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# THE PATRIOT.

WHIG MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

LXINGTON, Feb. 18th, 1843.

At a very numerous meeting of the citizens of Davidson county, held at the court house, Mr. MESHACK PINKSTON was called to the Chair, and J. A. LONG and A. G. FOSTER were appointed Secretaries.

On motion, a committee was appointed, consisting of J. M. Thomas, P. K. Rounsaville, Alfred Hargrave, J. W. Leach, and Dr. B. L. Beall, to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting.

The committee reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, All political power is vested in and derived from the people only, of whom, as a constituent part, we claim the right, in our primary meetings, of free expression and inquiry into matters of Federal as well as State legislation; and in the time of a great political crisis such as now hangs over the country—one involving momentous questions affecting our present, and perhaps future, welfare and existence—we deem it our political right and duty to utter our opinions, in common with all free men, to arrest, if possible, the tide of unfortunate consequences which have their origin in the unwise and impolitic measures of the present Administration, and to give a proper direction to public sentiment abroad. Therefore,

1. Resolved, That we hold the freedom of speech and of the press to be the great bulwarks of liberty, and through them we claim the right to pass upon the public acts of the President, independent of his dictation, and without having that difference characterized by him and his official organs as "aid and comfort to the enemy."

2. Resolved, That if we rightly understand the principles of Federalism, they are such as the self-styled Democratic party adopt, in the assumption of implied powers not absolutely necessary in the vested powers of the constitution,—as illustrated in their public measures, which profess to find implied powers to conquer and annex foreign territory, form and establish civil departments therein; and yet refuse to promote the commerce and prosperity of the country in the improvement of its harbors and rivers.

3. Resolved, That we deprecate the irreparable loss of the many valuable lives of our countrymen who have fallen victims to the inhospitable climate of Mexico, or fighting bravely upon that ensanguined soil, as well as the exhaustion of the treasury and the creation of an enormous national debt, for which the honest industry of the country must be taxed,—and all to support the consistency of the President in a war unnecessarily and unconstitutionally brought upon the nation, without the consent of the Representatives of the people then in Congress assembled, which act we believe to be highly injurious to their best rights and ought not to be exercised.

4. Resolved, That we have no confidence in the sincerity of the President's declaration, in his repeated and indefatigable efforts to account for the origin of this war.

5. Resolved, That we have been unable to find a clause in the constitution that authorizes the acquisition of foreign territory by conquest; and we believe it to be contrary to the spirit of a free, enlightened and Christian government, to force its institutions upon a foreign people, without their assent; and that, therefore, we view the dismemberment or annihilation of our sister Republic of Mexico by conquest, as an act of fearful and startling responsibility.

6. Resolved, That we heartily acquiesce in the deservedly high encomiums which the military science, valor, and brilliant victories of our Generals Winfield Scott and Zachary Taylor and their companions in arms have won for themselves in their country's gratitude.

Resolved, That in consideration of all the disastrous measures that have been sprung upon the country by the present Executive and his friends, and to avoid the consequences that must inevitably ensue, we turn again with grateful pride, like the Roman Senate, to our Constitution, not only in age and wisdom, but in statesmanship and usefulness to our country—HENRY CLAY—to come to the rescue of that country, which he has twice saved; and having continued confidence in his integrity and patriotism, we recommend him, still again, as our first choice for the Presidency; but we are ready to abide the decision of a National Convention.

8. Resolved, That his Excellency WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, in his official duties has fulfilled highest expectations of his friends, and increased our confidence in his integrity and ability both as a statesman and a chief magistrate.

9. Resolved, That we approve of the Whig Convention to be held in Raleigh, to nominate a candidate for Governor; and we should be pleased should that able and patriotic Whig, Hon. EDWARD STANLEY, of Beaufort county, receive the nomination; but will heartily unite upon any Republican Whig who may be nominated by the Convention.

10. Resolved, That the chairman appoint thirty delegates to said Convention.

In accordance with which the following Gentlemen were nominated to wit:

Benton C. Douthitt, John Hussy, John Eccles, John W. Lindsay, Joseph Spurgin, Charles Hoover, Hiram W. Brumwell, Eli Harris, John W. Thomas, Peter Riley, Gray Wood, William Harris, Travis Daniel, Dr. B. L. Beall, Henry Walker, P. K. Rounsaville, Henry R. Doseberry, Alfred Hargrave, Andrew Hunt, J. M. Leach, James A. Long, A. G. Foster, J. P. Mabry, J. R. Adderton, Alexander Conrad, John Miller, A. D. Hampton, C. L. Payne, Henderson Adams, J. Robinson; and, on motion, the Chairman was added to the list.

11. Resolved, That a copy of the proceedings be published in the Greensborough Patriot, with a request that other Whig papers copy.

MESHACK PINKSTON, Chairman.  
A. G. Foster, J. A. Long, Secretaries.

LEAP YEAR.—Our readers are aware, we presume, that the year we have just entered is leap year. Every fourth year contains, by the calendar, 366 days, one day being added to the month of February. The calendar of the Roman Emperor, Julian, made the year 365 and one-fourth days. It was found, however, that there were some minutes less, which, in the course of centuries, had made a difference in the astronomical equinox of about ten days. Pope Gregory XIII. in 1582, corrected this error by suppressing ten days in the calendar; and to prevent such a discrepancy in future, he established the rule of adding one day every four years. This is why it is called Leap Year.

From the Watchman.  
RAIL ROAD MEETING IN SALISBURY.

Pursuant to notice heretofore given, a highly respectable meeting was held at the Court House in Salisbury, on Thursday, 10th instant. HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq., was appointed Chairman, and Maj. JAMES E. KERR, Secretary. The Chair explained the object of the meeting to be to take measures for obtaining a Charter from the State Legislature to fill up the wanting link in the great Chain of rail-way communication between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union. It had been intimated that this most reasonable expectation would be opposed by certain interests in the Eastern part of our State; which was scarcely credible. But it was necessary that we should make an exhibit of our earnestness of purpose and of our unanimity before the Legislature. Another object in view by those who proposed this meeting, was to take measures for ascertaining the resources of the valleys of the Dan, the upper Haw River, the Yadkin and the Catawba—with the Mountain Country opposite; also the conveniences that would be afforded to travellers over the proposed Road. Also, the advantages offered by the markets of Virginia and South Carolina. In a word to obtain all the information necessary to convince the Legislature and all others concerned, of the immensity of the interest involved—its great importance to a section of the State that has never asked or received a cent of money for internal improvement, and to convince the capitalists, that it must be a remunerating work.

Jeremiah Clark, Esq., submitted the following Resolutions which were discussed at length by mover, and by the Hon. Charles Fisher, of this Town, Mr. R. Baringer, of Cabarrus, Mr. Lillington, of Davie; Mr. Junius L. Clemmons, of Davidson, made a few remarks, whereupon the Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The important interests connected with the extension of the Charlotte and South Carolina Rail Road through this State require that a Convention of the People interested, should be held preparatory to making application to the State Legislature for a Charter and for other important purposes pertaining to said Rail Road.

Resolved, That all the Counties in North Carolina, interested in the proposed Rail Road, be requested to appoint delegates to meet in Convention, in the Town of Salisbury on Tuesday the 6th of June next.

Resolved, That the citizens of those sections of the States of South Carolina and Virginia, with whom it is expected our interests will unite, are invited to send delegates to the proposed Convention.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint a Committee of fifteen persons to make arrangements for holding said Convention, and that said persons act as a corresponding Committee on the general subjects connected with the Rail Road and the proposed Convention, viz: Hon. Charles Fisher, John B. Lord, George W. Brown, William Elliott, Calvin S. Brown, H. L. Roberts, J. J. Brunner, Dr. P. Henderson, J. I. Shaver, Charles F. Fisher, Ben. Julian, Joseph F. Chambers, Joel H. Jenkins, A. W. Brandon, and Alexander W. Buis, were appointed by the Chair to constitute said Committee.

The above gentlemen, together with Hon. David F. Caldwell, Thomas L. Cowan, D. A. Davie, William Murphy, Michael Brown, Maxwell Chambers, John Murphy, Mathias Boger, James Dougherty, E. D. Austin, W. P. Graham, M. Brandon, O. G. Ford, E. R. M. Roseborough, W. B. Wood, P. Sealord, C. L. Pancer, R. Harris, M. S. McKeezie, J. Owens, James Roseman, J. C. McConaughy, Dr. S. Kerr, Dr. Sumner, A. Henderson, Esq., J. Clark, H. C. Jones, Henry Miller, Esq., R. E. Love, S. R. Veer, Esq., J. S. Johnston, Dr. H. K. Kell, W. C. Randolph, were appointed delegates to the Convention for Rowan County.

Resolved, That any other citizens of said County who may find it convenient to attend, can have their names enrolled as delegates upon application to the Committee of arrangements and Correspondence, or to any members of the same.

The Carolina Watchman, Charlotte Journal, the Jeffersonian, Greensboro Patriot, Danville Register, Milton Chronicle, Hillsboro Recorder, the Columbia S. C. News-papers, Charleston, S. C. Papers, Richmond Virginia Papers, are respectfully requested to insert these proceedings, or some brief notice of the same as they may prefer.

H. C. JONES, Chairman.

JAMES E. KERR, Secretary.

The proceedings of the Rail Road meeting on Thursday last, although it did not from some cause or other, enlist many of the inhabitants of this town, were in the highest degree creditable and interesting. The speech of Mr. Clarke was able and was delivered uncommonly well. Mr. Fisher spoke with great ability also; we wish their voices could have reached to those beyond, and about the Capitol, who think the proposed Rail Road ought not to be made. Their views were mainly patriotic and firm. They could hardly believe that so reasonable a claim as that of being allowed to help ourselves in our own way, could meet with disfavor from any quarter. But as we had been cautioned that a strenuous opposition would be made, we should prepare for it. The citizens on this part of the West, they said had never received any thing from the State, though they had on all occasions assisted the East in their public works, and they called upon our people to come forward, and with one voice to demand our rights. Mr. Fisher went on to say, that we had not only a claim for a charter, but we had a most just claim on the State for an appropriation of money, and that while there was one vital throbbing in our bosoms, we ought to, and would demand it. The remarks of Mr. Rufus Baringer who had lately returned from a meeting of the Stockholders of the Charlotte and Columbia Rail Road Company, were in a high degree interesting and encouraging. We are assured from other sources that there is a spirit and determined resolution in the people of South Carolina to consummate this work at all hazards, and in spite of all difficulties. We are sorry to hear that some of the Stockholders of our own State are about to retard the work from a misplaced and ill-timed refusal to let their subscriptions go into the general fund. They are afraid that if the funds should give out before the road reaches the T. C. line, that the Road possibly may never reach the town of Charlotte, and that one of the advantages expected, to wit, the enhancement of their property would never be realized. We learn on the other hand, that the Stockholders of Cabarrus

have consented to any application of their funds that the Board may make. We greatly deprecate the view taken of this matter by our friends. For our own part we should as leave think of doubting the bravery of the Palmetto Regiment, as the good faith or perseverance of the South Carolina Stockholders. He little understands the spirit of this age, and he but dimly scans what is passing, and what is past, who doubts the onward march of this work—stop in South Carolina!

There are a thousand impulses at work in a thousand different places between Columbia and Richmond, that will drive on the Iron Horse. From causes like that of which we speak, he may progress slowly on parts of the contemplated route, but turn back he cannot, and stop he must not! We hope all these gentlemen will come up to our great meeting in June, and as we are all laboring in a common cause, their participation in our councils will cheer on the undertaking in every quarter. We say the same to our friends in Virginia. A prospect has opened of new associations. New interests are springing up in the three States, that for all time to come, will act upon each other—we should like to see those by whom these destinies are to be controlled, brought together on the occasion referred to if for nothing else, that a proper degree of confidence may be established among the leaders of the enterprise in the various sections.

One broad consideration lies at the bottom of this measure. It is that the amount of travelling already existing between the North and the South would afford constant employment for daily trains both ways. If a pursuit is afforded constant employment and does not thrive it is not the fault of the pursuit but of those who manage it. If it be said we are not sure of engrossing the present amount of travelling, we answer sure we are of a great deal more; for granting that the Wilmington Rail Road may be extended to Manchester, and thus secure a large part of the custom, it must be borne in mind that a few only remain to be finished before there will be a continuous Rail Road from Columbia to Chattanooga, on the Tennessee River, and that measures are in progress to carry it on to Nashville. As it is, travelling has already begun to turn from Nashville to this route:—Passengers now go by stages to Dalton, the point in Georgia, to which the Rail Road is already completed, and thence by the Rail Road to Charleston. When the Road shall be completed to Chattanooga, this tide will be swelled inconceivably, but if ever it becomes finished to Nashville, it will at once divert much of the travelling from the Mississippi, Ohio and Baltimore routes to this road. Why do we say this? Because from the lower Mississippi it would be by at least one half nearer the Northern cities. It would avoid the dangers and delays of the rivers: It would be cheaper. It could be travelled in one fourth of the time. Wilmington might continue to divide the travelling custom, and yet this road might expect at once fully as much as now passes North and South through the Southern Atlantic States, and in the contingencies pointed at would get the amount many fold times increased. These contingencies are near at hand, and so severely involve any uncertainty except as to length of time required to complete the projected work. So that from data like these, the closest calculators of the day, some of them sufficiently wary as to Rail Roads, beyond a doubt, have given it as their opinion, that whenever a good Rail Road shall be made from Richmond to Danville, and from Columbia to Charlotte, the Stock for the intermediate route would command a premium from the day the books were closed. And furthermore, that whenever these two points on our borders shall be reached, and the charter obtained for the intermediate route, all the States from Charleston to Richmond will command a premium in the market. Surely there are brighter prospects than we have ever before had, and sufficient to remove all timidity and distrust from our minds. These considerations it will be perceived, do not include the profits on the transportation of produce, but it is not fair to reckon without them; on a good road, such as we trust every part of it will be, this kind of business is an important element of profit. It is impossible in the nature of things, that our premises can prove treacherous, for in Georgia, and in a part of South Carolina, their validity have been proved by thorough experience. If they hold good as to the whole, we have gone somewhat at large into this matter, but before we dismiss it we will only add, that we expect without the least difficulty to have this Stock taken by Northern Capitalists if it is not taken at home. But we would much prefer to see it in the hands of our neighbors:—Every thing is going to the North," say our Southern Croakers. Aye, and every thing will continue to go there while our money men prefer making profits on brokerage and shavings, to aiding the industry of the country. Bank Stocks—Government Stocks—and all investments of this kind do no more good for the world, than shaving notes does, and for all useful purposes the money thus employed might as well be out of existence. But there is some excuse for Southern gentlemen in being thus cautious with their money, we admit—the experiments that have come within their immediate knowledge have been most unfortunate; and we have not a great deal of hope that all our argumentation will avail until they shall see some successful result with their own borders. We will not quarrel with them for this caution, but when they shall hereafter see the profits of enlightened enterprise going into the pockets of our Northern friends, they ought not to crouch and complain of it. H. C. J.

MR. GALLATIN ON THE EXPENSES OF THE WAR.—Mr. Gallatin has published a pamphlet on the expenses of the war, in which he shows, from reason and from history how ruinous war is upon national, commercial and individual property. It is a masterly exposition of the financial questions connected with the Mexican war; and the immense burthens which it will impose on our government, in debts and losses are demonstrated in figures.

He is opposed to the war—opposed to it because it was commenced by a violation of the Constitution—and he opposes its further prosecution, under the inevitable consequences which must follow its continuance, it would inevitably lead to the subjugation and annexation of all Mexico.

On one point Mr. Gallatin states a fact incontestable. The administration talk about having security for the future. He well says this is "really too ridiculous!" "No one can suppose that Mexico will ever invade the United States."

We have the whole matter in our own hands. Whatever conditions of peace we want, we have only to say, and Mexico is in no condition now, nor is it probable she ever will be hereafter, to dispute it with us. If the war is continued, we must continue it—Mexico cannot. She is prostrate and powerless; and for the administration to set up a plea that the war must be continued till security is obtained for the future, is but a pretence to cover some political scheme, which it is not deemed opportune now for them to avow.

Bellevue Patriot.

DANVILLE:  
Its Trade and its Prospects.

The importance which the no longer questionable success of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road has attached to our town, renders it no less an object of interest to many of our readers than a subject of frequent inquiries from strangers.—With the view of answering many letters, to which it is hoped this article will be deemed a reply, we shall endeavor to give an outline of its condition and its trade, as affording some data from which our correspondents can draw their conclusions as to the advantages it presents to the trader and the capitalist.

Danville is situated in the southern part of Putnam county, on the southern bank of Dan river, about 4 miles from the North Carolina line, 150 miles southwest of Richmond and 75 south from Lynchburg—and contains a population of about 3,000 persons. It numbers 8 dry-goods stores, 3 groceries, (another shortly to be opened), 1 apothecary store, 20 mechanic shops, 1 newspaper and job printing office, 2 male and 2 female academies, 4 churches—Presbyterian Baptist, Methodist, and Episcopal—2 foundries, 8 tobacco factories, 2 flour-manufacturing mills, 2 corn mills, one oil mill, 2 banks, 1 tobacco inspection, 2 commission houses, &c.

The capital invested in trade is probably not less than \$250,000. More than 2,500,000 pounds of tobacco are annually bought and manufactured in this market. The following statement prepared for us by an enterprising and intelligent Merchant, will give some idea of the actual business of the place, by showing the amount paid for freight, both ascending and descending the river.

Showing the amount paid for freight by merchants and manufacturers of Danville, for the year ending 31st Dec. 1842:

Downward freight on 17,900 packages manufactured tobacco, 793 hds, leaf, 487 hds stems, 3035 bbls flour, 17,800 bushels wheat and Indian corn, 60 bushels flaxseed, 18 tons country bar iron, 35 cases whiskey, brandy, coal, &c., &c.	\$34,905 31
Upward freight on salt, merchandise, groceries, &c. (about \$7,000 of which were paid on consignments to this place.)	21,521 35
Total amount	\$56,426 66

NOTE.—It is supposed about one-fifth of this amount is paid on consignments shipped both ways. The average charge per 100 lbs for transportation may be assumed to be 25 cents to Gaston.

This statement will give only an estimate of the actual external trade of the place. It would be exceedingly difficult to say to what point wealth, manufactures or population it may reasonably be expected to reach, when the various schemes of improvement now in contemplation shall have been made. The sad reverse it is true, which overlook many of our citizens in 1842 and subsequently, somewhat retarded the growth of the town; nor are their efforts yet wholly effaced. Those "were times," indeed, "which tried men's purses!" A large quantity of real and personal estate was forced into market and sold ruinously low.

For the last 3 years, however, the condition of the town has been slowly but steadily improving. We have heard it declared, by those who are familiar with the history of the place, that business is on a safer footing, and trade more healthy, than they have been for 20 years. Real estate, though it has not reached its true value, is daily appreciating; and the hitherto untenanted houses are becoming occupied by purchasers from the country. Confidence has taken the place of despondency and energy the place of inactivity.

The location of Danville for an inland town is most advantageous. Competent judges assert that the country around and west of it produces the finest tobacco, for manufacturing purposes, known to the trade. South-western Virginia and North-western North Carolina, including the famous Yadkin country, which is unsurpassed in fertility of soil by any portion of the West, must naturally look to Danville, either for a market or an outlet for their various productions. To say nothing of the minerals of Virginia which now lie locked up in their beds, there are extensive supplies of the very finest timber on the banks of the Dan and its tributaries, suitable for staves, ship-building, furniture, &c., and only twenty miles above us, there is an inexhaustible quantity of anthracite coal equal to any yet discovered.—An intelligent gentleman took a specimen of this coal and submitted it to examination in the City of Baltimore, where it was pronounced equal, if not superior, to any in Pennsylvania.

The extensive water power, produced by the means of the falls in the river at this place, and the eligible sites, on both sides of the stream, for factories and machinery of every description, are believed to be unsurpassed by any place South of the Potomac, not excepting Richmond.—The whole volume of water if desired, could be used for propelling machinery. Nor can it be long before some ingenious Yankee will step forth and accept the offering thus temptingly presented by nature to our own people, and by them, thus far ingloriously rejected! No place is more favorably situated for getting supplies of raw materials for every kind of manufacturers. Cotton, wool, iron, copper, &c., as well as all the necessities for sustaining a large population, will it is hoped, in a short time find their way to our market by means of an extension of the Danville road to Charlotte, N. C., and an independent road from this place through Yadkinville to the Tennessee line. These improvements, and the opening of Smith's River, are now projected, and we have strong hopes will be made. That the North Carolina road will be built, we have not a doubt; and if the people of the South-west will be governed by a wise policy in uniting with the Richmond and Danville influence, they too will secure a connection with the eastern markets by means of the Danville road. The prospects before us certainly give us reason to believe that the "manifest destiny" of Danville is to become THE LOWELL OF THE SOUTH.—Register.

## 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.

Merchandise 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

Greensborough, October, 1842

MOBACU—A first-rate article—for sale at retail, by the box, or by the barrel. POST OFFICE, Feb. 1843.

SALISBURY

Is one of the oldest Towns in the State; and although it was never distinguished for any great events, it still possesses some interest. During the revolution Cornwallis marched through it, and we believe, stopped a short time; so did General Greene, when on his way to take command of the Southern Army, after Gates' disastrous defeat at Camden. A pretty incident took place on his arrival. He put up at the Tavern, kept by the mother of the late Gen. Steele, she asked him how he was, he answered her he was wet and cold, and without money. When he was about to leave the next morning, Greene inquired what his bill was. Mrs. Steele answered, come in here General, (inviting him into another room) and handed him a bag of gold coin, telling him, in a manner, characteristic only of woman, to appropriate it to the use of his army. Gen. Washington also passed through in 1791 from his tour through the Southern States.

During the last war with Great Britain, Salisbury was a conspicuous recruiting station. Gen. James Wellborn, of Wilkes County, was for some time stationed here with a large body of troops; and it is said, they presented an excellent state of discipline under his command.—Since then it has slowly advanced in importance until the present time. Now it is one of the most important places in the Western part of the State. It is the great thoroughfare from North to South, and from East to West, and consequently there are always a large number of strangers to be seen passing through it, and remaining for short periods. It has a population of about two thousand, distinguished for their general good morality, and engaged in various pursuits. There are four Churches viz: one Presbyterian, one Methodist, one Episcopal, and one Lutheran, all in good repair except the last named, and we understand, it is contemplated by the very numerous congregation that worship there, to erect a new building. It has one Cotton Factory, lately purchased by our townsman, Maxwell Chambers, Esq., from the Salisbury Manufacturing Company; and Doctors and Lawyers in great numbers. There is also a Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear here, D. A. Davis Cashier; and one Printing Office, viz, the Watchman. There are two of the best Hotels kept here in the State or in the Southern country, one by John L. Shaver, Esq., and the other by Col. H. L. Roberts, where the weary traveller may, at any time, satiate his hunger with the best (and done up in the finest style) that the market affords. We have never yet heard a stranger speak of them others than in the most extravagant praise.

There are also seven large Stores, kept by J. & W. Murphy, Jos. F. Chambers, Brown & Elliott, Jenkins & Roberts, M. Brown & Son, G. W. Brown, Boger and Maxwell, doing business to the amount of about \$250,000, or \$300,000 a year, wholesale and retail. Also, two Drug Stores, owned by Brown & James, and Chaffin & Locke. One neat and genteel Jewelry Store, owned by Boger & Wilson. Five Boot and Shoe Shops carried on by Thompson & Beard, in connexion with the Tanning business, and M. L. Brown, who also carries on the Tanning business, Henry Miller, J. Leifer, Wm. Lambeth. One Cabinet Shop, owned by Watson & Rowzee. Four Tailor or Shoppers, conducted by H. H. Beard, G. L. Gould, B. F. Fralry, and Toms. Dickson. Four Confectionary Shops, owned by A. W. Buis, T. Dickson, Mrs. West, and A. Lyerly. Two Saddle and Harness Establishments, carried on by W. H. Mowbray, and W. J. Plummer. One Tin and Coppersmith Shop, by Brown & Baker. Three Carriage Making Establishments in connexion with the Smithing business, by J. S. Johnston, William Overman, Smith & Jacobs, and N. Brown; also another Smithshop, by Jas. Dougherty, famous throughout this part of the State, and a great portion of the adjoining States, for shoeing horses in a manner, unsurpassed. Two Groceries, or in other words, dram shops, by L. D. Bucum and H. W. Watson.—Watchman.

## CONGRESS.

Monday, Feb. 14.

SENATE. Mr. Berrien presented the credentials of Hershel B. Johnson, appointed a Senator of the United States during the recess of the Legislature of Georgia, to fill the place of Mr. Colquitt, resigned.

Mr. Yulee moved that the Senate take up the resolutions of Mr. Dickinson, and spoke some time in support of his amendment to them—when, without concluding, he gave way to a motion, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: THE TEN REGIMENT BILL. Mr. Bessie, being entitled to the floor, supported the bill, and defended it both the Administration and the war, in a speech of some length.

HOUSE. Mr. Ingersoll offered a Resolution, which has over, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report what articles embraced in the Tariff act of 1816, on which the duties can be increased beyond the existing rates, so as to augment the revenue.

Mr. James Thompson offered the following:—

Resolved, That the words of the amendment in (and adopted) by the House, to the resolution of thanks to Major General Taylor, on the 31st day of January, 1842, containing the declaration that the war (namely, with Mexico) was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun by the President, is untrue in fact and calculated to prevent a peace with Mexico on the basis of indemnity, and should be expunged from the journal; and that the Speaker cause the same to be expunged from the journal of the House on the passage of this resolution.

At the suggestion of several members, Mr. Thompson subsequently modified the resolution, so as to insert the word, *rescind*, instead of "expunge," and making the phraseology of the resolution in other respects conform to the amendment.

Mr. Thomson moved the previous question. Mr. Ashmun moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which last motion prevailed—yeas 103, nays 94.

The House then, on motion, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the Loan Bill.

Mr. Duer being entitled to the floor, opposed the administration in a fluent and well-arranged speech, in which he devoted his best energies to the elucidation of the subject.

Tuesday, Feb. 15.

SENATE. Sundry petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Yulee moved to take up the resolutions of the Senator from New York, (Mr. Dickinson)—which was agreed to.

After a few remarks from Mr. Dickinson, in which he endeavored to show that the sentiment of some portions of the South, were different from those entertained and advanced yesterday by Mr. Yulee.

Mr. Yulee resumed his remarks, and proceeded with his argument. He contended that citizens settling in any acquired territory of the United States, have the right to carry their slaves with them, if they shall feel so disposed—that neither Congress nor the people have the right to prevent them from so doing—denied that the constitution grant any power to exclude slavery from such territory—and said that if the Canada should be annexed as territory, American citizens would have the right to settle there, with their slaves, so long as it remained a territory.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: The Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Upham spoke at some length in opposition to the bill, as well as the conduct of the Administration in regard to the war.

HOUSE. Mr. Kaufman offered a resolution that the debate on the loan bill terminate at 2 o'clock on Wednesday. Mr. Root moved to lay it on the table; which motion was not agreed to. The resolution, under the previous question, was adopted—yeas 100, nays 87.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the loan bill. Mr. Crozier and Mr. Hudson spoke against the measures and recommendations of the administration. Mr. G. S. Houston and Mr. Nicoll replied to the views presented by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Vinton,) in relation to the estimates of receipts and expenditures for this and the next year, and advocated the substitute for the bill reported from the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The substitute proposes to authorize the issue of treasury notes, and to impose a duty of 25 per cent. on tea and coffee.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

SENATE. The resolutions from the House, giving the thanks of Congress to Generals Scott and Taylor and the troops under their command, were taken up and passed; but one Senator, Mr. Hale, voting against them.

The army bill was informally passed over, and the Senate went into Executive session.

HOUSE. Went into committee of the whole on the loan bill.

Mr. Morehead spoke in favor of the project, as reported, and in opposition to the substitute reported from the minority of the committee.

Mr. Pollock spoke on the same side.

Mr. Vinton closed in support of the bill, and in opposition to the amendment, replying particularly to the remarks of Mr. G. S. Houston and Mr. Nicoll.

The committee proceeded to vote on amendments. The amendment reducing the amount of the loan to sixteen and a half millions was agreed to. Mr. Hale, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment providing that no part of the sum be used for the further prosecution of the war in Mexico; which was rejected without a division. Several amendments were offered and rejected. The committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to the officers, seamen, and marines of the navy of the United States, for their gallantry and efficiency in the war with Mexico.

Thursday, Feb. 17.

SENATE. Mr. Yulee, moved to take up Mr. Dickinson's resolutions relative to the acquisition of new territory, which was agreed to and Mr. Y. resumed his remarks and proceeded with his argument.

Mr. Foote followed in reply, and undertook to say that enlightened public sentiment in the South would not sanction one word that had been uttered by the Senator from Florida.

Mr. Yulee rose to reply, but—

The Vice President announced that the hour had arrived for the consideration of the order of the day, the Ten Regiment Bill.

Mr. Rusk being entitled to the floor, spoke at length in favor of the bill. He maintained that the title of Texas to the Bravo was clear and unquestionable, and discussed the question at much length.

HOUSE. On motion the House of Representatives went into Committee of the whole, and proceeded to the consideration of the Loan Bill. Several members offered amendments to the bill, and the committee was addressed by several gentlemen in succession.

Great confusion prevailed all day in the Hall. Finally, the Committee rose and reported the bill to the House, and in its amended form, it passed by Yeas 192, Nays 14.

Friday, Feb. 18.

SENATE. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Army Bill, when

Mr. Green spoke at some length against the bill and the war, which he regarded as commenced illegally by the order issued to General Taylor. He considered that the Government of the United States had no right to hold foreign territory by the title of conquest merely. It was inexpedient to annex Mexico, or any other territory beyond the limits we now possess. It would involve the necessity of keeping up a standing army, and this would be dangerous to our institutions.

HOUSE. The House went into committee of the whole, on the private calendar, and took up the bill for the relief of the heirs of John Paul Jones. Mr. Bowlin and Mr. Rockwell, the Chairman, followed in support of the bill.

The committee then, after adopting sundry amendments, reported it to the House, where, under the previous question, it passed by Yeas 99, Nays 77.

Re-consideration was moved by Mr. Rockwell, and on motion of Mr. Pollock that was laid upon the table.

Mr. Stephens, of Georgia, moved to adjourn till Monday.

The motion to adjourn over was put, and there were Yeas 54, Nays 52. Adjourned.







PORE.  
BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

In yonder mill I treaded,  
And sat me down to look  
Upon the wheel's quick glimmer,  
And on the flowing brook.

As in a dream before me,  
The saw with restles play,  
Was cleaving through a fire-tree  
Its long and steady way.

The tree through all its stress  
With living motion stirred,  
And, in a dirge-like murmur,  
These solemn words I heard.

Oh, thou who wanderest hither,  
A timely guest thou art!  
For thee this cruel engine  
Is passing through thy heart.

When soon, in earth's still bosom,  
Thy hours of rest begin,  
This wood shall form the chamber  
Where thou shalt close thine eye.

Four planks—I saw and shuddered—  
Dropped in that busy mill;  
Then as I tried to answer,  
At once the wheel was still.

FEBRUARY.—There are at least two memorable days in February—the fourteenth and the twenty-second. Kindly Saint Valentine smiles upon the first, and rains and colds and sweeter blit-doux wherever young folks are found; while on the other, honors, to which every year of our national life gives deeper significance, are paid to the Father of our country. Two ennobled days in one short month and the present February has the additional grace of the supplemental day, whose quadrennial return gives to the unsought among the weaker sex the precious privilege of pursuing to different bachelors to their vastness. One determined celibat of our acquaintance, who chanced to be in a company of ladies when the clock struck twelve on New Year had now commenced feed. But we can tell him that flight will be of no avail. *The sera ara.* What is written in our foreheads must be accomplished; and leap-year smooths the way for the decrees of Fate.—*Union Magazine for February.*

A TOAST.—The following sentiment was proposed by D. P. Brown, at the late Taylor gathering at Philadelphia:

"I beg leave to propose on the part of this community, and I think I may say on the part of the people of this Union, Gen. Zachary Taylor, as President of the United States—the man who can't be bought; [cheers]; the man who can't be sold; [cheers]; who can't be scared; [cheers]; and who can't be beaten, [cheers]."

According to the old proverb, it took nine tailors to make a man, but in the chapter of accidents the rule is changed, and it now requires nine ordinary men to make a Taylor. I would take the President, the four heads of Departments, and four quasi Brigadier Generals, boil them down, and give one man the combined essence of the whole number, and the result would not compare with Gen. Taylor."

Jonathan's Watch trade.—A smart young chap who lives away "down east," gives the following account of his first "venture" after arriving in Boston. "Nothing happened worth mentioning on the road, nor till next morning after I got here and put up in Elm-street. I then got off my watch pretty curiously, as you shall be informed. I was down in the bar-room and thought it well enough to look considerably smart, and now and then compared with the clock in the bar, and found it as near right as ever it was—when a fellow stepped up to me and asked how I'd trade? and says I, for what I and says he, for your watch—and says I, any way that will be a fair shake. Upon that, says he, I'll give you my watch and five dollars. Says I, it's done! He gave me five dollars, and I gave him my watch. Now, says I, give me your watch; and says he with a loud laugh, I can't get none—and that kind turn'd the laugh on me. Thinks I, then he laugh that lose. Soon as the laugh was well over, the fellow though he'd try my watch to his ear, why says he it don't go—no, said I, not without its carried—then I began to laugh—he tried to open it and couldn't start it a hair, and broke his thumb nail into the bargain. Won't he open? says he. No! I know on, says I; then the laugh seemed to take another turn. Don't you think I got off old Britannia pretty well considering?"

"So Do."—The answer of the Yankee, somewhere, to a "man of honor," who fancied himself insulted, is amusing. The "blamed Yankee," he imagined had interfered with the object of his affections, and after giving him his opinion of his impertinent interference, the duellist added, as he left the room, the ominous words, "You will hear from me sir!"

"Well, so do!" replied the Yankee, "glad on't I write, once in a while, I shall be glad to hear from you, as often as you're a mind to let us know how you get along."

No You Dont.—A friend yesterday was complaining because another had set in, which reminds us of the Boston loafer, who was brought under a city ordinance for having been found intoxicated in the street, the fine being one dollar for each offence. "The fine he paid, and he was arraigned again, 'No you don't judge,' said he, 'I know the law, one dollar for each offence, and this is the same old drunk.' It has rained for two weeks."

Professional Bulls.—A professor, whose pupils made too much noise, let the following incredible narrate slip out:

"Gentlemen, it everybody will be silent, we shall be the better able to distinguish who makes the row."

This reminds us of a medical report, which began thus:

"There exists a great number of families in Paris, who have died of the cholera."

"Boy," said a traveller to a little fellow, whom he met clothed in pants and a roundabout, but minus another very necessary article of apparel.

"Boy, where's your shirt?"

"Mammy's washing it!"

"But have you no other?"

"No other?" exclaimed the urchin, with indignant scorn, "would you want a body to have a thousand shirts?"

Mother Hopkins told me that she heard Green's wife, that John Glarie's wife told her, that Capt. Weed's wife thought Col. Hopkin's wife believed that old Miss Lamb reckoned that Samuel Dunham's wife had told Spaulding's wife that she had heard Granny Cook say that it was a mystery at last.

HOGAN & THOMPSON,  
WHOLESALE  
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,  
AND PUBLISHERS,  
No. 20 Fourth Street,  
PHILADELPHIA.

ANNOUNCE to their friends, and to merchants generally, that their stock of Books and Stationery for the coming business season of 1847 will be larger and better assorted than at any former period. It will embrace every article in the trade which is required for the sale of the country merchant.

In consequence of the change in their terms of selling, they are enabled to offer SCHOOL, AND MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, PAPERS, &c., at prices so greatly reduced from former rates, as to make it to the interest of all who deal in these articles to purchase from their stock.

Hitler to the system of crediting small amounts has involved an expense in their collection, and as H. & T. now sell only for CASH, or such negotiable notes as are sure to be paid in bank at their maturity, the saving to those who choose to deal in this manner will be a very considerable percentage on their purchases.

GREAT LAND SALE.

IN obedience to a decree of the Court of Equity for Stokes County, I will, on the 8th day of April next, in the town of BETHANIA, sell to the highest bidder, all the LANDS belonging to the late J. Christian Lash, deceased, to wit:

SEVERAL LOTS IN AND NEAR BETHANIA.  
Lot No. 1 & 2, 160 acres, adjoining D. Butler & others.  
" No 3, 2 do " do do do  
" No 4, 17 do " do do do  
" No 5, 4 do " do do do  
" No 6, 4 do " do do do  
" No 7, 4 do " do do do  
" No 8, 90 perches, a town lot.  
437 acres on Grassy Creek, adjoining John Lawrence and others.  
46 acres on Towamuck, adjoining Jos. Banner & others.  
500 " do " do do do do do do  
55 " do " do do do do do do do  
25 " do " do do do do do do do  
200 " do " do do do do do do do  
100 " do " do do do do do do do  
50 " do " do do do do do do do  
50 " do " do do do do do do do  
One undivided tract in 50 acres, on Shallowford Road, adjoining Samuel Strop and others.  
2 Lots in Germantown, adjoining Benton and others.  
640 acres on Rutledge Creek, in Surry County, adjoining Samuel Jackson and others.  
610 acres on Yadkin River, adjoining J. Updegrave and others.  
A credit of one, two and three years will be given, and the title be retained until the Court order Deeds be made. FR. FRIES, C. M. E.  
Stokes County, N. C., Feb. 3, 1847.  
Pradv \$5 40c

Important Information!

PILES 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 other diseases found in conjunction with them; such as inflammation of the Liver and Spleen, Inflammation and Swelling of the Stomach, Ulceration of the Intestines, Torpor and Inactivity of the Liver, Weakness and Inflammation of the Spine, Severe and Habitual Constipation, Flow of Blood to the Head—Dizziness, &c. and for the relief of Married Women.

Peculiar Cures 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. Upham's remedy. 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 very extraordinary and rare.

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 cancerous lesions exist, the Electuary is a most salutary remedy 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 Mercuial 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 there (W. & K. Upham M. D.) The hand is also done with a pen.

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 can not be done without cash."

September, 1847. A. S. PORTER.

Wrapping Paper  
MANUFACTURED at the Salem mill, of the different sizes, for sale by the subscribers at the manufacturer's prices, for cash.  
October, 1847. J. R. & J. SLOAN

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, 1847, 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 JAMESON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Natural Sciences.

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. TRIPIENA TURNER, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Mrs. S. H. BLAKE, Governess.

Miss A. HAGEN, Assistant Governess.

PRICES.

Board for 5 months and tuition, either in the Classical or English Department, : : \$70  
Music, : : : : : 20  
French or Spanish, : : : : : 5  
Drawing and Painting, in water colors, : : 5  
Oil Painting, : : : : : 15  
Needle work and Shell 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. 30c

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 merit a continuance of the same.

All kinds of furs wanted.  
Greensboro', N. C. Aug. 1847.

SOMETHING INVALUABLE.

FOR every complaint which affects 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. Whoever 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 inflicted, 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 surgeons. 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 considered 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 skin 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

Constitution, 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 their virtues extracted by the rigid chemical analysis, experience has shown it to be a most powerful and efficacious, 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 strengthen 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—sewing as they do, the desired end, by a steady, regular and easy influence.

Dr. Wood's *Sarsaparilla* and *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. 22c

JUST RECEIVED.

HENRY T. WILBAR would announce that he has received the

PAID PATENTS,

and is prepared to furnish a splendid BEAVER or MOLESKIN HAT, as neat and fashionable as can be procured in New York. Also a general assortment of FUR, CLOTH, GLAZED, HAIR & SEAL CAPS.

I am now manufacturing all kinds of Fur, Russia Plain and Silk Hats, which I can warrant to do good service. Customers' hats kept in good order free of charge.  
October, 1847. 27c



DR. H. F. PEERY'S.

Verminifer or Dead Shot.

THE exceedingly small quantity of this Medicine, required to test the existence of worms, or to remove every one from the system, its operating in a few hours, together with its great certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most brilliant discoveries of the age. It seldom needs to be repeated and never to be followed by any other purge. Therefore in urgent cases, as those of Pits, Spasms, or Convulsions, caused by Worms, its unrivaled Superiority is manifest.

Although prompt in its operation, and not unpleasant to the taste, it is perfectly safe and adapted to the tenderest age.

For sale by A. S. PORTER.

NOTICE.

I have determined for the year 1848 to alter my way of working, for I have employed some of the most talented workmen in the State, and do intend to keep a sample on hand as to fine Boots. You may compare mine with the nearest of northern manufacture, and as to service I know that mine are far superior, for have the last, and have the calks, and the workmen. My fits also will be better than they formerly have been. Now, citizens of Greensboro', is the time to try you. You say that you have been obliged to buy the northern boots and shoes because there was nobody in Greensboro' to make them; and now if you do not buy our boots and shoes, we will know that you do not wish to encourage your own mechanic. I can accommodate you with shoes of every kind. Mending also done on the shortest notice.  
J. N. WOOD.

P. S. All those who have accounts at my shop will please come forward and settle them immediately. I can give some money, and cannot pay it until you come and pay me; for shopkeepers cannot live on the wind, more than other people. Short settlements make long friends.  
January 1, 1848. J. N. W.

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 store, 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.  
Greensboro', Nov. 1847. JAMES McIVER.

Thomsonian Medicines

JUST received and for sale a stock of the above Medicines, from E. Larabee, at the New Drug Store. 28 A. S. PORTER.

SALT.

FOR SALE in one and two bushel sacks, from the salt works of McDell, King & Co. Saltville, Va. We bespeak for this article an examination, satisfied we are that the purity and beauty, and with the favorable terms at which we are selling the same, will ensure to the enterprising owners of the works a large share of the trade in this and the adjoining counties.  
October, 1847. J. R. & J. SLOAN

WORK WELL DONE.

THE subscriber would say to the public that he has shops in Greensboro in which he is prepared to execute in the most durable and substantial manner all the various work connected with his business, viz: Making and repairing wagons and carriages, repairing buggies, shoeing horses, and in short, attending almost any kind of work to be done in a wood or blacksmith shop. He is determined to do faithful work and respectfully solicits a call from those wishing any thing in his line, and they shall have their orders filled at very moderate prices. His prices for horse shoeing will be, 40 cents cash, or \$1.00 on a credit.  
His shop is on north street, some 150 yards north of the Presbyterian Church.  
He would return his thanks for past favors, and would be glad if all those having open accounts would call and make settlements.  
Jan. 1848. W. M. MITCHELL. 40 13



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 subscriber continues to work Walnut, Birch, Cherry, &c. for those who desire furniture of plain substantial quality; and those who wish *Mahogany and Marble* work, of the finest and most fashionable patterns, he flatters himself not to go to the North to make their purchases. He will take pleasure in exhibiting a fine variety of work on hand in his

FURNITURE ROOM.

two doors from his shop. Any who would set out their rooms in comfortable and fashionable style, may do well to call and examine.  
PETER THURSTON.  
Greensboro', Nov. 1847.

CHEAP WATCHES AND JEWELRY

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 99 North Second St., corner of Quarry.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 car cases, \$28.00  
Silver do. full jeweled \$18 | Gold Spectacles, 7 1/2  
Silver do. 7 jeweled, 16 | Fine Silver do. 1 1/2  
Silver do. 12 jeweled, 11 | Gold Bracelets, 3 00  
Quartzes, good quality, 7 | Ladies Gold Pencils 4 50  
Imitations, 5 | Sil. Tea Spoons, set 5 00  
Gold Pens, with Pearl and Silver Holders, 1 00  
Gold Finger Rings 37 1/2 cents to \$2.00  
Watch Glasses, best quality plain 12 1/2 cents;  
Patent 18 3/4; Lunet 25, other articles in proportion.  
All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.  
On hand some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.

O. CONRAD,  
Jeweller and Manufacturer of Silver Ware,  
Watch Maker and Importer of Watches,  
Constantly on hand a large assortment of all articles usually kept in similar establishments, of good quality and fashionable style. 43

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber informs the citizens and public in general that he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most neat and durable manner. Those wishing to purchase a good article of Boots or Shoes would do well to call and examine his quality of work.

Call at the corner southwest of Rankin & McLean's store.  
Greensboro', January, 1848. 40c  
HENRY H. BRADY.

"My customers are respectfully reminded that I cannot keep my shop a-going unless they pay up promptly."  
H. H. B.

Kirkpatrick's

PORTABLE HORSEPOWER AND THRASH

ING MACHINES.—The subscriber would respectfully notify the public that he is authorized to sell the above celebrated and useful machines. They are always on hand ready to be delivered at Fayetteville. Applications may be made to the subscriber in Greensboro.

SOLOMON HOPKINS.  
July, 1847. 17c

HALE BUSHELS, PECK MEASURES, AND BUCKETS, manufactured by Joseph Conrad and son, Lexington, N. C.—just received and for sale. Also a lot of Flooring and Weatherboarding PLANK, from Davidson county, for sale by  
Feb 1846. RANKIN & McLEAN

INSEED OIL.—Just received a lot of Linseed Oil which will burn long and bright.  
October, 1847. W. J. McCONNEL

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:

PAYMENT TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.  
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.

JAMES F. JOLLEE,

TAILOR.

Would take this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Wm. S. Gilmer, Esq., and directly opposite G. Albright's Hotel, where he intends conducting the above business. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by his industry and punctuality to merit a liberal patronage.

Country produce always taken in exchange for work at the market prices.  
Greensboro, January 5, 1848. 40 13

WANTED.

FURS—skins of all kinds, such as Mink, Musk, Rat, Raccoon, red and gray Fox and Rabbit,—or which liberal prices will be paid in Hats of my own manufacture, at such prices as will make it an object to the merchants around to send in their Furs.  
H. T. WILBAR.  
Greensboro', Jan. 1848

DOCTORS

H. W. HOLCOMBE & E. WATSON.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensboro and the surrounding country.

And having succeeded Doctors Gore & Caldwell in the Drug business, will continue to keep a large and well assorted stock of Medicines.

They may be found at all times either at their Drug Store on South street or at Col. Galt's Hotel. Greensboro', N. C. March 12, 1847. 49c

Sacred Music.

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

Also, Gaston's Scripture Collections, a valuable book for ministers and students of the scriptures generally.

For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN

BULLION'S GREEK READER.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Pentt, Woodford & Co. 139 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-

Important to Tailors.

J. W. BURKE, of Guilford county, N. C. has invented a perfect proof steam of Garment Cutting, which he offers to the Trade as unequalled—it giving a perfect fitting coat for every variety of the human shape, and is a perfect transfer of the shape to the cloth.  
Jan. 1848. 41c

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES

County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1847.

Anderson Nicholson vs. The heirs at law of Stephen Haynes, dec'd.

Sci. fa. to subject real estate to the payment of debts. Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winston Somers and his wife Mary defendants in this case are not inhabitants of this State,—it is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, printed at Greensboro', that they appear before the Justices of our Court of pleas and quarter sessions to be held for county of Stokes at the court house in Germantown, on the second Monday of March next, and then, there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final according to law, shall be entered against them and their land condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness John Hill, clerk of our said court, at office the second Monday of December, 1847. JOHN HILL, c. c. c.

Pradv \$5 40c

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Davidson

County.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1847.

Debby Shuler, vs. Daniel Shuler.

Petition for Divorce.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Daniel Shuler, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Carolina Watchman and Greensboro' Patriot, for three months, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Superior Court of Law to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House, in Lexington, on the 1st Monday, after the 4th Monday in March, 1848, and there to answer the petition of said Debby Shuler, for Divorce, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the case set for hearing exparte.

Witness, Andrew Hunt, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 6th day of December, 1847. AND. HUNT, C. S. C. 37-30.

10 lbs. LINSEED OIL, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN. 27th 1847.

JUST received a lot of double and single barre SHOT GUNS, also a fine REVOLVING PISTOLS, which are offered very low.