo. Johnson, B. F. Corland, Gov. Swain, Mr. Catler, Mr. Rose, P. Sanlin, J. Carter.
4. R. H. Lightfoot, W. A. Owens, W. Lalayette Scott, D. S. Patrick, R. P. Waugh, W. Mastin, Mr. Miller, J. T. Foster, Niell, McKay & Lady, Dr. R. P. Resent, Judge Butler, Mr. Riley, T. C. Roberts.
5. J. J. Flourney, J. T. Siler, Leon F. Siler, Stephen Coffin.
6. Dr. S. G. Coffin, Robert Speer, Jr., Hon. J. P. Caldwell, Col. E. D. Austin, Gen. W. C. Means, F. Fries, T. Wilson.
7. J. I. Baker, C. W. Plafier, Mr. Gregory, L. H. Livingston, W. A. Dunn, A. Mayhew, J. Hildebrand.
8. J. A. Cheek, S. Stewart, J. H. Jones, E. Elliott, Col. Foster, F. Fantress, T. I. Sandridge, Cha's Loehr, Fred Hermann.
9. Dr. J. W. Hall, H. A. Merriam, Mrs. J. R. Dodge, Richard J. Dodge and servant, Robert Speer, Jr., W. G. Thomas, T. Puth, J. R. D. DeZozne, H. Horien, J. R. McLean, Jacob Hicks.
10. P. Tomlin, James W. Branch, Martin Walton, S. Rose, Dr. N. M. Gardner, F. L. Golding, H. C. Golding, F. E. Wood, wife and other lady, Wm. C. Jones, R. W. Denny, W. R. D. Lindsay, Col. J. W. McLean, W. C. Massie, J. J. Flourney.
11. D. Austin, Col. Wm. Gott, Miss Mary Kelly, Mr. Thomas, E. C. Romenger, R. C. Pearson and lady, John D. Hyman.
12. Mr. Hyman and lady, Mr. Green and lady, Gen. W. C. Means, Dr. R. P. Resent, P. Ford.
13. Myer Myers, Mr. Moore, Thomas J. Wilson, F. Fries, E. C. Romenger, A. C. Lindsay, S. Gardner, R. F. Arnold, L. M. Williams, A. Mayhew, Col. S. M. Keys, G. E. Page, R. W. Denny.
14. A. C. Avery, Master Wheeler, S. Smith, E. N. Parker, Col. J. McLean.
15. Mr. Harvey, Mr. Moring, Mr. Waddell and lady, L. W. Manpin, R. B. Fullenwider, J. W. Parks, R. C. Pearson, son, niece and servant, Mrs. Callowell and three children, P. Wooten, L. E. Harter, W. H. Jenkins, Lewis Taylor, Thomas Settle, Jr., W. W. Phelps.
16. D. M. Crenshaw, R. D. Palmer, John S. Chambers.

"Secure the Shadow e'er the Substance Flee!"
The Daguerrian rooms now open by Mr. A. Starrett in this place, will be closed in a few weeks. If you want a good likeness on the most reasonable terms, you had better call at once and secure it.—Mr. S.'s work will compare with any in the State both for neatness in style and execution.
O, see you band that Cupid dares,
The noblest, bravest, best,
Is he who in the battle wears
A locket on his breast.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE SUPERINTENDENTS of Common Schools of Guilford County will hold their Annual Meeting on the first Thursday (being the 6th day) of January, 1853.
L. SWAIM, Chm'n.
Dec. 15, 1852. 709-2.

GRAHAM INSTITUTE.

THE present (full) session of this School will close, with a public examination of the students, on Thursday and Friday the 2d and 3d days of December, with public speaking each evening. The next session will commence on the 4th of January, and be conducted under the joint superintendence of
E. D. JOHN R. HOLT,
ALBERT G. ANDERSON, Esq.
November 3, 1852. 709-3-4

BETHESDA SEMINARY.

THE next session will commence on the first Monday in January, and continue under the care of Misses MARY and MATTIE HOLTON. Terms as in retorefore. Board per session of 21 weeks \$32.50.
709-1 JOHN L. PICKARD.

THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

THE subscriber is in daily expectation of a good assortment of Cooking Stoves, direct from the Manufacturers. No look for bargains! They must be sold.
Notice is hereby given that I will charge interest upon all open accounts after the first of January of 1 year's standing.
C. G. YATES.
Greensboro', Dec. 17, 1852.

NOTICE.

Valuable Property for Sale.—The undersigned offers for sale that desirable property formerly occupied by Dr. K. Daily, lying in and near the town of Marion, Staunton Co., Va. There are three lots on front and main streets enclosed, on which is a large and commodious two-story dwelling house, with a well, a Store-house, Dr. Shop, Granary, meal house, a good set of framed stables, and a small one-story building, suitable for the residence of a small family, also an excellent garden spot nearly equalled. On the three back lots, is a young and thrifty orchard of Apple, Peach, and Cherry trees, of different kinds. One mile from town is the farm, containing eighty or eighty-five acres, one half of which is cleared and in cultivation. The land is of first quality, through which runs Staunton Creek, affording great water power for machinery. This property possesses many advantages. It is come stied with a fine flourishing Village, through which passes the McAdams and Rail Road leading west, both of which will soon be completed. In this country are the Salt-Works and Plaster Banks situated, making it destined to become the emporium country of Western Virginia, in trade in agriculture, &c. Whose citizens are remarked for their sociality and friendly intercourse with each other, desiring the happiness of those who live in their midst.

Any person wishing to reside in such a community, distinguished for their enterprise, industry and habits, have now an opportunity of suiting themselves. The property will be sold to suit purchasers, and if not sold before, will be sold on the 24th of January on reasonable terms.
MILES FOY.
Dec. 16th, 1852. 709-3-4

Cakeville Cotton Yarns, for sale by J. L. Feb. 3, 1853. R. G. LINDSAY

Deferred Items of Intelligence.

Emigration over the Plains.—The *Decatur* (Iowa) Press contains a letter from Mr. W. W. Hanway, who had arrived in California, by the overland route, on the 5th of September. The company in which Mr. Hanway passed over the Plains was five months in making the journey, and lost five of its number in a fight with the Indians. E. W. Waters wrote the *Lafayette Courier*, from Willamette Valley, Oregon, on the 19th September, that he and Bill Lackey reached Portland on the 9th, across the Plains, having left their train three hundred and fifty miles back, making moderate progress. They lost five yoke of cattle on the road, abandoned one wagon, had a hard time of it generally, and didn't seem to think that they had yet reached Paradise. They were then working for a farmer at \$1.50 per day, including included. Three of the company, who left Lafayette with them, were buried on the Plains.

New York and Virginia.—The Richmond Whig publishes statistical tables showing the extent of the foreign trade of Virginia, compared with New York, on which it remarks: "The above tables show that Virginia has regularly decreased, while New York has increased. Thus the import trade of New York has gradually increased from about \$840,000 in 1769, and from three millions of dollars in 1791, to the enormous sum of fifty-seven millions of dollars in 1852! while Virginia has fallen off in her import trade from two and a half millions of dollars in 1791, to \$375,000 in 1820, \$550,000 in 1832—not a great deal more than the freight of half a dozen of ships."

It is too much the habit both with our people at home and abroad to depreciate the productiveness of our lands, and the system of agriculture pursued by our planters at the South. This is unjust and undeserved. Mr. Solon Robinson, the itinerant amateur farmer of New England, who visited in person nearly every farm of any note from Maine to Florida, informed us a few years since that the wheat plantations on James River excelled in culture and production any that he had seen in all his journeyings through the country, and that the immense corn fields on the Roanoke and Lake Scuppernon, in North Carolina, surpassed any thing he had imagined in the cultivation of that staple.—*Petersburg Int.*

Scramble for the Spoils.—The scramble for the local appointments is already begun in the local focus camp; and if all we hear be true, there will be some funny scenes by and by. When the present incumbents vacate their places. So far as the Federal officers are concerned, the understanding is that the Old Hunkers are making a determined effort to keep the Barnburners away from the spoils as a punishment for their opposition to Gen. Cass, 4 years since. But the Van Burenites, who are voraciously hungry, it seems, have scented the game, and are getting to work to counteract it, if they can.—*N. Y. Express.*

During the progress of the debate in the House of Commons, on Saturday, it was quite amusing to hear the different and variant expectations that were indulged, by those "Democratic" gentlemen who participated in the discussion, as to the probable policy of the incoming Administration with respect to the Public Lands. Can Mr. Pierce fulfil all that was then and there "expected" of him? is the question. No more than he can satisfy the Abolitionists of the North and the Secessionists of the South, by whose combined votes he was elevated to the Presidency is the answer!—*Register.*

Mormon Missions.—By the proceedings of the Mormon Conference, it appears that the following number of missionaries have been sent to the places named, viz:—To England, 37; Ireland, 2; Wales, 3; France, 1; Germany, 4; capital of Prussia, 3; Norway, 2; Denmark, 1; Gibraltar, 2; Hindoostan, 9; Siam, 2; China, 3; Cape of Good Hope, 3; Nova Scotia and British Provinces, 4; West Indies, 4; British Guiana, 2; Texas, 3; New Orleans, 1; St. Louis, 1; Iowa, 1; Washington City, 1; Australia, 9; Sandwich Islands, 0.

Then and Now.—Fifty years ago steamboats were unknown; now there are 3,000 adrift on American waters alone. In 1800 there was not a single railroad in the world; now there are 12,000 miles in the United States, and about 22,000 in America and England. Half a century ago it took some weeks to convey news from Washington to New Orleans; now not as many seconds as it then did weeks. Fifty years ago the most rapid printing press was worked by hand power; now steam prints 20,000 papers an hour on a single press. Now is a great fellow, but will be much bigger half a century hence.—*Cleveland Herald.*

The Presbyterian says that that venerable and useful servant of God, the Rev. John McIntyre, rested from his labors on the 17th instant, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Alexander Purcell, in Robinson, North Carolina, in the one hundred and third year of his age. It is comparatively seldom that we hear of a minister of the gospel reaching his three-score and ten; but here was a venerable man of God who had been spared to wear the harness for more than a century.

The Second Auditor of Virginia has recently made his report on the "Fund for Internal Improvements," from which it appears that the receipts from dividends and interest during the past fiscal year were \$345,990. The receipts from loans were \$3,000,102.

The productive investments belonging to the fund reach \$3,743,013, and there are of subscriptions available, but not productive, \$13,129,975. The State is yet liable to be called on for \$2,684,220 on account of subscriptions promised prior to the 1st October last.

The "aggregate existing debt of the Commonwealth" is stated to be \$13,858,928.

The Shawl Gown of Tibet. from the fleece of which the finest Cashmere Shawls are manufactured, has been successfully naturalized in Chili. The Peruvian Government has recently concluded a contract for the introduction of about eighty animals of the pure kind, with the object of propagating the stock in the mountainous districts of Peru, where it is believed they will thrive as well as in the high table lands of Ladak and Tibet, the regions of their origin.

English Game in New York.—English game is brought out for the use of the English steamers, and the surplus sold on their arrival in New York. Five pairs of English pheasants sold on Saturday, 20th inst., for five dollars a pair, and English hares at one dollar and fifty cents a pair.

"I served," says JEFFERSON, "with General Washington in the Legislature of Virginia, before the Revolution, and during it with Dr. FRANKLIN in Congress. I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point, which was to decide the question. They laid their shoulders to the great points, knowing that the little ones would follow of themselves."

For Liberia.—The *Lancaster* (South Carolina) *Jedger* says some little excitement was exhibited in that town on Friday week, occasioned by the departure of some thirty free negroes for Liberia. They comprised five families, all of Lancaster district, and will be shipped from Wilmington, (North Carolina) by the Colonization Society.

The advance in the price of iron in England is being felt here. The "Montour" Works in Pennsylvania have just made a contract with the Pennsylvania Central railroad for 20,000 tons, at \$55 per ton. Other contracts will doubtless be made in this country if the present prices shall continue, for they will pay.

The Jesuits have again taken possession of Loyola their ancient seat in Spain. Fifty or sixty fathers of the order will reside there in charge of the missions in the kingdom. The order has six houses in Spain, but no college for the instruction of youth.

Darius Davidson, of New York, proposes to build a leviathan steamship, seven hundred feet long, with sixteen engines of three thousand horse power each, calculated to carry three thousand passengers, and to cross the Atlantic in five days.

War and Property.—In these "filibustering" times, when there is more of a belligerent spirit spreading than sober, peaceful citizens may imagine, the *New York Express* does well to remind people that during the last war with England, property fell in that city 40 per cent., and its population was diminished 25,000.

Astronomical Discovery.—The new monster telescope of the Rev. Mr. Craig, in England, has revealed the fact, that what was supposed to be Saturn's rings, are not rings at all, but, in reality, arches of the most perfect geometrical formation.

Advance in Iron.—Some of our iron men, says the *Pittsburgh* (Pa.) *Post*, have made "independent fortunes" by the recent rise in pig metal. We have heard of gentlemen who have made, by the advance, \$25,000, others \$50,000, others \$100,000, others \$150,000, and so on.

The Mormons.—A writer at Salt Lake, addressing the *St. Louis Intelligencer*, says fully one-third, and perhaps one-half of the Mormon community are English, while of the American population, by far the greater number come from New York, and the other Middle and Eastern States.

A Good Answer.—When the Rev. Jesse Lee, the father of Methodism in New England, was asked why there were no deacons of divinity in his denomination, he promptly replied, "Because our divinity is not sick."

In opening a hole of cotton recently at Cincinnati, the body of a negro was found pressed into it, and so great was the pressure that the body of the man was not more than three inches thick.

The Post Office Business.—Over ninety-three millions of letters passed through the post offices of the United States during the last fiscal year. The revenue under the reduced rates of postage has fallen off nearly a million of dollars.

A railway-train travels seventy miles an hour, which may be called one hundred and five feet per second, and this rate is little more than four times less than that of a cannon ball when discharged.

Methodist Episcopal Church South.—The increase in the Church South, since the division in 1844, has been about 90,000, or about 12,000 a year. The total membership in the Church, North and South, is now 1,260,000.

The Legislatures of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island are sadly bothered with their "liquor bills." It does not speak very well for their habits.

Dr. Bemen, of Troy, remarked in a sermon lately, that if Franklin tamed the lightning, Prof. Morse taught it the English language.

Every man thinks that Caesar's wife ought to be above suspicion, but he is far less particular as to what Caesar himself ought to be.

\$150,000.

By enclosing \$1, post paid, and directing to this office or the subscriber at New Garden, Guilford, N. C., any and all persons wishing to travel, or those who are out of employment, and may wish profitable employment, may secure the means of making from \$5 to \$10 a day by return mail, in the shape of knowledge of a valuable discovery in universal demand all over the United States. Your own exertions and \$5 is all that is required to make this knowledge immediately lucrative in every city, town or country in the Union.

Thousands of dollars have been made by knowledge of this discovery by many persons in the Northern, Middle and Western States during the last year, and thousands may be made in the Southern States, by any one of ordinary energy, during the coming year. Every head of a family should have it and save \$10 a year.

Send on your all-righty dollars, and quit vile fattening six-penny day labor, for the assurance of honorable competence proportioned to the exertions you make. A. V. COFFIN. 7014.

COACH SHOP.

ROBERT A. FORBES still continues to do business at his Old Stand, 34 miles east of GREENSBORO, N. C.

on the main stage road, where he will keep on hand or make to order any kind of work done in the above named branch of business, viz:

Barouches, Rockaways and Huggles, (patent excepted), of good material; and put up in a neat and substantial style; painted plain, or very fancy, ornamented in such a way as not to be surpassed in this country.

All orders for work promptly filled; and Repairing done on short notice. August 18, 1852. 602:37.

Burr Mill-Stones.—of the most approved make and finish, put up of any size wanted, with a style for dressing adapted to the Stones, delivered wherever desired. R. G. LINDSAY. April, 1852.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS may certify that I have sold to Mr. S. W. WESTBROOKS, my whole nursery of fruit trees, including all the varieties named in my catalogue. Mr. Westbrooks is a practical Pomologist, and is entitled to the entire confidence of the community. Sylva Grove, Oct. 2, 1852. CHAS. MOCK.

A LITTLE MORE SLUMBER!

WAKE UP citizens along the line of the Central Railroad! The Iron Horse will soon be on the track with a number of cars chained fast to his tail, and going at speed of thirty miles an hour, and who will have any produce to freight those cars with? Look, sir, at your meadow, the broom-sedge and alders have taken it; and look at that cloud of broom-sedge and weed seed flying over into your neighbours meadow to seed it and destroy his profits. And you, sir, look at that mountain of brush near your door, that has been accumulating for years—there are dollars in that pile. And you, sir, the briars have chased you into the middle of the field. And at least five hundred of you have not got any produce to make home attractive to your children. See them, over yonder in your neighbor's orchards, pulling his fruit and taking the first lessons in roguery. And there are, at least, about a thousand more of you that have orchards, that think that your fruit will bear a good price in market. Well, I am not going to tell you that your fruit will not bear any comparison with the fine varieties; and unless you are wise enough to take the hint, I will let you find out your mistake when, probably, some of your neighbors are realizing more from their orchards of fine fruit, than you are from your whole farm. And you too, sir, I saw you digging up the sprouts under their old trees, to make an orchard with, rather than pay ten, fifteen, or twenty-five cents for first rate fruit. Very well, you will have your reward in shiny beads, scrubby trees, and the thousand sprouts at the roots to make more orchards with, if you need them.

Well, Gentlemen,—and Ladies, too. (for I have actually seen the ladies planting out trees where their husbands would not), I have a fine assortment of fruit trees, embracing a large portion of the choice kinds of fruit suited to our climate. Those trees were grown by Mr. Charles Mock, of Davidson county, who has been favorably known for years as an experienced nursery man and pomologist, not only in our State, but in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Virginia. Well, if any of you want to purchase trees, send in your orders immediately, and I will take great pleasure in filling them. State the time that you wish the trees to be ready, and I will have them ready, packed and labeled so that you will have no difficulty in knowing what you have purchased.

If any person or persons should wish to purchase several hundred in the same neighborhood, and should wish me to haul them to them, I shall charge them one cent on the tree for hauling.

I also have several kinds of fine Strawberries both Staminate and Pistillate.

I shall be governed by Mr. Mock's prices, at least for the present.

For further particulars address me at Greensboro' Guilford county, N. C., post paid, and your communications will receive immediate attention.

S. W. WESTBROOKS. N. B. I will fill the engagements made by Mr. Mock about Danville, Va., and beyond there as early in November as practicable. The trees will be packed according to order by Mr. Mock himself. All other letters concerning the nursery, addressed to Mr. Mock, will fall into my hands, and will of course, receive prompt attention as soon as possible. 700:11.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers his premises for sale, at Cedar Falls, Randolph county, N. C., situated in a romantic part of the village, on the East side of Deep River. On the premises are a large Dwelling, two stories in front and one in the rear, with a Piazza in front and a covered passage from the House to the Kitchen, finished in the latest style; with good out buildings, all of which are new and conveniently situated. There are 25 or 30 acres of land in a good state of cultivation, with several springs of water and a thrifty young PEACH AND APPLE ORCHARD on it. This is one of the most desirable situations for a man to own having some to educate, as it is within three-fourths of a mile of the Middleton Male Academy, which is designed to be, (and in fact is,) one of the best Schools in the State. As to the morals of the community few places equal it.

This place would also make a pleasant residence for a gentleman desirous of embarking in manufacturing, as it is in a manufacturing neighborhood. To one who would like to invest capital I would say that I would sell five shares in the CEDAR FALLS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (original cost five hundred dollars per share,) the reputation of the concern is too well known to be commented upon.

Any person wishing to purchase would do well to examine the premises. All communications addressed to me at Cedar Falls or New Salem will receive prompt attention. AUSTIN LAWRENCE. October 8th 1852. 700:3m.

LOOK AT THIS!

ON EAST STREET, ONE DOOR BELOW DR. BUTCHER'S OFFICE. Goods 25 per cent. lower than has ever been offered in this market.

WE have just arrived in Greensboro' with a large assortment of Ready Made Clothing, &c.

Embracing, among others, the following articles, viz: Hats, Caps, Shirts, Drawers, Underclothes, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c. A large assortment of Coats, from \$1. up. Pants from 50 cents up—a good variety. Hats, Cloaks, Boots, Shoes, &c., at equally low prices. All persons wishing to save money would do well to call and examine for themselves, as we have them manufactured expressly for this market. We would respectfully call the attention of the ladies to our large and fine assortment of Gaiters, Shoes, Slippers, Bonnets, &c., which we will sell 25 per cent. cheaper than was ever offered in this town before. EINHORN & CO. Greensboro', Oct. 1852. 699:11.

Direct Line to the Northern Cities. FARE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through from Greensboro', N. C. to Richmond or Petersburg, TEN DOLLARS.

THIS line, of Four-Horse Post-Coaches, from Greensboro', N. C. via Danville, Va., to Richmond and Petersburg, is now in full operation, running in connection with the Richmond and Danville Railroad, and South-side Railroad from Petersburg.

Leaves Greensboro' for the North Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock. Arrives in Richmond or Petersburg the second day after leaving Greensboro', at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, in time for the Northern steam train.

Leaves Richmond every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7 o'clock in the morning. Arrives in Greensboro' the second day thereafter, 10 at night, in time for the Salisbury stage.

This line also connects at Danville, with the Stages to Lynchburg.

J. HOLDREBY & CO. P. FLAGG & CO. 688:11.

Sept. 15, 1852.

TO HEAT A CHURCH OR STORE.

WE have for sale a furnace suitable for a Church, or Store, or any large room. It is constructed upon a new plan and is admirably adapted for the purpose. J. R. & J. SLOAN. Nov. 1852.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States of America, in pursuance of the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "An act in relation to the lands sold in the Greenburg, late St. Helena, Land District, in the State of Louisiana, and authorizing the re-survey of certain lands in said district," approved August 29th, 1842, and of the acts of Congress authorizing the sale of the Public Lands, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at GREENSBORO, in the State of LOUISIANA, commencing on Monday, the eleventh day of April next, for the sale of the unappropriated and vacant tracts of Public Land situated within the limits of the following named Townships and fractional Townships, according to the approved plat of re-survey, to wit:

South of the base line, and west of the principal meridian. Township two, of range one. Fractional township three, of range three. Fractional township two, of range five.

South of the base line, and east of the principal meridian. Fractional township eight, of range one.

Townships one, two, three, and four, and fractional township eight, of range two.

Townships one, two, three, four, and six, and fractional township eight, of range three.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, and fractional township eight and nine, of range five.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range six.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range seven.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, and seven, of range eight.

Township one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range nine.

Townships one, two, and three, of range ten.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, and fractional township eight, of range eleven.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, and fractional township nine, of range twelve.

Townships one, two, and three, fractional township four, township five, and fractional township nine, of range thirteen.

Fractional townships one, three, four, and six, township eight, and fractional township nine, of range fourteen.

Fractional townships seven, eight, and nine, of range fifteen.

Fractional township nine, of range sixteen.

Lands which have been and shall be selected and designated for the State, under the act entitled "An act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein," approved March 2d, 1849, and the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkansas and other States to reclaim the 'swamp' lands within their limits," approved September 28th, 1850; also, all those tracts for which the patents have been issued or applied for by the day appointed for the commencement of the sale, or which shall not have been finally acted upon by that time, under the provisions of the act of 29th August, 1842, herein before mentioned, together with lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, will be excluded from the sale.

The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the day appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient dispatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sale thus closed; but the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fourth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President: JOHN WILSON.

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS.

Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption to any of the tracts of land to be offered for sale within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of the proper Land Office, and making payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, and before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sale of the lands embracing the tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeited.

JOHN WILSON, Commissioner of the General Land Office. 705:11w.

NORTH CAROLINA, CHATHAM COUNTY.

In Equity, Fall Term 1852.

Petition for Sale of real Estate.

The petition of James Perry and wife Hannah, Mary Perry and James Henderson and wife Deasy, Nicholas Perry and Samuel Perry.

Against George Kirk, Joseph Kirk, John Kirk, Edward Lindley and wife Joana, — Stroud and wife Nancy, — Stroud and wife Sally, Willis Moorhead and wife Polly, and William Love and wife Ellen.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case that the defendants are not residents of this State. It is ordered by the Court that advertisement of the pendency of this petition be made in the *Greensboro' Patriot*, for the space of three months, that the defendants may appear at the next term, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and be set down to be heard ex parte.

M. Q. WADELL, C. M. E. Nov. 1, 1852. (705-3m.) of Chatham.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law.

Lorenzo D. Wood, vs. Rebecca J. Wood.

Petition for Divorce now pending.

The defendant in the above case, Rebecca J. Wood is notified that on the 20th day of December A. D. 1852, in the Clerk's Office, in Clayton, Barbour county in the State of Alabama, I will proceed to take the deposition of William Kennedy, Sen. and others to be read on my behalf on the trial of the above stated pending in said Randolph Superior Court of Law.

If the depositions are not all taken on the said 20th day of December, that on the next day at the same place, the testimony of said witnesses and others will be taken or completed.

Pr. adv. \$5. 904:6w L. D. WOOD.

ROCK ISLAND FABRICS.

A LARGE supply of these beautiful Goods has just arrived from the subscriber from the Factory in Mecklenburg county, N. C. They are a superior article of Home Manufacture, of different colors, grades, and qualities, consisting of Kerseys, Jeans, and Cashmere. The public are invited to their examination.

Merchants supplied for their sales at factory prices and on Factory terms. R. G. LINDSAY. Greensboro', Aug. 17, 1852. 692:11.

Blake's Fire and Water Proof Paint.

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

May, 1851 W. J. McCONNEL.

KRUPP'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

HAVE received a box of the above Coffee. It needs no recommendation only a trial. One cake of the essence and one pound of Coffee will make as much coffee (and better) than five pounds of the common Coffee. For 25 cents you save 274 cents.

J. R. & J. SLOAN.

State of North Carolina, STOKES COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, A. D., 1852.

Ruth S. Hairston, vs. The heirs at Law of Robert Hairston, deceased to-wit: George Hairston, Henry Co., Va., Samuel Hairston, Pittsylvania Co., Va., Marshall Hairston, Henry Co., Va., Harlan Hairston, Mississippi. Children of America Calloway, a sister of said Robert Hairston, who died before he did, leaving Ruth who married George Pannell, Henry Va., and Geo. Calloway, a housewife, his father John Calloway is his committee, Henry Co., Va. Children of Ruth Hairston, a sister of said Robert Hairston deceased, who died before said Robert to-wit: Peter Hairston Henry Co., Va., George Hairston and Samuel Hairston Henry Co., Va., and Elizabeth Dillard, widow of Peter H. Dillard, who died before the said Robert. She lives in Henry Co., Va. Children of Bethania Pannell, half sister of the said Robert, who died before he did, leaving the following children, to-wit: William S. Pannell, Pittsylvania Co., Va., and Elizabeth S. Stewart, wife of Archibald Stewart, who lives in Patrick Co., Va. Children of John A. Hairston of Mississippi, who died before his brother the said Robert Hairston, leaving the following children, to-wit: Elizabeth, who married Robert L. Jones, Ruth A. Hairston, George S. Hairston, Marshall Hairston and Susan A. Hairston.

Petition for Divorce.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that all the defendants in this case reside beyond the limits of this State. It is ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Greensboro' Patriot*, for the said absent defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Crawfords on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and then to plead, answer or demur, to the petition of plaintiff, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Samuel H. Taylor, Clerk of our said Court at office, the third Monday after the fourth Monday in September, A. D. 1852.

SAMUEL H. TAYLOR, C. S. C. Pr. adv. \$5. 704:6w.

North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.

John Fruit, admr. of Jacob Wright, dec'd, vs. Isaac Wright, David Wright, Harman Wright, Leonard Wright, David Wright, Mary Wright and Martha Wright, the four last being minors without guardian.

Petition to sell real estate and make the same assets in the hands of the administrator, &c.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants Isaac Wright and Harman Wright are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the *Greensboro' Patriot*, a newspaper published in the town of Greensboro', notifying the said Isaac Wright and Harman Wright of the filing of this petition, and requiring them to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, at Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Randolph in the courthouse in Asheboro' on the first Monday in February, 1853, and then to plead, answer or demur to the petition, or judgment pro confesso will be taken and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to them.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at office in Asheboro' the first Monday in November, 1852. Executed 15th Nov. 1852.

Pr. adv. \$5. 706:6 B. F. HOOVER, Clerk.

State of North Carolina, RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852.

Thomas A. Futral vs. Attachment levied on the defendant's interest in the lands of Thomas Parks, dec'd.

In this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Thomas Parks, 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*, a newspaper published in Greensboro', N. C., notifying the defendant of the pendency of this suit, and requiring him to be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, to be held for the county of Randolph at the courthouse in Asheboro', on the first Monday in February, 1853, and then to plead, answer or reply, or judgment will be entered against him and the land levied on condemned to the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Benjamin F. Hoover, Clerk of our said Court at office in Asheboro' the first Monday in November, 1852. Executed 15th Nov. 1852.

Pr. adv. \$5. 706:6 B. F. HOOVER, Clerk.

LOOK HERE!

Call at the Sign of the Tailor Shop.

If you want any thing like clothing cut or made to order, cheap; and you will not be disappointed. We take pleasure in saying we have received the latest style of fashions for fall and winter, consequently, are prepared to do our work in the most fashionable and workmanlike manner.

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