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MY TIMES ARE IN THY HAND.

Mysterious are thy ways, oh God,
But mighty is thine arm,
To guide thy suffering faithful ones,
And shield them from the storm.
Omnipotent art thou, my God!
So, till the promised land
Shall gladden my expectant eyes,
In adoration I would cry,
"My times are in thy hand."
Eternal is thy throne, oh God!
Round which the elders throng.
Waving green palms, and wearing crowns,
Singing the conqueror's song,
Unwavering is thy love, my God!
So, on time's dreary strand,
I'll watch through doubt, despair and gloom,
And feel, whilst trembling near a tomb,
"My time is in thy hand."

Omniscient is thine eye, oh God!
When fainting pilgrims sink,
Thou watchest till they stand beside
Bethesda's healing brink.
Ever descend thine angels, God!
A ministering band;
To touch the waters with their wings,
And charm e'en sorrow, till she sings,
"My times are in thy hand."
And shall I then repine, oh God!
Whilst certain of thy power!
No, let me kneel and kiss the rod,
In every trying hour.
Faint heart, rejoice!—and soul, be still!
God hath the pathway planned;
And still thy Savior's face be seen,
"Ory, through the clouds that intervene,
"My times are in thy hand."

The Vision of Cagliostro.

(Continued.)
AGRIPPA.

In another instant the impostor was standing upon the floor of a gigantic amphitheatre in Palestine. The whole air was refulgent with the light of a summer morning, and through the loopholes of the structure, the eye caught the blue shimmer of the Mediterranean. Banners emblazoned with the cyphers of Rome, flattered from the walls of the amphitheatre. Its internal circumference was thronged with a vast concourse of citizens; and immediately about the Rosterian, groups of foreign traders, habited as if for some unusual ceremony, were scattered over the arena. Expectation was evinced in every movement of the assemblage, in every murmur that floated round the benches. The worshippers were there, it seemed, and were awaiting the high-priest. The high-priest was approaching, and more than a high-priest; for Herod Agrippa, the tetrarch of Judea, had descended from Jerusalem to Caesarea, for the celebration of warlike games in honor of the Emperor Claudius, and on the completion of those festivities, the deputed sovereign had consented, at the intercession of Blasto, to receive a deputation of certain Phenician ambassadors who were solicitous for an assurance of his clemency. Those envoys—the merchant princes of Tyre and Sidon—were tarrying in the public theatre of the city for the promised interview in the presence of the people of Samaria.

Cagliostro marvelled, as he scanned the scene before him, whether it were all a reality or a delusion of his fancy; but the lapping of the surge upon the adjacent beach and the perfume of Oriental spices which impregnated the breezes from the Levant, and even the notes that swarmed about him like phosphoric atoms, proved that it was no juggle of a demented imagination.

Suddenly the air was rent with exclamations; the crowd rose as if by a single impulse; trumpets sounded in the seven perches of the amphitheatre; again the plaudits shook the air like the concussion of enthusiasm, and the deputation in the arena prostrated themselves in the dust.

Blasto saw, at once, the reason of this rejoicing; he saw the tetrarch of Judea seated upon a throne of ivory. The crown of Agrippa glittered upon his forehead with an unnatural brightness—it was of the purest gold, radiating from the brow in spikes, and flecked with pearls of an uncommon size. Silent—erect—inflated with pride at his own grandeur, and the adulation of the rabble, he ate the King of Palestine. Silent—awe-stricken—uncovers before the majesty of the representative of Claudius, stood the people of Samaria and Phenicia. Extreme beauty of an elevated and heroic character shone upon the features of Herod, although his beard was grizzled with the passage of fifty-four winters. In the midst of the silence of the populace, the morning sun rose, almost abruptly, over the topmost arches of the edifice, and darted his beams full upon the glorious garments of Agrippa. It played in sparkles of intense lustre upon the jewels of his diadem; and upon the outer robe, which was of silver tissue woven with consummate skill and powdered with diamonds, the refraction of the sunlight produced an intolerable splendor. The Samaritans shielded their eyes from its magnificence; they were dazzled; they were blinded;

they were thrilled with admiration and astonishment.

Agrippa spoke.
At the first sound of his accents, there was a whisper of awe among the multitude—it increased—it grew louder—it arose to the heavens in one prolonged and jubilant shout of adoration.

"It is a God!" they cried—"it is a God that speaketh, not a man!"

As the language of that impious homage saluted the ears of Herod, his mouth curled with a smile of satisfaction, his soul expanded with an inexpressible tumult of emotions, he drank in the blasphemous flatteries of the rabble, and assumed to himself the power and the dignity of the Most High God. Yet in the very ecstasy of those sensations, his countenance became ghastly, his lips writhed, his eyes beheld with unutterable dismay the omen of his dissolution—the visible phantom of an avenging Nemesis. He staggered from his throne crying aloud in the extremity of his anguish; a sudden corruption had seized upon his body—he was being devoured by worms.

The heart of Cagliostro quailed within him at the lamentations of the people of Samaria, as they beheld their idol smitten down by death in the midst of his surpassing pomp. Even the Jewish hagiographer tells us, with pathetic simplicity, that King Agrippa himself wept at the wailings of the adoring mob.

Again the Alchemist found himself enveloped in darkness, again the unearthly Voice stole into his brain.

"Lo!" it said, "how the frame rots in the ermine; how the body and soul are polluted by vicious passions! Such, Balsamo, are the penalties of the lusts of the flesh."

"His garb, writes Josephus, 'was so resplendent as to spread a horror over those that looked intently upon him.'—*Lib. xix., c. 8.*

"An owl," says Josephus (*xix., 8*); "an angel of the Lord," say the Scriptures (*Acts xii., 22*)—in either case a spectral illusion.

The Wesleyan and the Actress.

FROM THE LIFE OF MRS. JORDAN.

During Mrs. Jordan's short stay at Chester, where she had been performing, her washerwoman, a widow with three small children, was by a merciless creditor thrown into prison. A small debt of about fifty shillings, had been increased in a short time, by law expenses, to eight pounds. As soon as Mrs. Jordan had heard of the circumstance, she sent for the attorney, paid him the demand, and observed, with as much severity as her good-natured countenance could assume:

"You lawyers are certainly infernal spirits, allowed on earth to make poor mortals miserable."

"On the afternoon of the same day the poor woman was liberated. As Mrs. Jordan was taking her usual walk with her servant, the widow with her children followed her, and just as she had taken shelter from a shower of rain, in a kind of porch, dropping on her knees, and with much grateful emotion exclaimed,

"God forever bless you, madam! you have saved me and my poor children from ruin."

The children, beholding their mother's tears, added, by their cries, to the affecting scene, which a sensitive mind could not behold but with strong feelings of sympathy. The natural liveliness of Mrs. Jordan's disposition was not easily damped by sorrowful scenes. However, although she strove to hide it, the tear of feeling stole down her cheek, and stooping to kiss the children, she slipped a pound note into the mother's hand, and in her usual playful manner replied,

"There, there; now it's all over. Go, good woman; God bless you! Don't say another word."

The grateful creature would have replied, but her benefactress insisted on her silence and departure.

It happened that another person had taken shelter under the porch, and witnessed the whole of this interesting scene, who, as soon as Mrs. Jordan observed him, came forward, and he, holding out his hand, exclaimed with a deep sigh,

"Lady, pardon the freedom of a stranger, but would to the Lord they were all like thee!"

The figure of this man bespoke his calling.—His countenance was pale, and a suit of sable, rather the worse for wear, covered his tall and spare person. The penetrating eye of Thalia's favorite votary soon developed his character and profession, and with her wonted good-humor, retreating a few paces, she replied,

"No, I won't shake hands with you."

"Why?"

"Because you are a Methodist preacher, and when you know who I am, you'll send me to the devil!"

"The Lord forbid! I am, as you say a preacher of the gospel of Jesus Christ, who tells us to clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and relieve the distressed, and do you think I can behold a sister fulfilling the commands of my great Master without feeling that spiritual attachment which leads me to break through worldly customs, and offer you the hand of friendship and brotherly love!"

"Well, well; you are a good old soul, I dare say; but I don't like fanatics, and you'll not like me when I tell you I am a player."

The preacher sighed.

"Yes, I am a player; and you must have heard of me. Mrs. Jordan is my name."

After a short pause he again extended his

hand and with a complaisant countenance replied.

"The Lord bless thee, whoever thou art. His goodness is unlimited. He has poured on thee a large portion of his spirit; and as to thy calling, if thy soul upbraid thee not, the Lord forbid that I should."

Thus reconciled, and the rain having abated, they left the porch together. The offer of his arm was accepted, and the female Roscius of comedy and the disciple of John Wesley proceeded, arm in arm, to the door of Mrs. Jordan's dwelling.—At parting, the preacher shook hands with her, saying,

"Fare thee well, sister. I know not what the principles of people of thy calling may be. Thou art the first I ever conversed with; but if their benevolent practices equal thine, I hope and trust, at the great day, the Almighty God will say to each, 'Thy sins are forgiven thee.'"

"If" and his Progeny.

If every one were honest we need not lock our doors.

If every body would mind just his own business there would be more business done.

If we talked less about other people, other people would talk less about us.

If we conversed less about men, and more about things, we would have better friends, fewer enemies, less trouble and more sense.

If there were fewer novels in the world there would be fewer numbskulls.

If students would read less and think more, there would be a larger number of really great men in our country.

If my child were to be a shoe black all his life, I'd give him a classical education.

If that child were a Christian, and I were assured that after ten years hard study he would certainly die, without having an opportunity of using those acquirements, it should not tempt me to deny him a thorough education. For the greater the enlarge ment of mind, the more perfectly he can understand the character of God, consequently the better he can serve him here, and therefore the greater will be his reward hereafter.

If the mistress would scold less she would have less need for scolding.
If you often charge servants with lying they will soon become liars if they are not so already.
If young ladies now a days did not become wiser at thirteen, men would have better wives.

If newspaper correspondents would stand a good chance for having their communications inserted, they must write plainly, be scrupulously nice and distinct in punctuation, and always pay the postage.

If after bothering your eyes out of you, and racking your brains to write a piece for the paper, you would insure nobody to read it except the editor or the compositor, you have nothing to do but to write long sentences, long paragraphs and long communications.

If you want to get rich, work hard and spend little.

If you want to make a sober man a drunkard give him a wife who will scold him every time he comes home, then storm at her son Bill, kick Tom over the skillet handle, dab fat in the mouth and then drive them all into the kitchen with the broom stick.

If you want to render your husband unhappy, blame him for everything he does, right or wrong, scold him for doing this or that before you know whether he did it.

And finally—if you would always have a clear conscience, be an honest man and a Christian.—And if you would not be everlastingly damned, PAY THE PRINTER.

Sayings of Randolph.

The following sentiments are gleaned from the letters of the late Hon. John Randolph, to his nephew:

THE GENTLEMAN.

The character of the real gentleman is the most respectable among men. It consists not in plate, and equipage, and rich living, any more than in the disease which that mode of life engenders; but in truth, courtesy, bravery, generosity, and learning, which last, although not essential to it, yet does very much to adorn and illustrate the character of the true gentleman.

TRUTH.

Lay down this as a principle, that truth is to the other virtues, what vital air is to the human system. They cannot exist at all without it; and as the body may live under many diseases, if supplied with pure air for its consumption, so may the character survive many defects, where there is a rigid attachment to truth. All equivocation is falsehood, which consists, not in using false words only, but in conveying false impressions, no matter how.

LABOR.

Remember that Labor is necessary to excellence. This is an eternal truth, although vanity cannot be brought to believe, or indolence to heed it.

WANTY AND INDIFFERENCE.

Self-conceit and indifference are unfriendly, in an equal degree, to the attainment of knowledge, or the formation of an amiable character. The former is more offensive, but does not more completely mar all excellence than the latter; and it is truly deplorable that both flourish in Virginia as if it were their native soil. The vanity of ex-

celling in pursuit, where excellence does not imply merit, has been the ruin of many a young man. I should therefore, be under apprehensions for a young fellow, who danced uncommonly well, and expects more hereafter from his heels than from his head.

PROFANITY.—Profane swearing is a great sin; God abhors it; often punishes it in this life. He will not hold that man guiltless who takes his awful name in vain. He is jealous of his honor, and he will suffer no creature to trample upon it with impunity.

It is a useless sin. It confirms no man's word. He who seeks to establish his veracity by adding profane oaths to his assertions, gives loud-mouthed evidence that his declarations are untrue.

It is a vulgar sin. He who swears an oath, at once loses the respect of the good, above all loses a respect for himself. It is a work for devils, not men.

"Maintain your rank—vulgarity despise—To swear is neither brave, polite, nor wise; You would not swear upon a bed of death—Reflect—your Maker now may stop your breath."

From the Literary Gazette.

SONG.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

I hate those wild spirits that either are crowing,
As if of the sun they had more than their share,
More bounteous far than a nor-wester blowing,
Or sunk in the uttermost depths of despair.
Like me the firm nature that, tranquil and fearless,
Some hope 'midst the tide of misfortune can find;
Not too sanguine to day, nor to-morrow too cheerless,
But reason the rudder that governs the mind.
Those weathercock-feelings that ever seem fated
To change their direction whatever winds draw;
One moment depressed, in another elated—
Now led by a feather, now lost by a straw:
Give me the true heart upon which there's reliance,
Ere known what the hour's passing humor may plan;
One that laughs at slight cares, or can bid them defiance,
And bear the misfortunes, erect, like a man.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PATRIOT.

CAPT. HENRY'S EIGHTH LETTER.

"HEIGHTS OF SALTILLO," Mexico, }
October 25th, 1847.

Messrs. Editors: The time having arrived, which prompts me to address you again from this, the "sleepy column," I will endeavor to give you in as few words as possible all the news therefrom. For nearly three weeks we have been anxiously looking for another mail from New Orleans, by which we hope to hear once more from our distant families, homes and friends; but notwithstanding the disappointments, I will fulfill the promise made to you in my last, to communicate with you every fortnight at least while we are lying here in a state of inactivity. But if I were not certain that my very lengthy communications heretofore had completely tired out your readers by their tediousness, I could in this one, exercise my caustic scribbles more freely.

While I know that the eyes of the whole country are now directed towards the highly important military and diplomatic operations of General Scott, I can not presume that any of the minor affairs pertaining to the "sleepy column" as detailed by me, can be made to attract the attention or to create the deep felt interest of any of your readers. Having had a season of much anxiety with regard to the operations, purposes and movements of our own column, and finding that after all, our vague speculations in regard to them amount to nothing, we have become reconciled "to bide our time." We have heard nothing of late, from the operations of General Scott since his entrance into the city, and not much concerning the policy and conduct of Santa Anna and other influential Mexican Generals subsequent to the investment of the capital by the Americans. You will hear important news by way of Vera Cruz from General Scott previously to our getting there; but from what we hear by way of San Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Durango and Parras, we believe that General Scott and his army are becoming more reconciled to peace, and generally very distrustful of the honesty and patriotism of Santa Anna, as well as of their own capacity to contend with us in arms. But while all the rules of action that apply to nations in diplomacy and war, may fall when made the foundation of speculation as to the way Mexico will act, yet it is certain that she is humbled, and that the morale of the nation was destroyed upon the bloody field of Buena Vista. That was a great heart felt effort of the nation for existence. And perhaps it may be said that the recent conflicts with General Scott were but the desperate struggles of a people already dispirited, who were trusting to a favorable turn of fortune rather than to their own prowess. That there should be such desperate battles fought to dispute the entrance of General Scott into the capital, was not expected when we reflect upon what had already passed. But after a series of the most brilliant victories, General Scott is at last installed in the palace of the Montezumas. We have just heard that immediately after his entrance into the city, General Scott levied a contribution of \$150,000 upon the Mexicans for the case and support of the numerous sick and wounded soldiers left there by Santa Anna, and he having granted them three weeks to raise the amount, they very promptly collected and paid up the whole amount in one day. Furthermore, he has, in pure respect for their nationality, allowed the Mexican flag to continue to float from the dome of the Government House, and by a non-interference with their system of revenue and customs, he has indeed made a very favorable impression. The Mexicans of the higher order and of intelligence in Saltillo, all speak in the most flattering terms of Gen. Scott, and say it will not be long before he reconciles the entire nation to peace and amity. But we shall in a short time see the truth of their declarations. I can safely say that the "peace-stock," as we term it, has risen at least 33 per cent since I last wrote you. In Saltillo to-day, I hear nothing else talked of among both Americans and Mexicans but the prospect of almost immediate peace. I also saw numerous Mexican Ladies crowding the office of our military Governor and

commandant, Major Washington, anxiously enquiring of him how they should proceed in order to obtain the proper papers for becoming naturalized citizens of the United States, declaring they would no longer remain citizens of such an imbecile and insignificant country or government. In fact, sirs, every thing to day tends to peace, and however things may alter by tomorrow, we are nevertheless certain of receiving an order in a day or two to fall back upon Monterey, prior to a movement either to Vera Cruz or to a withdrawal from the country. General Taylor wishing to remain no longer in a state of inactivity, will leave on the 1st of November for Louisiana, and Gen. Wool will leave this place to-day to relieve him at the Walnut Springs in command of the division. The Mexicans believe that Gen. Taylor is going home to be President of the United States forthwith, and without hesitancy pronounce it *mucha buena*, (that is very good.) They express, at the same time, great anxiety to know what General is to succeed him in command, should the war continue, and whether this division of the army is to recede or advance, hoping not for the former rather than the latter.

The opinions expressed by me in regard to the mode of concluding this unfortunate war, have met with the disapprobation of many of your readers as I understand; and as I cannot suit them by ultra notions one way or one side of the question, let me advance different ones at present in order to see what their own may be. Well, sirs, it may be safely declared that the nation of Mexico is conquered. She has literally no longer any government. Her armies are either destroyed or dispersed; most of her notable Generals are prisoners of war or have fallen in her battles. She has no longer any master spirit to lead her armies and manage affairs of State. She is down trodden and down fallen. What will be the consequences? She must make peace; or peace is made for her. Placing General Herrera at the head of affairs, she may through him, yet negotiate a treaty that will be honorable and safe—that will be reasonable and just—one that will preserve her nationality—that will prevent her lamp from going entirely out among the nations. If she does not do this, but one course is left, that is to make peace for her. How is this to be done? By declaring her government at an end; establishing a new one on the ruins of the old; passing over her territories the laws of the United States, appointing Governors in her several departments, and keeping a sufficient armed force in her boundaries to carry these measures into effect. These are the only two alternatives left her at this time. What other course then, than the one just suggested by me in my communications with you, can be adopted? Let me hear from those, who although at an immense distance from the seat of war, are disposed to question the above policy. And after all who will deny the necessity of seizing and possessing Mexico? My arguments, however, to show that the inevitable tendency of this war was to that result, and that no human wisdom could save the country, even if it were desirable, from one of two consequences of this war—either a disgraceful and cowardly abandonment of the position we have already occupied, or the seizure and forcible occupation of the whole hostile territory—never have been and never can be answered. The only issue now made is between retreat and occupation. It is not an abstract question. It received in a new proposition without reference to the relations of the two countries, the seizure of the territory of Mexico by the U. States would be indefensible. But we cannot so consider it. There exists between the two countries open, aggressive war. We are *in* for it, and must go through with it. There is but one way to be considered, and that is occupation. To back out from the war without full concessions would be little less disgraceful than a confession of all our sins. And yet no plan has thus far been proposed for ending this war which does not require as the first preliminary to a peace the assumption by Mexico of all the expenses of this war. This we cannot give up, and perhaps Mexico cannot and will not assent to. How then are we to be recompensed for this vast expenditure unless we seize, occupy and tax the country to pay the expenses of the war? If we abandon it without such concessions, (that is, without being satisfied for the expenses of the war,) we have no other mode of forcing our conditions, nor Mexico of granting them, than by the occupation of the whole country by our arms and its retention as long as it may be necessary for the national honor and interest of our country. But on this hand I shall say but a little more. We have upon the whole waged against the Mexicans an honorable warfare—yes a war such as we have been carrying on would, if waged against an intelligent civilized nation, have produced the most favorable results, but against Mexico—none. Blindly ignorant as the people are, and led by ambitious mercenary men, they cannot foresee the deplorable result that a continued war must bring upon them, but continue on hoping from the very policy of the United States that we must certainly triumph—hoping against hope—and that the invincibility of the nation about which they have been gasconading so long may be established. The flower of the army has been destroyed in numerous battlefields, and not one victory gained to cheer them, and yet still they contend, forgetting that bravery and obstinacy are not one and the same thing. But I need say nothing on this head, and my apology for saying thus much is that I have no other news likely to prove interesting to communicate. The greatest mystery, doubtless, about the matter, is the opinion just advanced that peace is near at hand, and at the same time, the promulgation of the above notions about the conclusion of the war. But "we shall see what we shall see."

I think something in relation to our regiment and my company may prove more interesting to you than any more vague speculations on the War and the prospects of peace. In my last I mentioned that in my daily visits to Buena Vista in attendance upon a general court martial, I regularly passed through the N. Carolina Camp at Arispe's Mills, and thereby had an opportunity of judging of the daily improvement of our regiment in police and drill. After a session of thirty three days the court martial has adjourned, and on my return this evening I had the pleasure of witnessing the regular evening dress parade of the regiment, under circumstances, not all favorable, yet the display was good. The health of the regiment is at this time very good, the number of sick not exceeding fifty or sixty, and a very few of them in hospital. I have lately

expressed the opinion that the late disturbance in our regiment would in their effect cause much good, and I can safely declare that I was not at all mistaken in that opinion—for every subordinate officer has now found out his true position, and on that account, every thing now goes quite smoothly and quietly. Doubtless you have heard and read more concerning the late *caracoles* in the regiment than would fill volumes, but still, the firmness, promptness and bravery of purpose, which all are now ready to attribute to Col. Paine, have dispelled the gloom, which a short time ago pervaded the friends of the regiment, and completely set all things right. Ours is now set down as being the best regiment here, and in justice to the regiment as well as to my own company, I must narrate to you the following. General Wool has seen that his regular reviews create great incentives to fine edwardship and military displays. Previously to his leaving us, he appointed last Monday to review the dragoons, Artillery and Va. Regiment at Buena Vista. On Tuesday he reviewed the eight companies of the N. C. Regiment at Arispe's Mills, and also my company, company "A," two Virginia companies now stationed in town, and the two heavy batteries of artillery now with us on the "Heights of Saltillo." I cannot better convey the general order and condition in which the general found us than by sending you for publication the following order which appeared next morning.

"HEAD QUARTERS, BUENA VISTA, 20th Oct. 1846. Orders No. 494.
The reviews of yesterday and the day before, have afforded the commanding general an opportunity of observing the improvement in Drill, military appearance, and bearing which the Battalions of artillery, squadron of dragoons, and the several regiments of Infantry have acquired since they were reviewed, and he notes with pleasure that the efforts of the several commanders have been fruitful in those results which ensure confidence to the soldier and success in the time of action.

While conceding great improvement to all, perhaps, all things considered, no regiment has made greater progress than the N. Carolina, which in its appearance, excellent police and discipline is deserving of much praise, and without in any way detracting from the rest of the regiment, he would note particularly the companies of Captain Henry and captain Buck.

By order of Brig. Gen. Wool,
J. McDOWELL, A. A. C."

You will at once discover in what admirable police and discipline our Regiment now is; for I assure you that General Wool never bestows praise where it is not due and on the other hand never fails to rebuke when it is necessary. Immediately upon succeeding to the command of the troops here about two days ago Col. Hamtramck in his first order, peremptorily forbade all drunkenness, riot and absence without leave and in his rebukes of the other two regiments, had none for that of the old "North State." In fact, all we now require, is a considerable body of recruits to fill out our companies, they being very much reduced by deaths and discharges, and we will then show with any regiment in service. We sincerely hope that in this our recruiting officers are in route for the seat of war with a good body of recruits—and in connection with the subject I would announce to you that this day Col. Fagg set out for N. Carolina upon the same service, it being supposed that from his unbounded popularity in the western counties, he can most assuredly obtain a considerable number of the "Bancombe and Cherokee Boys" for this war. He will proceed up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to Wheeling and Baltimore and then on to Washington city to obtain the necessary funds, papers, blanks &c. for the recruiting service. He will then proceed to Raleigh and will take Greensboro' in his route to the west. From him, sirs, you can in person obtain many interesting details in regard to Mexico and the war. He has visited my company of late, and will also inform you of his present condition &c. I am sorry to inform you of the deaths of several of my men since my last visit: privates Richard Cartwright on the 13th—Borns on the 18th—Walter on the 18th—and Washington on the 20th inst. All three men had been for a long time quite sick—and had exhausted themselves and met with their sad fate doubtless in consequence of that exposure. Walser and Burns had been discharged and could not proceed on their journey, but remained in the hospital until their death. Three of them have families, and I am extremely anxious to afford those bereaved families the facilities of obtaining the Government bounties as soon as possible. My company has lost sixteen men since being in the country; the remainder of the companies some twenty five upon an average by death, and at least ten each by discharges. The health of my company is now good—the number of sick this morning being only six, and all able to help themselves &c. The following is the strength of the company—viz:

1	Captain.
1	1st Lieut.
1	2d do.
4	Sergeants.
4	Corporals.
2	Musicians.
50	Privates.
63	Aggregate.

In conclusion sirs, I must request you to present me to all my friends, and in much haste will conclude as the mail is about to close.

Yours &c.
P. M. HENRY, Capt.
Co. G, N. C. Vols.
Messrs Swain & Sherwood,
Greensboro' N. C.

TEST OF SELF.—If you desire to know your firmly established principles of moral worth with much greater certainty than you can learn them from resolutions and maxims, you have only to pay attention to the joy or sorrow which arises in you, like a flash of lightning, on the occasion of a moral act of duty, a piece of honesty, a disappointment, &c., but again immediately disappears, conquered by further reflection.

PARLIAMENTARY DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Pugh, when he was Speaker, and the lower house was set long, and done in other nothing; coming one day to the Elizabeths, said to him "Now, Mr. Speaker, what has passed at the lower house?" He answered, "I don't please your Majesty, seven weeks."—*Times.*

MAHOMETANISM.

There are few things more strange and wonderful in the history of mankind than the rise and fall of Islamism. We say, the fall, for although the Mahomedan, or, more properly speaking, the Mohammedan religion still prevails in a large portion of the earth, and is the established faith of an extensive empire, still it has lost its original vigor and energy, and the principal states which cherish it, Turkey and Egypt, are destitute of vitality, and exist only by the sufferance of the powerful Christian neighbors. Contemplating the condition of Mohammedanism at the present day, we can hardly realize that power, energy, science and refinement, which marked its age of triumph. Wonderful indeed it is to trace the successive steps by which a religion having its origin in the breast of one man, and cherished for many years only by a few members of the human family, finally included in its fold all the enthusiastic tribes of Arabia; rolling at length with an irresistible torrent over the greater part of Asia, the third of Europe, and all the northern civilized portions of Africa. Nor was the mighty empire established through the power of this new religion a mere barbarian sway. Under the Caliph, Bagdad the seat of the great Mohammedan empire was the centre of learning and refinement, to which were attracted men of genius from all parts of the world. Yet at the time when the most powerful barons of Europe could not write their names, and employed, or rather misemployed, their time in brutal forays, science plumed her wing at the splendid court of Haroun Alraschid; and the poet was the most honored guest of the mighty chiefs of Islamism. The Moors who spread their conquests in a long line of glittering light upon the northern coast of Africa, finally crossed into Spain, and drove out before them the rude and uncivilized Christians. They carried with them science and the arts of peace, they built splendid castles, and diffused wherever they went, the high and generous spirit of their own heroic natures. Sorrows, indeed, it is, to turn to Algiers and Tripoli, and Egypt, and Turkey, and Arabia, as they now are, and behold only dead ashes, as it were, where formerly shone so much genius, magnanimity and splendor. We can scarcely realize to ourselves, that that wonderful flame should have so soon burnt out; and can hardly understand how the children of such sires, should have become in a few centuries so ignorant and degraded. But so it is, and from it we may gain a useful lesson as to the instability of national and individual greatness and grandeur, and learn how evanescent is that dominion and glory, which is built up by the sword alone.

But let us take a slight glance at that wonderful religion, around which vast masses of men thus crystallized in such splendid and magnificent order. That it was a true religion to some extent, is shown by its partial success; that it was also a false religion, is proven by its rapid crumbling away. Parly false and parly true, it doubtless was—true, so far as it was an advance upon the idolatry which it displaced; false, in so much as it was not founded upon principles of immutable truth and righteousness.

Those wild Arabians among whom Islamism took its rise, were a remarkable people. They were an imaginative race, as different from the famous "Anglo Saxons" about whom so much is said now-a-days, as the night, lit up with countless myriads of stars, and in which the simplest subjects take a thousand fantastic and myriotic shapes, is from the sober truthful daylight. They delighted in tales of the marvellous and grotesque, believing in them with the implicit faith of a simple-brained wonder-loving childhood. Poetry was their idol, and their poets the glory of their tribes. The possession of a great poet or orator by a tribe, frequently brought the other tribes into a kind of subjection to the one so favored by Heaven. Yearly all the Arabian poets assembled at the grand fair or mart, and contended for the prize of superiority. It was one of their venerated sayings, that their turbans should be instead of "diadems, their tents instead of walls and houses, their swords instead of entrenchments, and their poems instead of written laws. In the verses of their poets were recorded all most dear to their hearts; the history of their race, and the triumphs of battle. Such was their admiration of eloquence, that the beautiful style in which the Koran was written, did much to convert them to its doctrines. "The language of the Koran," said they, "is a permanent miracle, greater than that of raising the dead, and sufficient of itself to convince the world of the divine origin of the book." So far was this love of poetry and eloquence carried, that one of the tribes which had missed a poet, was stigmatized forever after as unworthy and ignoble—the bitter sarcasm of the offended poet, ever clinging to them: "That none of them men had the heart to give, nor their women to deny."

Having its birth among such a people, the Mohammedan religion was to a considerable degree the epitome of their virtues and their vices—modified, however, by the superior virtue and genius of its author. The Arabs were temperate in their living, and Mohammed inculcated temperance, and forbade the use of wine; they were sensual, and he allowed, though he restricted, sensuality; they were devout, and he enjoined frequent prayers; they were hospitable and he made hospitality a religious duty; they were charitable, and he enrolled alms-giving among the cardinal virtues. This much did he in obedience to the spirit of his race; what he did of himself, what was original and most commendable in his teachings, was his opposition to idols. "There is no God, but God," was the corner-stone of the new faith. "Put molasses on your gods of wood and stone," said the Prophet, contemptuously, "and

the fires will stick to them. And thus with sharp words, and sharper swords, he rooted out idolatry, that parent of innumerable vices, from the wandering tribes of the desert.

The common notion that the Koran teaches that women are not endowed with souls, is erroneous. Mohammed taught that women are greatly inferior to men, but did not deny them admittance, if found worthy into Paradise which was to be the same as that of the men, for, as "green-robed Houries" were expressly provided for the latter hereafter, the place of the women in that Paradise seems to be filled.

Of the Mohammedan Paradise, the Koran gives a most ravishing description. When the bridge of judgment, Al Sirat, is passed, that bridge "which is sharper than the edge of a sword, more slender than a hair, and beset on each side with briars and hooked thorns"—the faithful shall be welcomed into paradise by resplendent creatures, called from their black eyes, Houries. These beautiful damsels are not made of common clay, like other females; but of essences and odors, free from all blemish or defect, and subject to no decay of virtue or of beauty. Until the time when the destined lovers of these damsels arrive, they lie secluded from public view in pavilions formed of a single hollow pearl, some of which are sixty miles long and as many broad. Of these beautiful Houries the meanest of the faithful will have seventy-two; while, that he may be well waited on, he will be furnished with the trifling number of eighty thousand servants. Three hundred dishes, each containing a different kind of food, will compose his simple and frugal meal, and it is provided that there shall be no failure or cloying of the appetite, such as annoys the disciples of Epicurus upon this finite earth. Wine, though forbidden in this world, is freely allowed the faithful in the next upon the principle, we suppose, of "treating resolution." It is only fair to state, however, that according to the Prophet, the wine of Paradise will not inebriate.

The raiment of the blest will be of the most gorgeous stuffs, while diamonds and pearls will be scattered in such profusion as to be hardly worth the picking up. And to cap the climax of the true believer's felicity, it is stated, that it would be a journey of a thousand years for a true Mohammedan to travel through Paradise, and behold all the wines, servants, gardens, robes, jewels, horses, camels, furniture, &c., which belong exclusively to him.

As regards polygamy, the best authorities give Mohammed the credit of having restrained the practice so far as he interfered with it at all. The Arabians prior to the time of their Prophet multiplied their wives to a great excess, sometimes for the sake of their dowry and at others from mere licentiousness. The Koran appears to limit the number of wives and concubines, together, to four; but as its language is not very explicit, the wealthier classes take advantage of its indefiniteness by keeping within, or exceeding the stated limit, at their pleasure. Some therefore, in addition to having four wives, have a large number of concubines. Mohammed himself, by a special revelation to that effect, was permitted to have as many wives as he thought proper. The number with which he contented himself appears to have been nine.

Ali, the son-in-law of the Prophet, and his favorite follower, had four wives and seventeen concubines; and availing himself of the facilities of divorce afforded by the Koran, had, during his life, more than two hundred of one or the other. He sometimes included his four wives in one contract; divorcing the four, and taking four others in their place. Mr. Lane gives an instance of a man, who in the course of his life, married more than nine hundred. This was the Dyer of Bagdad, who died in the year of the Flight, 423, aged eighty-five years. Supposing therefore, that he married his first wife when he was fifteen, he must have had on an average nearly thirteen wives per annum. This is almost equal to King Solomon, who had "seven hundred wives, and three hundred concubines," and gave it in his experience, that "all was vanity."

As we have not yet referred to the Mohammedan belief in the doctrine of Predestination, we will close these desultory remarks with an anecdote which illustrates the firm faith with which this dogma is cherished. When Napoleon was in Egypt, El Coraim Sheriff of Alexandria, though treated with great kindness, was discovered to be a spy of the Mamelukes, an offence for which he was condemned to pay a fine of three hundred thousand francs, to replenish the French treasury, or lose his head. On being brought to Cairo, it was represented to him by the French officers, that he had better pay the money, and save his life. "You are rich," said one, "and will not feel the sacrifice." He replied drily, "If I am to die now, nothing can save me, and I shall have thrown away my piastres. If I am not to die, why should I give them? He persisted in his resolution, and was executed on the third day afterwards.

MR. GALLATIN ON THE WAR.—The "National Intelligencer" contains an elaborate and masterly review of the merits of the Mexican War, by the venerable ALBERT GALLATIN, showing conclusively its aggressive character. The distinguished Author discusses his subject under several distinct heads, and arrives at the following conclusions: That the annexation of Texas was an offensive and unjust act to Mexico. That the Government of the United States grossly erred in sending a Minister to Mexico, instead of a Commissioner. That Texas never had any valid claim to the Rio del Norte as its boundary. That the United States ought not to make a conquest of Mexico; or insist upon receiving from Mexico any other indemnification than that due to American citizens, by Mexico before the War began. That, as a preliminary to Peace, we ought to evacuate the Mexican territory now in our possession.

MEETING FOR ITALY.

A large meeting was held at the Tabernacle, in the city of New York, on Monday evening last, for the purpose of expressing the earnest sympathy with which the American people regard the efforts of Pope Pius IX. and the Italian people for national independence and constitutional freedom.

The Address adopted on the occasion, marked by a glowing eloquence, is yet couched in the language of propriety. The great movement which induced this demonstration of American feeling is, indeed, one highly calculated to inspire hope and enthusiasm, mingled with anxiety and strong solicitude, among our people, to excite, in the language of Senator Benton's letter, "all susceptibilities—both the passions of the young and the reason of the aged." A grand drama seems about to be opened on the wide theatre of civilized Europe, in which nations will be actors, and of which there cannot be any indifferent spectators. Escaping from the pressure of restrictive institutions our fathers, in the new world, gave development to the growing germ of human rights and human freedom, not without a struggle indeed, yet with one of modified severity by reason of our distance from the seat of oppression. The contest, of which there are tokens now in Europe, must take place, if it comes, in the midst of the towers and strongholds of hereditary power—and fearful the strife must be.

Letters of cordial sympathy and approval were read at the meeting in New York from invited persons of distinction who could not be present on the occasion, viz: Messrs. Van Buren, Dallas, Buchanan, Reid, Johnson, Benton, Albert Gallatin, John C. Spencer, Dix, Dickson, Edward Everett and others.—Balt. Amer.

CALIFORNIA AND SLAVERY.

The N. Y. Evening Post quotes a paragraph from the "California" of the 20th of June, to prove that slaves have been taken to California, and the necessity of action by this government.—The Post says that such a proceeding is without the sanction of law, and adds, "Not only was the White Man's resolution not too early but, if this account be true, not early enough."

The article in the "California" strongly protests against the introduction of slavery. The editor says the population are 100 to 1 against it and its warmest advocates, after a short residence, become its strongest opponents. "He counsels the emigrants against bringing their slaves, and states that some who have done so (mark it, men of the South,) have been glad to get clear of them on any terms." We subjoin a strong argument which the editor urges against the introduction of the blacks, and ask for it the serious consideration of the South, as showing that, with or without the "proviso," Southern institutions must be excluded from our future acquisitions.—Rich. Rep.

In California we have an immense population of Indians, who were born on the soil, and have neither the disposition nor the means of living anywhere else, and they are willing and capable of being good servants and laborers—they can work much cheaper than an American colored man and can live at one-fourth of the expense.

"The editor is equally as strong an opponent of the free blacks, and he urges the necessity of laws preventing their emigration to the country."

GAS WELLS ON THE KANAWHA.—A writer thus describes these wonderful wells.—What would you give to see such a philosophical experiment as I lately witnessed? A flame of carbureted hydrogen gas, six feet wide, three feet thick, and one hundred yards in length, burning night and day for months, without a moment's cessation! I visited lately the Kanawha Salines, a great manufactory, or rather a town of manufactories of salt, in Kanawha county near Charleston, Virginia. There are numerous salt wells. The water is about six hundred feet in depth, and is usually forced up by forcing-pumps worked by steam. Coal is abundant in the vicinity, and is used for working the pumps and evaporating the water. In a few instances they have bored to great depths, from one thousand to seventeen hundred feet, and perforated a stream of gas of astonishing volume. The last perforation was made in May last. When the gas was struck, the waters, with over one thousand feet of rods attached, were blown out of the well into the air, followed by a jet of salt water and hydrogen gas, which shot out to a magnificent height. After much labor strong tubes have been attached to the well, by which the salt water and gas are separated, and the water conveyed to immense caldrons for evaporation, and (miraculously) the gas is conveyed into the furnace below the water, where it is burned in a magnificent flame, by which the water is evaporated, and forty-five barrels of salt manufactured daily, not one fourth of what the flame is capable of boiling if the evaporating basins were larger or numerous enough. The diameter of the bore of the well is three inches. Oh, what would you give to see such a sight?

"STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT."—Two servants, who had lived many years together, with an old gentleman in Northamptonshire where one evening sitting by the kitchen fire, when the batchelor said to the maid, "Hannah you and I have lived many years together, and been very comfortable; master gets very old and shaky, and can't last long; and when he dies we shouldn't like to part. So suppose we be married; we've saved a bit money apiece, and when master's gone should do on a bit of land. What sayest, yes or no, at once?" Hannah replied, "No, Peter, I'd rather not." Peter said no more about it. The next night the same parties sat in the same place. After a little time Hannah said, "Peter, I've been thinking about what you said last night, and have altered my mind." Peter answered in three words, "So have I."

RAILROADS IN GEORGIA.—The State of Georgia has prosecuted with great steadiness and enterprise her system of railroads until, now the main line from Atlanta has nearly reached the Tennessee river. This connection will soon be completed, and when finished, with other works now in progress, the investment of Georgia in railroads will not fall short of fifteen millions of dollars.

We find this statement in the Savannah Republican, which urges upon the people of Savannah the importance of establishing packet lines between that port and the most Northern Atlantic ports, for the purpose of co-operating with the internal system of railroads in the State. The Republican, in fact announces that measures are now in progress for the establishment of a line of two steamers of large size to ply between Savannah and New York.

PRINTING INK.—We have several kinds of Printing Ink which we will sell on very low terms. HOLCOMBE & WATSON, Greensboro' May, 1847.

INSIDE OIL.—Just received a lot of Inside Oil, which will be sold low. W. J. McGOONIE, October, 1847.

THE THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

SENATE.
The new Senate will comprise 68 members, without including the two who may shortly be expected from Wisconsin. Of the whole number, 54 are already elected, and of these, 22 are whigs, and 32 democrats. There are four vacancies—viz: 2 in Iowa, 1 in Alabama, and 1 in Texas—all of which will send democrats.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Term expires 4th March.	Term expires 4th March.
John Fairfield - 1851	Arthur P. Bagby - 1849
J. W. Bradley - 1853	Thos. A. Democrat - 1853
C. G. Atherton - 1849	Jefferson Davis - 1851
J. P. Hale - 1853	Henry Stuart Foote - 1853
W. Upham - 1849	Henry Johnson - 1849
S. S. Phelps - 1851	S. U. Downs - 1853
Massachusetts - 1851	Hopkins L. Turney - 1851
John Davis - 1853	John Bell - 1853
Rhode Island - 1851	John R. Crittenden - 1849
Albert C. Greene - 1853	J. R. Underwood - 1853
John H. Clarke - 1853	Thos. Corwin - 1851
John M. Niles - 1849	William Allen - 1849
R. S. Baldwin - 1851	Thos. Corwin - 1851
John A. Dix - 1849	E. A. Hannegan - 1849
D. L. Dickinson - 1851	Jesse D. Bright - 1851
W. S. Dayton - 1851	Sidney Brees - 1849
Jacob W. Miller - 1853	S. A. Douglass - 1853
Simon Cameron - 1849	David R. Atchison - 1849
Daniel Surgen - 1851	Thos. H. Benton - 1851
Delaware - 1851	A. H. Sevier - 1849
J. M. Clayton - 1851	Chester Ashley - 1853
Presley Spruance - 1849	Lewis Cass - 1851
James A. Pearce - 1851	Alpheus Felch - 1853
Reverdy Johnson - 1851	D. Westcott, jr. - 1849
James M. Mason - 1851	David Yulee - 1851
R. M. T. Hunter - 1853	Thos. J. Rusk - 1851
Geo. E. Badger - 1849	Thos. J. Rusk - 1851
Willie P. Mangum - 1853	A. Democrat - 1853
John C. Calhoun - 1849	Probably two democrats.
Walter T. Colquitt - 1849	Legislature said to be democratic in consequence of new elections to fill vacancies.
J. McP. Berrien - 1853	

*By appointment of the governor.
*Democratic legislatures already chosen.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a complete list of the members of the House of Representatives—there not being at this moment a single vacancy. Whole number of members, 228. At the date of the last appointment it was 223; but there have since been added 1 from Florida, 2 from Texas, and 2 from Iowa.

MAINE.
David Hammond, d
Asa W H Clapp, d
Hiram Belcher, w
Franklin Clark, d
Ephraim K Smart, d
James S Wiley, d
Hesekiah Williams, d
NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Amos Tuck, w
Charles H Peaselee, d
James Wilson, w
James H Johnson, d
VERMONT.
William Henry, w
Jacob Collamer, w
George P Marsh, w
Lucius B Peck, d
MASSACHUSETTS.
Robert C Winthrop, w
Daniel P King, w
Amos Abbott, w
John G Palfrey, w
Charles Hudson, w
George Ashmun, w
Julius Rockwell, w
John Quincy Adams, w
Artemus Hale, w
Joseph Grinnell, w
Robert B Cranston, w
Benj. B Thurston, d
CONNECTICUT.
James Dixon, w
Sam'l D Hubbard, w
John A Rockwell, w
Truman Smith, w
NEW YORK.
Frederick W Lord, d
Henry C Murphy, d
Henry Nicol d
Frederick B Maclay, d
Wm. A Tallmadge, w
David S Jackson, d
William Nelson, w
Cornelius Warren, w
Daniel B St. John, w
Eliakim Sherrell, w
Peter H Sylvester, w
Gideon Reynolds, w
John J Slingerland, w
Orlando Kellogg, w
Sidney Lawrence, d
Hugh White, w
George Petrie, d
William Collins d
Joseph Mullin, w
Timothy Jenkins, d
Geo. A Starkweather, d
Auburn Birdsall, d
William Duer, w
Daniel Gott, w
Harmon S Conger, w
Wm. T Lawrence, w
John M Holley, w
Elias B Holmes, w
Robert L Rose, w
David Ramsey, jr., w
Dudley Marvin, w
Nathan K Hall, w
Harvey Putnam, w
Washington Hunt, w
NEW JERSEY.
Jas. G Hampton, w
Wm. A Newell, w
Joseph Edsall, d
John Van Dyke, w
Dudley S Gregory, w
PENNSYLVANIA.
Lewis C Levin, Native
Joseph R Ingersoll, d
Charles Brown, d
Charles J Ingersoll, d
John W Freedley, w
John W Hornbeck, w
Abra. R McMillan, w
John Sirohm, w
William Strong, d

NORTH CAROLINA.
Thomas L Clingman, w
Nathaniel Boyden, w
Daniel M Barringer, w
Augustin H Shepperd, w
Abraham W Venable, d
John R J Daniel, d
James J McKay, d
Richard S Donnell, w
David Outlaw, w
SOUTH CAROLINA.
James A Black, d
Rich'd F Woodward, d
Alex D Sims, d
Amistead Burt, d
Isaac E Holmes, d
R Barnwell Rhett, d
GEORGIA.
Thomas Butler King, w
Alfred Iverson, d
John W Jones, w
Hugh A Haralson, d
John H Lumpkin, d
Howell Cobb, d
Alex H Stephens, w
Robert Toms, w
John Gayle, w
Henry W Hilliard, w
W R W Cobb, d
Samuel W Inge, d
George S Houston, d
Samson W Harris, d
Franklin W Bowdon, d
MISSISSIPPI.
Jacob Thompson, d
W S Featherston, d
Patrick W Tompkins, w
Albert G Brown, d
LOUISIANA.
Emile LaSere, d
B G Thibodeaux, w
John H Harmanson, d
Isaac E Morse, d
OHIO.
James J Farnam, d
David Fisher, w
Robert C Schenck, w
Rich'd S Canby, w
Wm Sawyer, d
Rudolph Dickinson, d
Jonathan D Morris, d
John L Taylor, w
Thomas O Edwards, w
Daniel Duncan, w
John K Miller, d
Samuel F Vinton, w
Thomas Ritchey, w
Nathan Evans, w
William Kennon, d
John D Cummins, d
George Fries, d
Samuel Laht, d
John Crowell, w
Joshua K Giddings, w
Joseph M Root, w
KENTUCKY.
Linn Boyd, d
Beverly L Clark, d
Samuel O Peyton, d
Aylett Buckner, w
John B Thompson, w
Green Adams, w
Garrett Duncan, w
Chas S Morehead, w
Rich'd Frenche, d
John P Gaines, w
TENNESSEE.
Andrew Johnson, d
Wm M Coke, w
John H Crozier, w
Henry L W Hill, d
Geo W Jones, d
James H Thomas, d
M F Gentry, w
Washington Barrow, w
Lucius B Chase, d

DELAWARE.
John W Houston, w
J Dixon Roman, w
Thomas W Ligon, d
Robert M McLane, d
Alexander Evans, w
John W Chrisfield, w
VIRGINIA.
Archibald Atkinson, d
Richard K Meade, d
Thos S Flournoy, w
Thos S Bocock, d
Wm L Goggin, w
John M Bots, w
Thos H Bailey, d
Robert T L Beale, d
John S Pendleton, w
Henry Bedinger, d
James McDowell, d
William B Preston, w
Andrew S Fulton, w
Robert A Thompson, d
William G Brown, d

In the last House, (1844-'45,) there were Democrats 142, Whigs 79: Democratic majority 63. In the present House there are Whigs 118, Democrats 110; Whig majority 8.

The amount of the matter is, that if parties cohere according to their old distinctions, each is checked-mated by the other. No strong party measures can be carried on either side, neither can any law now in force, which is cherished as a party measure, be repealed. The tariff certainly cannot be disturbed.

In case the election of President should devolve upon the House, the vote would be reckoned by States. In this point of view, the delegation stands as follows:

Whigs.	Democrats.	Equally divided.
Vermont, 1	Illinois, 1	Georgia, 1
Pennsylvania, 1	Missouri, 1	N. Hampshire, 1
Ohio, 1	S. Carolina, 1	Rhode Island, 1
Florida, 1	Michigan, 1	Total 3.
New York, 1	Texas, 1	
Massachusetts, 1	Virginia, 1	
Delaware, 1	Indiana, 1	
Connecticut, 1	Iowa, 1	
Kentucky, 1	Tennessee, 1	
N. Carolina, 1	Arkansas, 1	
Maryland, 1	Alabama, 1	
Total 12.	Louisiana, 1	
	Mississippi, 1	
	Maine—Total 14.	

FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

By the arrival of the steamship Alabama from Vera Cruz, at New Orleans, on the 18th ult., we have some late but not very important news from the seat of war. Maj. Gen. Quitman, Brig. Gen. Shields, Col. Harney, and a list of distinguished officers, have arrived.

Congress was still in session at Queretaro at the latest dates. A rumor was prevalent that the members were about to quit Queretaro, and assemble in the city of Morelia. Speaking on the subject, the *Arco Iris* of the 18th ult. says: "The members of the Mexican Congress have determined to assemble in the city of Morelia, (the ancient Valadolid,) now capital of the State of Michoacan. It appears that at Queretaro they were always threatened by a new revolution, and, therefore, they wanted a safe place to deliberate with all the independence and freedom that they require."

Santa Anna had at the last accounts arrived at Orizaba with a force of about 1500 ragged soldiers. The Mexican army seems to be broken into fragments. It is scattered about in small bodies, where they can be most easily supported.—The *Arco Iris* says: "The road to Mexico according to the persons who came down with the last train represents every where the most complete scene of waste and desolation. At the approach of the Americans the inhabitants of the villages abandon their houses, and run away to conceal themselves in the woods. The churches have been converted into hospitals or stables by the troops of both armies, and the whole way is strewn with the skeletons of horses, shreds of uniforms, broken wagons, &c."

It is rumored that the Mexicans are gathering all their forces to attack the train on its return to the capital; But if Santa Anna puts a finger in the pie, it will turn out all talk and no cider."

At the last accounts Gen. Patterson and the troops under his command, were marching without the least opposition from the enemy. We copy the following from the American Star, published in the city of Mexico: FROM QUERETARO.—Letters from the seat of Government state that seventy-seven members appearing in their seats, Congress commenced its session on Tuesday last. The candidates of the Moderates were Godoy and Hernandez—of the Puros, Vepna and Gen. Morales. The latter seem to have abandoned Almonte altogether—his unpopularity with all parties rendering his defeat almost certain. Those who pretend to be in the secrets, however say that it is the partisans of Santa Anna who have destroyed the hopes of the indefatigable candidate. The latter does not disguise his hatred of the late President, and it is believed that were he in power, to crush the herd of so many defeats. It was understood that the partisans of Santa Anna would vote for Compludo. The Moderates have settled upon Pena y Pena, though he is stated not to be enough of a war man to suit the views of his party.

The Governors of the States of Vera Cruz and Oajaca recognize the authority of Pena y Pena as constitutional, and pledge their efforts to sustain it. The Bishop of Guadaluajara also recognizes the new Government, and avows "his determination to co-operate with it in saving the country."

THE WOUNDED.—We are pleased to see so many officers and soldiers getting out into the street having sufficiently recovered from their wounds to do so. It is strange, indeed, that some who were slightly wounded in the leg or arm, died from the effects of the wound, whilst others, shot through the body and into the head survived, and are fast recovering. There is something about it which we cannot understand. Captain Scotland, an old friend of ours, who left the Tennessee Regiment to take command of a company in the new levy, was shot through the head

the ball entering near one eye and coming out at the opposite temple. None thought he would live a day, and now we understand he is not only alive, but has made his appearance in the streets on foot.

The day before the Alabama left, a large train arrived at Vera Cruz with over 500 wagons, and some 2,000 men—1,200 of whom were sick and wounded.

Gen. Taylor has left for the States, and will be in New Orleans about the last of this, or the first of next week. Gen. Wool takes the command of his division of the army.

HENRY CLAY'S SPEECH.—It was our purpose to have written quite an article about this great speech, but we must defer it to another time. Although many may differ with the great statesman, still every one will applaud him for the noble national morality he advocates. Well might Levy Woodbury say, that whatever difference there may be between Henry Clay and other statesmen, still he is a statesman head and shoulders taller than any man in the United States. He has his faults; but after all there is no man like him.—Southerner.

AWFUL STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

Burning of the Propeller Phoenix on Lake Michigan—Two Hundred Lives Lost.—Pittsburg, Nov. 20.—News has just reached here, by the way of the lakes, of a sad catastrophe which happened on Lake Michigan, by which nearly two hundred human beings have been hurried into an untimely grave.

On Sunday morning last, the Propeller Phoenix bound up the lakes was discovered to be on fire, when within nineteen miles of Sheboygan. The fire broke out under the deck and a fresh wind prevailing, spread with fearful rapidity. The utmost consternation prevailed among the passengers and it was impossible amidst the excitement which followed to make the proper efforts to stay the flames and save the boat.

There were over two hundred passengers on board, and the scene was heart rending in the extreme. Mothers crying in frantic madness for their children—wives clinging to their husbands and crying aloud for mercy from above. Some in desperation plunged into the lake—others in their wild delirium rushed headlong into the flames.

It was a horrible spectacle and humanity shudders at recital of it. Some of the passengers succeeded in escaping in the boats and the rest either perished in the flames or were drowned. Captain Sweet who was lying on a bed of sickness, was saved in one of the boats.

Those who so miraculously escaped in the boats were shortly after picked up by the steamer Delaware, which bore in sight just in time to witness the dreadful fate of those on board the ill starred Phoenix but too late to render them any assistance. Every attention was paid to the survivors by the officers and crew of the Delaware. One hundred and fifty of the passengers were German emigrants. The Phoenix was owned by Pease & Allen, Cleveland, and insured for fifteen thousand dollars.

Steamer Talisman Sunk—One Hundred and thirty Lives Lost.—The steamer Lucy Bertram, up this morning from below brings the painful intelligence of the loss of the Talisman and the lives of about one hundred and thirty of the passengers.

The Talisman was from Pittsburg and bound to this city with a heavy cargo of merchandise and near 300 passengers.

About 5 o'clock in the morning of the 19th inst., when five miles below Cape Girardeau, she came in collision with the steamer Tempest, bound down, by which accident she sunk in a few moments after her hurricane roof.

At the time of the accident the Talisman was crossing the main channel of the river to the Missouri shore. The engines of the Tempest were stopped, but not in time to avoid a collision.

There were some one hundred and fifty deck passengers on board the Talisman, all of whom, with a few exceptions, were supposed to have been drowned.

From all we can learn, but five or six cabin passengers were lost. None of her officers are missing. The Tempest received no injury, and passengers, who came up on the Lucy Bertram, say that no blame can be attached to her officers. She remained by the wreck of the ill-fated boat and took off her surviving passengers and brought them to the Cape Girardeau, from whence some forty arrived this morning on the Lucy Bertram.

None of the officers of the Talisman have arrived. We learn, however, that the books and papers of the boat have been saved, but her cargo will prove nearly, or quite, a total loss.

When the Lucy Bertram passed up she had settled down to her hurricane roof.

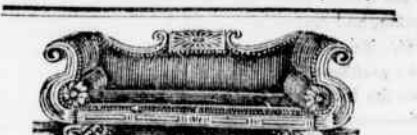
We learn that the passengers, with a few exceptions, lost their effects—one gentleman in particular lost nine negroes (who were on deck) and fourteen horses.

The consternation and alarm in the cabin of the sunken steamer, as mentioned to us, beggars of all description. Mothers, with children in their arms, ran frantic through the cabin of the boat, and in some instances, threw themselves overboard and were rescued with difficulty. Many of the male passengers threw chairs and tables overboard, to which they clung until rescued.

St. Louis Era.

Awful Steamboat Disaster.—A Telegraphic despatch to the Philadelphia Inquirer, dated at Louisville on Monday night, says:

The steamboat Carolinian, from Pittsburg bound to Pearl river, burst her boilers on Friday last, when near Shawnee-town. Mr. Peacock, of Pittsburg, who was a passenger on board, was instantly killed, and four of the deck hands were badly scalded, one of whom died subsequently.



FURNITURE.

MY old customers and the public are respectfully reminded that they can still be accommodated with any kind of Cabinet Work, made to order, at my shop on West street nearly opposite Dr. Caldwell's.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1847.

Not a word of news from Washington by the last mail. And we fear that the whole southern country will suffer some this winter for lack of their hitherto regular early intelligence from head quarters. The delay of ten to twenty hours at Petersburg and Richmond, produced by a new mail arrangement, noticed below, will throw our Washington papers two days behind in the interior of North Carolina.

The Northern Mail.—We understand that the P. O. Department has closed a contract with the Bay Line in connection with the Great Northern Mail. By this most wise and blessed arrangement, the Northern papers will arrive here from ten to twenty hours later than at present. All honor to the illustrious Cave, who only needs to have control of all the departments, to place the whole country back in the middle of the dark ages.—*Richmond Republican.*

We are not friends of "Cave," and have never believed that his mind was as expansive as that of his namesake in Kentucky, or even of his cousin Weir in Augusta county, but in this case he is not wholly to be blamed. We understand that "Cave" was willing to let matters remain as at present until Congress could pass an explanatory act in relation to these contracts, if the Fredericksburg Company would withdraw their resolution refusing to carry the mail any longer unless paid the price fixed by them.

This the Fredericksburg Company refused to do, and accordingly Cave made his bargain with the Bay and James River Lines.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

The Rev. SOLOMON LEA has resigned his situation as president of this institution, on account of the inconvenience of a residence at the College with an already large and increasing family.

The Board of Trustees have proceeded to fill the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Lea's resignation, by the election of the Rev. Albert M. Shipp, of Lincoln county, and a member of the South Carolina Conference. The Board have also elected the Rev. James Jameison to one of the professorships, temporarily filled during the past session by Mr. William C. Doub. So the Faculty of the College now stands as follows:

Rev. ALBERT M. SHIPP, President, and Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages;

Rev. BENNETT T. BLAKE, Chaplain, and Professor of Mental and Moral Science;

Rev. JAMES JAMEISON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Natural Science.

A more satisfactory reorganization could not have been effected. With the accomplished corps of Teachers in the Music and Ornamental department, as well as in the preparatory departments, the institution is amply prepared to perform all that the public expects. The new President is spoken of in high terms of commendation. Bishop Andrew, who knows him, publicly and warmly endorsed his qualifications for the station. Mr. Jameison has been long known to his church and to the public, and requires no man's testimony for the purpose of inspiring general confidence. As to Mr. Blake, he is one of the *identities* of the college.

The Conference, in its fostering care for the institution, adopted a well considered resolution on the subject of dress among the pupils, which, if carried out in a firm and proper spirit, cannot fail of a happy influence in regard to both the pupils and patrons of the school.

The health of the pupils has ever been good; and there is nothing to make it otherwise, except some general visitation of Providence which may afflict all the rest of the country. We heard Mr. Blake remark that 12½ cents a-piece would pay the physician's bill of every pupil during the past session. Only one or two had been confined to their rooms at all or at any time by sickness;—a better state of health than ought generally to be expected in so large an establishment.

The resignation and departure of Mr. Lea is a matter of sincere regret. He had endeared himself not only to the pupils under his charge, but to the community in which he sojourned, by his amiable deportment.—Together with Mr. Blake he has endured the difficulties, yea, the privations, incident to the commencement of this great and responsible undertaking. His friends have to hope that the quietness of the comparative retirement to which he returns, may render himself and his interesting family as happy as they deserve to be. Mr. Doub, who acceptably filled one of the departments during the past session, it will be seen proposed to teach a classical school here, and perhaps become a permanent citizen of the town.

The Greensboro' Female College, and the Edgewood School, whose reputation for thorough and accurate instruction, under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. Morgan, has become permanent,—afford facilities for an elevated standard of female education, which the public more and more appreciate; for their patronage is constantly increasing.

THE CONFERENCE.
The N. C. Conference of the Ministers of the M. E. Church South closed its annual session last Tuesday evening. About seventy or eighty preachers were in attendance. The report of the state of the church in this Conference showed 139 local preachers, 20,308 white, and 7,750 colored members—an increase since last year. Three preachers died the past year. Six or seven additional ministers were admitted at this Conference.

Preaching was kept up, during the session, at the Methodist and Presbyterian churches and in the chapel of the College.

The proceedings and discussions of the Conference were conducted in entire harmony and kindness, and concluded to the general satisfaction of the ministers, members and friends present. The closing scene was truly impressive. The full clear voice of that concourse of preachers united in singing the parting hymn—the prayer offered by Rev. Mr. Tippet, of New York—the touching and solemn exhortation of the Bishop—all had a softening and elevating effect upon the large assemblage present. Among the remarks of Bishop Andrew, which were called forth on several occasions during the evening, he impressed upon the ministers the importance of cherishing the College at this place, during the struggles incident to the establishment of a new institution of its character. In a tone and manner which precluded all idea of mere gallantry or affectation on his part, he proclaimed his belief in the paramount influence of woman, and the true wisdom of giving that influence a proper direction. "My brethren," said he, "I have faith in woman; and I have very little faith in the man who has not;"—a sentiment which was warmly responded to by every manly heart present. In view of the actual effect of female influence upon his church and upon society, he urged, in the logical and impressive manner which distinguishes his speaking style, the necessity of cherishing the College, in order to a proper development and cultivation of the female mind and heart. His closing remarks to the ministers, on the nature and importance of their charge, if they be good men they cannot forget. In reference to a preceding debate on the propriety of discontinuing a certain mission to the negroes, he took occasion particularly to warn the preachers of their responsibilities to God in this regard. It became peculiarly their duty, as ministers of a missionary church, to attend to the spiritual instruction of the slaves—that in obedience to the injunction of the Saviour, to "preach the gospel to every creature," none of the human family were to be omitted whom their ministrations could reach.

A resolution of the Conference on the subject of distilling and vending ardent spirits, we should have been glad to publish; but that, together with some other matters of interest, we have been unable to procure.

The following was handed to us by the acting secretary of the Conference.

Messrs. Swain & Sherwood
Will confer a favor by publishing the following Resolutions in the Patriot:

On motion of J. W. Lewis,
Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference be presented to the citizens of Greensboro' for the hospitality which has been so kindly extended to us during our session.

On motion of C. M. F. Deems,
Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference be tendered to the Pastor and Session of the Presbyterian church for the christian cordiality with which they have opened their house of worship, for the use of our ministers during our session.

On motion of R. O. Burton,
Resolved, That the thanks of this body be tendered to the Magistrates and Officers of the Court of Guilford County for the use of the courthouse during our session.

APPOINTMENTS.

Raleigh District.—D. D. NICHOLSON, P. E.

Raleigh City.—Robert O. Burton.

" Mission.—Daniel Culbreath.

" Circuit.—Peter H. Joyner.

Tar River.—Alfred Norman, James M. Fulton.

Granville.—Jas. L. Nicholson, one to be supplied.

Hendersco.—Thomas S. Campbell.

Hillsborough.—Samuel Peck.

Orange.—Edmund E. Freeman.

Pittsboro.—Wm. H. Barnes, Wm. O. Reed.

Tar River Mission.—David W. Doub.

HEZEKIAH G. LEIGH, Agent for Randolph Macon College; **CHARLES M. F. DEEMS** Professor in Randolph Macon College.

Salisbury District.—SIDNEY D. BENEFIELD, P. E.

Salisbury.—Allen S. Andrews.

Mocksville.—Arch'd C. Allen, one to be supplied.

Greensboro' and Guilford.—Peter Doub, Joseph B. Martin.

Randolph.—Solomon H. Heisabeck.

Davidson.—John T. St. Clair.

Iredell.—John Tillet, one to be supplied.

Wilkes.—J. D. Lumsden, James H. Jefferson.

Jonesboro.—W. H. Bobbitt.

Surry.—David H. Davis.

Stokes.—Wm. J. Duvall, Henry Gray, sup.

BENNETT T. BLAKE and **JAMES JAMEISON** Professors in Greensboro' Female College.

Danville District.—WILLIAM CARTER, P. E.

Danville.—William W. Ables.

Pittsylvania.—John W. Lewis, A. Gattis.

Franklin.—William M. Jordan.

Allegheny.—John W. Floyd.

Patrick.—Lemon Shell.

Henry.—Thomas P. Ricard.

Rockingham.—Jeremiah Johnson.

Caswell.—Robert P. Bibb, Wm. W. Nesbit, Ad-ison Lea, sup.

Person.—Joseph Goodman.

Halifax.—R. T. Hefflin, Richard R. Dunkley.

Washington District.—JAMES REID, P. E.

Washington.—Samuel M. Frost.

Plymouth.—N. H. D. Wilson.

Roanoke.—Ira T. Wyche, John W. Wilson, Tarborough—Nathan Anderson, Columbia—Thomas Moser, Mattamuskeet—Abraham Owen, Bath—Lafayette W. Martin, Portsmouth and Ocracoke—Bird S. Turner, Neuse—T. B. Reeks, Cape Hatteras Mission—to be supplied, Roanoke Mission—Robert I. Carson, Mission on T. Devereux' Plantation—T. G. Casidey.

Newbern District.—WILLIAM CLOSS, P. E. Newbern—Samuel S. Bryant; Andrew church for the colored, Wm. J. Parks. Snow Hill—John W. Tinnin. Smithfield—Philemon W. Archer. Sampson—William M. Wash. Duplin—John Rich. Topsail—Charles P. Jones. Onslow—Edgar Perkins. Trent—Washington S. Chaffin. Beaufort—Joel W. Tucker. Straits—C. K. Parker. Lenoir Mission—to be supplied. Cape Lookout Mission—to be supplied.

The next Conference is to be held at Danville, Va. on the 15th of November, 1848.

RAILROADS—THE EAST AND WEST.

Some of our eastern brethren of North Carolina, together with some of our *brothers-in-law* about Petersburg, in Virginia, appear to have been suddenly waked up, as by a thunder-clap, on the determination of the corporation of Richmond to subscribe \$200,000 to the Danville Railroad. They see that that subscription scores, beyond doubt, the completion of the Danville Road; and there is as little doubt of an ultimate connection between Danville and Charlotte, N. C. They see the effect such connexion must have upon the "metropolitan route" and upon the "connecting link" between Wilmington and South Carolina, &c. A correspondent of the Raleigh Star, in view of these things, makes the following propositions:

"Therefore, let all our Eastern Towns hold meetings, to adopt some plan that will unite East and West. Call upon our next Legislature to sell our Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, at what it cost, to its original stock holders, with the perfect understanding that they will re-lay the Road with T. Iron, and unite it at the nearest point of the Wilmington Road; and from thence let a communication be opened to Newbern, Washington and Beaufort, which could be done, at a fraction upon each poll tax payer in a very few years from its commencement; and at a trifling expense the Neuse River can be made navigable to Goldsboro' and form the connection until the other is finished. Then a good turnpike could be made from Raleigh to the Tennessee line, and one from the South Western counties to the Town of Fayetteville. This, with their contemplated canal to that place, once done, would keep our Sister States from draining us of our wealth and trade; and we ought to have State pride enough to keep Wilmington, the most thorough, enterprising business place in our State, from being shorn of her well earned laurels, by Raleigh and Gaston uniting with the great Metropolitan Road to Columbia, or to suffer the Richmond, Danville, Charlotte, and Columbia Roads to go into execution. Let none of them be entered into until we get our own completed, by having a direct line from the Mountains to all our eastern towns; thus throwing all her vast amount of produce and her rich minerals into them, and in return taking back Sugar, Molasses, Coffee and Salt and all the fruits which come into our Ports from the West Indies. This would unite the hearts and the interest of our entire State."

All this is very good; but it comes too late to effect the writer's object, that is, the stoppage of a great railroad thoroughfare through western North Carolina. That cannot be done. You might as well undertake to arrest the progress of a steam car with your little finger. The *certainty of profit* on stock in this western route *must* carry it through before a distant day.

A great deal has been said about an improved connection between the eastern and western parts of our State, in order to build up our eastern towns with the agricultural productions of the fertile west. But nothing has ever been done—absolutely nothing. The railroads which have been built, and those which have been so much talked about, across eastern sections of the State, have never been worth, and never will be worth, a dried apple to the great agricultural interior. If the energy and money spent upon them, had in time been turned to projects for a connection between the east and west,—the object which is now seen to be so important, might have been effected.—We talked and talked of western railroads and western turnpikes, and strengthening the connection between east and west—but managed, somehow, to build a couple of collateral railroads entirely in the east, connecting the east with Virginia, and of more advantage to that State than to western N. Carolina. And now that our sister States north and south are forcing their improvements into the lap of our western valleys, anxious to exchange with us the benefits of a mutual and liberal trade, we raise a splutter about "State pride," and begin again to talk about connecting the east and west.—This sort of State pride has kept us under the weather ever since we had a name and a place among the *forgotten* communities of the earth. But the people of the east may depend, that now showers of "porridge" are now about to come from the northern and southern horizons, our plates will not be found bottom upwards. We are ready to receive and to give. It would be a strong State pride indeed, that would induce us to close our purse-strings against a secession of the "almighty dollar."

It is useless now for either the east or the west to regret the past. And it is useless for the east to attempt to put the west out of favor of the Danville and Charlotte improvements, by holding out that *old thread-bare* hope of improved facilities to an eastern market. The only wise and practicable plan now to retain a considerable portion of the western trade in our own State, is to make a railroad between Danville and Charlotte the basis of operations. It will in fact be a central stem between Mecklenburg and Guilford, and branches may be thrown off, either by railroad or turnpike, to Raleigh and Fayetteville. The proposition of the writer above quoted, or any other advisable plan for improvements in the east can then be carried out.

NORTH CAROLINA STANDARD.
This paper has undergone an improvement in its *personal* appearance—come out in a new dress and somewhat enlarged; with a tasteful heading, and neat, compact arrangement of matter, altogether creditable to the "craft."

MESMERISM.—We understand that some interesting lectures and experiments in this strange—science (shall we call it?) have been made in this place a few evenings past by Dr. Williams.

THAT FIRE-BUCKET which is missing from its appropriate place, ought to be immediately returned.

LONDON QUARTERLY, FOR SEPTEMBER.—Contents: Prescott's Conquest of Peru—Evelyn's Life of Mrs. Godolphin—Lachman's Essays on Homer—Paddiann's Fanny Kemble and Lear in Italy—Coral Reefs—Talbot's English Etymologies—Jewish Disabilities—Parliamentary Prospects.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, FOR OCTOBER.—Contents: Navigation Laws—Antiquarianism in England—Germany—American Commerce and Statistics—The Study of Christian Evidences—Holland, its Rural Industry and its Drainage—Napier's Florentine History—Celtic Clearings, Free Sites Highland Passes—Prevention of Crime, Popular Education.

ORIGIN OF THE WAR.—The New Orleans Delta, in an article on the origin and prosecution of the war with Mexico, takes the following views, which we have no doubt expresses the opinion of a decided majority of the intelligent portion of the American people:

"We have never" (says the Delta) "concurred in the view embraced by President Polk and his friends, that the real and the just cause of this war was the invasion of our territory by the Mexicans. We regard the statement in Mr. Polk's message that American blood had been shed on American soil as an extravagance—a rhetorical flourish, attributable, perhaps, to the excitement of the occasion. The country between the Nueces and Rio Grande never was, in any just sense of the term, Texan or American soil. Texas had claims to it, but those claims were unsettled, unadjusted."

The Delta, it must be remembered, is Democratic authority.

From the National Intelligencer.

AHAB AND NABOTH'S VINEYARD.

The attention of President Polk and his advisers is respectfully requested to the following occurrences in the ancient history of the Israelites:

"And it came to pass after these things that Naboth the Jezreelite had a vineyard, which was in Jezreel, hard by the palace of Ahab, king of Samaria."

"And Ahab spoke unto Naboth, saying, Give me thy vineyard that I may have it for a garden of herbs, because it is near unto my house; and I will give thee for it a better vineyard than it; or, if it seem good to thee, I will give thee the worth of it in money."

"And Naboth said to Ahab, the Lord forbid it me that I should give the inheritance of my fathers unto thee."

"And Ahab came into his house heavy and displeased because of the word which Naboth the Jezreelite had spoken to him; for he had said I will not give thee the inheritance of my fathers. And he laid him down upon his bed, and turned away his face, and would eat no bread."

It is the misfortune of those possessed of despotic power generally to have some evil counsel, ready to gratify their whims, however foolish, wicked, or unreasonable they may be. Accordingly measures were soon adopted to put Ahab in possession of Naboth's vineyard.

"Letters were written in Ahab's name, and sealed with his seal, and sent unto the elders and nobles that were in his city, dwelling with Naboth." And in the letters it was written saying "Proclaim a fast, and set Naboth on high among the people."

"And set two men sons of Belial, before him to bear witness against him, saying, Thou didst blaspheme God and the king; and then carry him out and stone him that he may die."

"And the men of his city, even the elders and the nobles who were the inhabitants in his city, did as Jezreel had sent unto them. They carried him forth out of the city and stoned him with stones that he died."

The conduct of Ahab is exhibited in the above extracts of history as that of unmingled depravity. Yet in how many points does it not coincide with that of the Executive of the United States towards Mexico. Ahab cast his greedy eyes upon Naboth's vineyard just as our President cast his upon the territories of Mexico. He said it was "near unto his house," just as the President and his advocates say that the Mexican territories are convenient to the United States. He offered "the worth of it in money" just as the President offers fifteen or twenty millions of dollars for California and New Mexico. Naboth refused to sell the inheritance of his fathers, just as Mexico now declines to sell her country and people to President Polk. "Two sons of Belial" were sent to accuse him, just as many reckless, unprin-

ciple men are now set to bring false accusations against Mexico, and excite the people of the United States "to stone her with stones that she may die."

"The question now is will the people of the United States permit themselves to be excited by these false charges until they 'stone Mexico with stones that she may die'?"

If they will, we beg leave to commend to their attention the following sequel to the above extract from ancient history:

"And the word of the Lord came to Elijah the Tishbite, saying—"

"Arise, go down to meet Ahab, king of Israel, which is in Samaria: behold he is in the vineyard of Naboth, whither he is gone down to possess it."

"And thou shalt speak unto him, saying, Thus saith the Lord, Hast thou killed and also taken possession? And thou shalt speak unto him saying, Thus saith the Lord, in the place where the dogs licked the blood of Naboth shall dogs lick thy blood, even thee."

"And Ahab said to Elijah, Hast thou found me, oh mine enemy? And he answered, I have found thee because thou hast sold thyself to do evil in the sight of the Lord."

"Behold, I will bring evil upon thee, and will take away thy posterity. . . . for the provocation wherewith thou hast provoked me to anger and made Israel to sin."

"But there was none like unto Ahab, which did sell himself to work wickedness in the sight of the Lord."

Let no man sneer at the above as some ancient fable, or as inapplicable to the present case.—It is recorded by the pen of Eternal Truth and Wisdom, and applies precisely with our relations with Mexico. But, though the ruling powers of the Union "neither fear God nor regard man;" though, like Ahab, they had "sold themselves to do evil," still we might suppose that prudence—the merest prudence which is competent to conduct the ordinary affairs of human life—would deter them from taking a course which promises so little good and is beset with such unavoidable evils. If we "annex" Mexico, we must annex with it an unmeasurable degree of suspicion, disgust, hatred, and a spirit of never-dying revenge. We must annex with it an inhuman civil war, the beginning of which is visible enough; but the end of which none but the All-seeing eye can discover. Mexico, as a friend and neighbor, can be useful to us; but, as a vassal or an integral part of the Union, she must infallibly prove a curse.

AN OLD FARMER.

WASHINGTON COUNTY, (Md.) Nov. 15, 1847.

ANECDOTE OF COUNSEL.—At the Cork assizes, Mr. G. Bennett, canvassing the term "temperance habits" in a policy of insurance, said, "The late Sir Hercules Langrishe was exceedingly fond of drinking, and being ill he consulted the celebrated Dr. Plunket, who advised him to drink only a glass of wine in the day. Sir Hercules promised to obey, but the doctor calling in upon him a day or two after, and seeing his patient out of order, said to him, 'I hope you followed out my advice. I am anxious to see the size of the glass,' upon which Sir Hercules brought in a glass containing two quarts (Laughter) The doctor then restricted Sir Hercules to a pint of wine in a day and on the following one having called on his patient, told him to stick to that quantity and it would lengthen his days. 'I believe you,' said Sir Hercules, 'for yesterday was the longest day I ever spent.'"

CAPHNOMANCY.—This was a famous mode of divination in former times, especially among the Roman ladies, by means of a sprig of laurel. A small branch of this metamorphosed nymph was thrown into the fire; if it crackled and sparkled as it burnt, the omen was regarded as auspicious; but if it was consumed without noise or scintillation, the prognostic was unfavorable. Many a husband was accepted or rejected by the fair descendants of the Sabine ladies upon this counsel, which was probably quite as good as some of the grounds upon which matches are made at the present day.

The Markets.

Review of the Fayetteville Market for the week ending Dec. 4.

Produce.—Bacon—season nearly over, last at 10 cts.

Brandy.—Peach in demand at 50 cts., and apple ready sale at 40 to 42 cts.

Beeswax.—This article is only worth 20 to 22 cts., having declined in the northern market.

Cotton.—The last sales of cotton about 7.50 to 8—a great decline from 12.50 at the commencement of the season.

Flour.—Sales of flour at 5, 5.25, and 5.50 for cross, fine, and superfine.

Flaxseed.—This article will bring 1.15 cents for best.

Oats.—Worth 23 to 35 cents.

Rye.—Ready sale at 50 to 90 cts.

Wheat.—Cash sales at 55 to 90.

Whiskey.—Has been sold this week as high as 38 cts., but will probably go down to 30 to 32½.

Groceries.—Coffee—The best article worth 9 cts.

Iron.—Common sizes of Swedes, bar 5 cents, extra sizes 6 to 7.

Lime.—Best unslacked 1.75 to 2.00.

Molasses.—Scarce and worth 30 to 35.

Oil.—Tanner's \$16 to 17.

Sugar.—Worth 8 to 10 cts.

Salt.—Liverpool, sack, 2.00, alum, 50 to 60 cts per bushel.

Petersburg, Dec. 3.—Tobacco, steady at \$2 to 8, as in quality. Flour firm with an upward tendency—sales at \$6 to 6.25. Corn, better demand—old 55, new 50.

CHERRAW.—No changes since last week. The Gazette says that in fifteen years it has never witnessed as gloomy a business prospect as the present season presents.

MARRIED.—In Aberdeen, Miss., the 16th of November, Dr. B. Y. McWHIRY, formerly of this place, to Miss MARY K. McWHIRFIELD.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life in this place, on Saturday morning the 23d Oct., after a very short illness, Mrs. AUGUSTA B. consort of Peter McCullum, in the 23th year of her age, leaving an infant three days old.

Mrs. McCullum was the eldest daughter of Mrs. Mary Rounsaville, of Dallas County, Ark., late of Lexington, N. C. She has been a strict member of the Presbyterian church for the last five years. In her untimely death an affectionate husband has to mourn the loss of a dear and amiable companion, so city of a bright ornament, the church of a pious member, an aged mother of a dutiful daughter, brother and sister of a kind and affectionate sister; and their loss in her eternal rest.—*Union, Ark. 3d Dec.*

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

GUILFORD COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

THE SECOND TERM of the present session of this Institution will commence on the fourth day of January, 1848, under the following arrangement of the Faculty:

Rev. ALBERT M. SHIPP, President and Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages.

Rev. B. T. BLAKE, Chaplain and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

Rev. JAMES JAMEISON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Natural Science.

Miss AUGUSTA HAGEN, Principal of the Music Department.

Miss JANETTE HAGEN, Assistant Teacher of Music.

Miss LUCY M. BROWN, Teacher of Drawing and Painting, and Assistant Teacher of French.

Mrs. TRIPHENA TURNER, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Mrs. S. BLAKE, Governess.

Miss A. HAGEN, Assistant Governess.

PRICES.

Board for 5 months and tuition, either in the Classical or English Department, : : \$70

Music, : : : : 5

French or Spanish, : : : : 5

Drawing and Painting, in water colors, : : 5

Oil Painting, : : : : 15

Needle work and Sewing work : : : : 5

A person paying the sum of \$100 per session is entitled to board and to tuition in all the studies of College. Beyond this there are no extras.

Tuition in the Preparatory Department, : : \$15

Primary Department, : : : : 8

GEO. C. MENDENHALL, President, Greensboro', 8th December, 1847. 30th

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

The subscriber proposes commencing an exclusive Classical and Mathematical School in the town of Greensboro', on the 10th of January, 1848.

Young men will be prepared for the higher classes in our Colleges.

The subscriber hopes by diligence and attention to merit the liberal patronage of the community.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Higher branches of the English and the rudiments of Latin, : : : : \$15.00

The Magic Mirror.

"Come with us," said a crowd of revellers, as they gathered round the young Palemone in the market place: "come with us, and let us feast together; waste not thy glad morning of life amid the dull dreams of philosophy: come with us, and the hand of beauty shall pour for thee the rich wine, while her eye sheds new light into thy cold heart."

"Nay, constrain me not," cried the youth. "I drink daily from a cup sweeter than ye have ever quaffed; I live in a world of beauty such as ye have never looked upon."

"Show us this fair world," give us to drink of this charmed cup, and we will be thy followers," said the revellers in scorn.

"I cannot give you to drink of the cup which reflects my spirit; only the Maker of all things can bestow that precious boon when he breatheth the breath of life into man; but if thou wouldst look upon my world, bring aside your garlands which make the air ring with the scent of wine-steeped flowers, and gaze upon this fair picture."

As he spoke Palemone drew from his bosom a silver mirror, and when he had breathed upon it he held it forth towards them. Eagerly they crowded forward to gaze on the magic glass, and glorious was the scene which met their view.

Woodland and mountain, valley and stream, glimpses of the mighty ocean, stretches of greenward, clothed with many a wild-flower, and mossy stone—such a painter's dream could image of nature's loveliness, was pictured before them.

"Is this thy world?" exclaimed one, at length, with jibing tone, "beautiful as it is, this is but a wilderness."

Palemone breathed upon the mirror, and the scene changed. A fair and stately city rose before them, with temples and palaces, villas and cottages; but the flower-curtained cottage of the peasant shamed not the marble palace of the king, and the lowly home of the humble artisan seemed to seek a quiet shelter beneath the glittering walls of the lofty temple.

"But thy world is without inhabitants," said the scoffers, "of what avail are cities when thou hast no citizens for thy fair domain?"

Again Palemone breathed upon the glass, and immediately forms of stalwart strength and nobleness peopled the busy streets, while from the balconied windows of palace and cottage looked forth the sweet face of woman and the rosy loveliness of childhood.

"But your world hath no voice; life there is but dumb show," said the revellers.

"Listen to the music which soundeth ever in my ears," replied the youth, as he touched a fairy bell which lay hidden in the rich framework that bound his magic mirror. Never before had human ears listened to such wonderful combination, of harmony. It was as if nature's myriad voices were blended into one grand and solemn diapason of prayer and praise.

Then the men of evil who stood around him reviled the gentle Palemone, and binding him with strong fetters, they bore him to the judgment-hall, that he might be punished as a false and wicked magician. They took him from his mirror, but in their hands it had no power; a blank surface of polished silver, reflecting only their own passion-painted features, was all they beheld.

And the youth to the summit of a lofty mountain, and made ready to hurl him into the depths of the sea which lashed the cliffs below. But at the sound of the tumultuous throng, a holy hermit, grey with years, and worn with the weight of life, came forth from his cave in the mountain and made them loose the bonds which held Palemone.

"Fools and madmen!" cried he, "would ye destroy him who can bring beauty from ashes? his glass is but a common mirror,—it reflects only the objects which be around your daily paths. But when the breath of the poet passes over it, then does it give back the semblance of common life in the glorious hues of Paradise."

SPANISH PHYSICIANS.—Most Spaniards who can afford it have their family or bolster doctor, the *Medico de Cabeceira*, and their confessor. This pair take care of the bodies and souls of the whole house, bring them gossip, share their *puchero*, purse and tobacco. They rule the husband thro' the women and the nursery, nor do they allow their exclusive privileges to be infringed on. Etiquette is the life of a Spaniard, and often his death, since every one has heard (the Spaniards swear it is all a French lie) that Phillip III. was killed rather than violate a form. He was seated too near the fire, and although burning, of course as king of Spain the impropriety of moving himself never entered his head, and when he requested one of his attendants to do so, none, in the absence of the proper officer whose duty it was to superintend the royal chair, ventured to take that important liberty. In case of sudden emergencies among her Catholic Majesty's subjects, unless the family doctor be present, any other one, even if called in, generally declines acting until the regular Esculapius arrives. An English medical friend of ours saved a Spaniard's life, by changing to arrive when the patient, in an apoplectic fit, was foaming at the mouth and wrestling with death; all this time a strange doctor was sitting quietly in the next room smoking his cigar at the *brassero*, the chafing-dish, with the women of the family. Our friend instantly took thirty ounces from the sufferer's arm, not one of the Spanish party even moving from their seats. Thus Apollo preserved him! The same medical gentleman happened to accidentally call on a person who had an inflammation in the corner of the eye: on questioning he found that many consultations had been previously held, at which no determination was come to until at the last, when a sea-bathing was prescribed, with a course of sea-bath and Cheliana snake-broth; our heretical friend, who lacked the true faith, just touched the diseased part with caustic. When this application was reported at the next consultation; the native doctors all crossed themselves with horror and amazement, which was increased when the patient recovered in a week.

As a general rule at the first visit, they look as wise as possible, shake their heads before the women, and always magnify the complaint, which is a safe proceeding all over the world, since all physicians can either kill or cure the patient; in the first event they get greater credit and reward, while in the other alternative, the disease, having been beyond the reach of art, bears the blame. The *medicos* exhibit considerable ingenuity in prolonging an apparent necessity for continuance of their visits. A common interest induces them to pull together—a rare exception in Spain—and play into each other's hands. The family doctor, whenever appearances will in anywise justify him, becomes alarmed, and requires a consultation, a *Junta*. Whatever any Spanish *Junta* is in affairs of peace or war need not be explained; and these are like the rest, they either do nothing, or what they do, is done badly. At these meetings from three to seven *Medicos de apellido*, consulting physicians, attend, or more, according to the patient's purse; each goes to the sick man, feels his pulse, asks him some questions,

and then retires to the next room to consult, generally allowing the invalid the benefit of hearing what passes. The *Protomedico*, or senior takes the chair; and while all are lighting their cigars, the family doctor opens the case, by stating the birth, parentage, and history of the patient, his constitution, the complaint, and the medicines hitherto prescribed.

The senior next rises, and gives his opinion, often speaking for half an hour; the others follow in their rotation, and then the *Protomedico*, like a judge, sums up, going over each opinion with comments; the usual termination is either to confirm the previous treatment, or make some insignificant alteration: the only certain thing is to appoint another consultation for the next day, for which the fees are heavy each taking from three to five dollars. The consultation often lasts many hours, and becomes at last a chronic complaint.—*Ford's Spaniards and their Country.*

THE TOOLS OF A NEWSPAPER.—Newspaper literature is a link in the great chain of literature which proves the greatness of England, and every support should be given to newspapers. The editors of these papers must have a most enormous task. It is not the writing of the leading articles itself, but the obligation to write that article every week, whether inclined or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, disease of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing; the labour is not manifest; nor is it the labour, it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One week is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirit, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.—*Marryatt.*

NORTH CAROLINA LEAD.—We saw last week, some bars of Lead, part of a quantity brought here for sale from the Washington Silver Mine, in Davidson county, by Roswell A. King, Esq. We learned from Mr. King, that the Company has lately commenced the process of separating the Lead from the Silver Ore, and that they will probably obtain about 25 tons per annum, for most of which there will be a market in the Western part of our own State. Heretofore, the Lead and Silver Ore have been shipped without separation, to the North. Now, a great saving of expense is effected by preparing the Lead at the Mine.

Fayetteville Observer.

Cotton Factory Stands. Erected by the late Henry Humphrey. The improvements consist of a large and extensive brick building, with all the necessary Shops, Store houses and buildings, sufficient for the accommodation of eighty or ninety hands. There are now in operation twenty-five hundred Spindles, and twenty-six Looms, with all the machinery and necessary fixtures for the same. The machinery is driven by Steam power.

This Property is well worthy of public attention, as it is deemed the most valuable of the kind ever offered for sale in this State. It is located in a thriving healthy village, amidst a thrifty population, and every inducement is presented to any persons wishing to engage in the Manufacturing business. Immediate possession will be given the purchaser.

The above sale is made for partition amongst the Devises of Henry Humphrey, the late Proprietor. The purchaser will be required to give Bond with approved Security, and the title will be retained, until the further Order of this Court.

At the same time and place I shall sell the following tracts of land belonging to said estate, to wit: One tract of 100 acres, adjoining Crowson and others, bought of Washington Adams; One tract of 50 acres adjoining John M. Morehead and others. The Lot adjoining the Factory on which the stables and cotton house stand. The house, Lot and Grove west of the Factory, improved by Thomas R. Tate.

The lands sold on a credit of twelve months. Test J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. Greensboro', N. C. November 1847. 31 13

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY County. To Spring Term, 1848.

William Wither and others vs. Milton Harvey, Asa Prior and others. Petition to sell land.

It appearing in this case, by the affidavit of William J. Wither that the Defendants Milton Harvey, Jackson Wither and wife Harriet, Bushrod Wither, Denny Ann Wither, Elizabeth Wither, Polly Wither, Ambrose Wither, Asa Prior, Benjamin Wither, Daniel Wither, James Wither, and Lucy Wither, reside beyond the limits of this State,—They are therefore hereby notified by publication in the Greensboro' Patriot for six weeks to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held on the first Monday of March, 1848, at the courthouse in the Town of Rockford, to plead, answer, or demur to the plaintiff's petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte and judgment entered accordingly.

Pr adv \$5 S. GRAVES, C. M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON County. In Equity, Fall Term, 1847.

James Wiseman, Executor of James Ellis, dec'd. vs. Robert Ellis and others.

James Parsons and his wife Mary Ann are hereby notified, that in pursuance of an order of reference made in this case, at said Term of said Court, we shall attend at the house of John P. Mabry in the town of Lexington, on the 3rd Monday of December next, to take an account in said case, when and where they may be present if they choose.

JONATHAN WORTH, THOS. J. WILSON, Referees. Nov. 27th, 1847. (Pr adv \$2) 35 3

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1847.

John Miller vs. Emanuel Hays. Original attachment. In this case it is ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot, a public newspaper printed in this State, for six weeks, for the defendant, Emanuel Hays to be and appear at the next term of this Court to be held at the courthouse in Lexington on the second Monday of February, 1848, and then and there to reply and defend, answer or demur to the plaintiff's attachment, or further proceedings will be had thereon according to law.

Witness, Cicero F. Lowe, Clerk of said Court, the 2d Monday of November 1847. Pr adv \$5 34 6 C. F. LOWE, c. c. c.

LOOK AT THIS.

THE citizens of this and the adjoining counties are respectfully informed that I still continue the

TIN AND COPPER BUSINESS in this place. I keep constantly on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE. I am also prepared to make the

GOOSENECK AND COMMON STILLS. Merchants by addressing me will be supplied at the Petersburg prices, and the articles will be delivered at their door.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice. W J ELLIOTT Greensboro', October, 1847 29 11

Important Information! PILLS CURED FOR LIFE BY

DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY. A Remedy by a regular Physician, adapted particularly to that troublesome complaint that many are afflicted with, and yet are not aware that all external applications are, in the highest degree, disagreeable and offensive, as well as dangerous to the internal organs, and increase those diseases which originate the Piles, the painful effects of which are not easily described nor overcome—but by the use of DR. UPHAM'S VEGETABLE ELECTUARY an internal remedy for the cure of Piles—and all o-w-e, whether internal or not, in sickness or in health, in affliction, disease of mind, winter and summer, year after year, tied down to the task, remaining in one spot. It is something like the walking of a thousand miles in a thousand hours. I have a fellow feeling, for I know a periodical will wear down one's existence. In itself, it appears nothing; the labour is not manifest; nor is it the labour, it is the continual attention which it requires. Your life becomes, as it were, the publication. One week is no sooner corrected and printed, than on comes another. It is the stone of Sisyphus, an endless repetition of toil, a constant weight upon the mind, a continual wearing upon the intellect and spirit, demanding all the exertion of your faculties, at the same time that you are compelled to do the severest drudgery. To write for a paper is very well, but to edit one is to condemn yourself to slavery.—*Marryatt.*

Peculiar Cases and Effects in New England. CHRONIC PILES.—A workman in the Glass House at Cambridgeport, who had the Piles fifteen years, very severely, and was constantly exposed to the intense heat of a furnace, and greatly reduced by the disease, received great relief and a final cure by the use of Dr. U's medicine. The case was a very obstinate one, owing to the nature of the occupation, and the deranged condition of the patient.

BLEEDING PILES.—A gentleman in Bedford, Mass., who had the Bleeding Piles many years, greatly exhausting his system, was entirely relieved of this distressing and dangerous symptom, by taking a half dose of the Electuary once or twice a month.

FALLING OF THE BOWELS.—A person afflicted with Piles and Falling of the Bowels, to such a degree that no evacuation could be had without lying flat upon the floor, was entirely relieved and cured by this Medicine. The case was a very extraordinary one.

EXTREME COSTIVENESS.—Numerous persons, and especially females, afflicted with extreme Costiveness and Piles, with all those distressing symptoms attendant upon such a state of the system, have been able to effect an entire change in this condition by the use of this Medicine. It is a very mild Cathartic, and an admirable remedy for costiveness, especially for married women.

PISTULAS, ULCERS, &c.—In the worst cases of Piles, where Fistulas, Ulcers, and cavernous holes exist, the Electuary is always salutary in its effects, and if perseveringly used, will produce a cure. Two or three cases, where a surgical operation was thought to be necessary by the doctors, have been cured by this medicine. It is a perfect remedy for Mercurial diseases in the intestines.

Sold Wholesale & Retail by WATTS & KETCHUM 121 Fulton St. N. Y. A. S. PORTER Greensboro' and by Druggists generally throughout the U. S. Price \$1 a box

Notice.—The genuine Electuary has the written signature thus (G. A. Upham M. D.) The hand is also done with a pen.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.'S LIST OF

Foreign Periodicals. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British Steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals—Blackwood's Magazine being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

The prices of the Re-prints are less than one-third of those of the foreign copies, and while they are equally well got up, they afford all that advantage to the American over the English reader.

TERMS: For any one of the four Reviews, 3.00 per annum. For any two, do. 5.00 " For any three, do. 7.00 " For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 " For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 " For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10.00 "

Remittances and Communications must be made, in all cases, without expense to the Publishers. The former, may always be done through a Postmaster, by handing him the amount to be remitted, taking his receipt, and forwarding the receipt by mail, post-paid; or the money may be enclosed in a letter, post-paid, directed to the publishers.

*All communications should be addressed (post paid) to LEONARD SCOTT & Co., Publishers, 112 Fulton St., New York.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

FOR the removal and permanent cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or habit of the system. The operation of this preparation is threefold. It acts as a tonic strengthening the digestive powers, and restoring the appetite as an aperient peculiarly suited, and gentle in its laxative effect—and as an antiseptic purifying the fluids of the body and neutralizing in the blood the active principle of disease. It is a specific in many diseases of the skin and may be administered with favorable result in all; it also exercises a controlling influence in bilious complaints—and when the system has been debilitated either by the use of powerful mineral medicines or other causes it will be found an excellent restorative.

For sale by A. S. PORTER.

WOOL CARDING. The subscriber still continues to CARD WOOL. Prices for carding 6-14 per lb. for each pound of wool carded instead of per lb. for the rolls.

THOS. R. TATE. Greensboro' May, 1847. 7 11

SILKS, SILKS. WE have in store and offer for sale the largest and best assortment of Dress Silks ever brought to this place, and respectfully ask the attention of the ladies to an examination of them.

October, 1847 W J McCONNEL

SHOES.—Persons in want of shoes would do well to call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we have a very large stock of all kinds and at prices not to be grumbled at. Call and see.

Oct 1847 W J McCONNEL

NEW GOODS. J. R. & J. SLOAN solicit the attention of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties to their

FALL SUPPLY of seasonable and desirable Goods of every variety usually in demand in this region of country. October 18, 1847.

HAT MANUFACTURING.

HENRY T. WILBAR would inform his friends and the public, that he has commenced the

Manufacture of Hats of all kinds and shapes and qualities; and that he has now on hand a general assortment of well made Hats, which he can warrant to wear equal to any, got up in neat and fashionable styles.

Any person wishing to have Hats made of any particular shape or size, can be accommodated at a very short notice and for a reasonable price. All persons purchasing hats of me, can have them kept in order free of charge, and warranted to do good service. He will receive the Fall styles early in September, and will be prepared to furnish the most fashionable person with a fine Beaver or Mole skin hat, equal to any got up in New York.

He would take this opportunity to return his thanks for past favors, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to meet a continuance of the same. All kinds of furs wanted. Greensboro', N. C. Aug. 1847.

SOMETHING INVALUABLE.

FOR every complaint which afflicts the members of the human family, Nature owns a remedy—and we are daily supplied with the evidence that these remedies, by the patient research of scientific men are being brought to light. Wherever society is in a state of semi-barbarity, the most appalling of the "ills that flesh is heir to," are unknown—while for the sicknesses which are induced, cures the most simple and speedy are found. The North American Indian, with the aid of a few common herbs, and the knowledge he derives from untutored experience, manages a wound as skillfully as our best surgeon. The vegetable productions of the earth have been found most efficacious in restoring health to the invalid; and of these productions, *Sarsaparilla* and the *Bark of the Wild Cherry*, are esteemed the highest. From these articles, with the addition of other harmless but powerful ingredients, has been derived a famous Medicine which has FOR YEARS BEEN SUCCESSFULLY BEFORE THE PUBLIC, and which is almost universally famous, as

DR. WOOD'S SARSAPARILLA AND WILD CHERRY BITTERS. For the permanent removal of all such diseases as take their rise in an impure blood, impaired digestion, morbid state of the liver and stomach, weakness of the nervous system, and a disordered habit of Constipation.

and the whole class of diseases, for which the medical faculty have for years united in prescribing the celebrated *Sarsaparilla*, and the *Bark of Wild Cherry*.

Dr. Wood's *Sarsaparilla* and *Wild Cherry Bitters*, is the only medicine ever made of these articles, and founded, as it is, on the best medical principles, and its virtues extracted by the rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown its unusual power and efficacy, and will be found on trial, to be a sure and speedy remedy for the diseases enumerated above. They purify the blood, secure regular digestion, promote a healthy action of the liver and stomach, and strength on the nerves, at once securing health and vigor to the whole system. In all cases of despondency, from indigestion or nervous irritation they have been used with remarkable success; nor are they less useful as a remedy for headache, flatulency, loss of appetite, and a general prostration of the system. At the same time, it must be stated, that they are neither violent nor at all dangerous in their operation—securing as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence.

Dr. Wood's *SARSAPARILLA & WILD CHERRY BITTERS* is prescribed and recommended by hundreds of our best Physicians, and has performed more than 20,000 cures in the last two years. Put up in large bottles at \$1 a bottle, and sold by WATTS & KETCHUM 121 Fulton St. N. Y. A. S. PORTER Greensboro' and by Druggists generally throughout the U. S. 22 26

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

And Vegetable Tonic and Restorative Bitters.

THE thousands among us who use Spencer's Vegetable Pills and Bitters, need not be told how high is the position which these invaluable preparations sustain with the public; nor of their great superiority over every other preparation in use as a family medicine; but for the benefit of those who have not used them, or who may be sceptical of their virtues, the proprietor will insert one of the many certificates which have been presented by those who have used them, and witnessed their salutary and beneficial effects upon others.

Price 25 cents for the Pills, \$1.00 for the Bitters.

The following Certificate is from the Rev. John Harrison, Sumpter District, S. C.

JUNE 6th, 1846. I herewith certify, that I have used Spencer's Vegetable Pills during the last and present years, and find them to answer the purposes as stated by the Proprietor: viz: to act (in small doses) as mild and ready aperient to the System—to remove or prevent costiveness—as may be required without pain or sickness.—Of the many remedies I have made use of during a period of thirty years affliction, I believe them the mildest and most effectual. JOHN HARRISON. Sumpter Dist. So. Ca. Agents.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro', E. & W. Smith, Alamance. 32 2 12

DR. HULL'S Vegetable Fever and Ague and ANTI FEVER PILLS.

NO ONE need suffer with that distressing complaint, Chills and Fever, or ever Ague, for it is speedily and permanently cured by Dr. Hull's Celebrated Anti Fever Pills. They are what the public have long wanted—a remedy certain and immediate in its effects, and a remedy which never fails curing, even in cases of 6, 9, or 12 months standing, a remedy which possesses all the beneficial, and none of the injurious effects of the Quinine in the system.

Price 75 cts. for a box containing 20 doses of Pills.

KERNHART DIST. S. C., May 20, 1846. Having used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills for two years past I can most cheerfully certify to the certainty and safety of their effect.—Out of at least one dozen boxes which I have used, none have ever failed to effect a cure. Often two; and in one instance three cases were cured by one box; I believe them to be a speedy and permanent remedy, in all cases of Chills and Fevers, when taken strictly according to directions. I have also made considerable use of Dr. Spencer's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills, and as a mild, yet active and effectual Cathartic, it has, within my knowledge—no Superior.

JOHN H. INGRAM. AGENTS.—J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro', E. & W. Smith, Alamance. 32 2 12

JUST COME. I HAVE just received my FALL and WINTER supply of CALF SKINS. Now Ladies and Gentlemen if you want

GOOD AND NICE SHOES come to me and I will try to please you, we are still making both fine and coarse.

COUNTRY PRODUCE, such as corn, flour, meal, bacon, &c., taken in exchange for work. REPAIRING done at the shortest notice. J N WOOD.

He would take this opportunity to return his thanks for past favors and hopes a continuance of the same. October, 1847 J N W

A GOOD LOT OF BACON.—for sale by June 23 RANKIN & McLEAN.

MORE NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER!—The subscriber respectfully invites the attention of his old friends and customers and the public generally to his assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS, lately purchased at the North, and comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and all other articles usually kept in stores, or called for in this section of country.

Remember, that my stand is on West street, next door to the Patriot Office, where customers can be accommodated at prices not to be complained of. HIDES taken in exchange for Goods or Leather. And all kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods. JAMES McIVER. Greensboro', Nov. 1847

TOWN LOT AND LAND. IN EQUITY.

David C. Caldwell and others. Ex parte. PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity for the County of Guilford, I shall sell at the courthouse in Greensboro', on Saturday the 1st day of January 1848, the HOUSE AND LOT belonging to the heirs of John W. Caldwell, deceased, situated south of west of the courthouse near the old male academy. There is on the lot a large two story dwelling house with all necessary out buildings.

At the same time 180 acres of land known as the Edwards place, adjoining the homestead, and 80 acres known as the Burns place, adjoining Robert C. Caldwell and others. All on a credit of twelve months. A MEBANE, C M E 34 5

PRIMARY ENGLISH SCHOOL.

G. M. BACON would respectfully call the attention of the friends of early education to his Primary School for small Boys and Girls, in which he gives instruction in Spelling, Reading, Writing (from the most approved system of penmanship), Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, with History and some other branches if required,—all of which will be taught for \$5 per session of 5 months. Students taken on the per diem system, and charged at above rate. The patronage of the intelligent portion of the community in town and country is respectfully solicited. Call at my school room on Faculty Hill, where you can see my method of instruction and satisfy yourselves as to correctness. Oct. 1847. 30-6.

TO THE SICK.

I KEEP on hand at my Shop opposite Rose's carriage shop, a quantity of MEDICINES of various kinds. I have had some opportunities for acquiring a knowledge of medicine, and have had a great deal of experience in nursing and attending in cases of sickness; any person wishing my services in that way, are informed that for a reasonable compensation I will render them all the assistance within my power. G. B. CROWSON. 28-11

Greensboro', Oct. 1846.

A. S. PORTER, APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST, GREENSBORO', N. C.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties that he still continues in the Drug Business at the old stand on north street, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call.

Physicians and Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the encouragement I have received, I am desirous of enlarging my assortment, but it cannot be done without cash. September, 1847. A. S. PORTER.

BULLION'S GREEK READER.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Pratt, Woodford & Co. 159 Pearl street, New York, a New "Greek Reader," selected chiefly from Jacobs' Greek Reader, adapted to Bullion's Greek Grammar, with an Introduction on the Idioms of the Greek Language—Notes, critical and explanatory, and an improved Lexicon." By the Rev. Peter Bullions, Author of the Greek Latin, and English Grammars, &c. &c. For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN. 21-

August 21, 1846.

SAMUEL G. THOMAS, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER, GREENSBORO', N. C.

HAS moved his shop to South street, opposite the store of J. R. & J. Sloan, where he manufactures all articles in his line of business, and offers them low for cash. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. Repairing done at the shortest notice. April, 1846. 31 11

NOTICE.

TO ACCOMMODATE my customers, I have put up a Cotton Gin. I can now pick cotton, card wool, grind wheat and corn, and saw lumber as good and a little cheaper than any where else near Greensboro'. Try me, and see for yourselves.

Also, I wish to sell or rent my House in Greensboro', Apply soon. L. D. ORRELL. Oct. 27, 1847. 30-6.

Sacred Music.

RECENTLY published by Hogan & Thompson Philadelphia, the Southern Church Melodist, which we think will be found worthy the patronage of the friends of pure and rightly conducted congregational music.

Also, Gaunt's Scripture Collections, a valuable book for ministers and students of the scriptures generally. For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN

GAS LIGHTS.

THE attention of the citizens of Guilford county is respectfully called to the new gas lights just introduced into use here. Families wishing to light their parlors and sitting rooms cheap and complete will please call and examine the article and lamps at the new Drug Store, where all necessary information will be given as to cost, &c.