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uance within the subscription year, will be considered in-
dicator of his wish to continue the paper.

I could not think her spirit fled;
I could not make my sweet love dead;
Though oft they told me she was gone,
And 't was but just I looked upon,
I could not make her dead.

She lay as if in dreamy rest,
Her hands meek folded on her breast;
Her lips which knew no word of guile,
Half parted with a beaming smile;
I knew she was not dead.

But when I pressed her sweet lips twain,
And felt no kiss pressed back again;
And in her eye no tears could see
When mine were flowing mournfully,
I knew that she was dead.

My hand stole o'er her marble breast;
No gentle throbs disturbed its rest;
No thought for me lay there divine,
As the rock heeds not the red sunshine;
I knew my love was dead!

I saw it all; the purest soul
That ever earth held in control,
Had hushed its sweet, melodious tone;
I knew that I was left alone,
I knew my love was dead.

Sleep came; and bathed in its smooth stream,
Her spirit floated through my dream;
The same sweet smile and shining tears;
The same pale rose wreathed in her hair;
My dear love was not dead.

She whispered me of sunny lands
Where time moved not by dropping sands;
Of singing-birds and chattering streams;
Of scenes more fair than pictured dreams,
To which her spirit dear had fled.

Morn came—a tear was on my cheek;
Of joy or grief, I could not speak;
The dead love by my side lay shiverin',
The living love was blessed in heaven;
In truth she was not dead.

SKETCH OF A SERMON.

Delivered in the First Congregational Church of Cincin-
nati, on Sunday, November 21, by JAMES H. PERKINS.

[The following is a very brief and imperfect sketch of
Mr. Perkins' sermon, reported entirely from memory.—
We could not suffer so timely a rebuke, as it is, to pass
without endeavoring to extend its circulation.]—Cincin-
nati Herald.

Private character, no matter how vicious, is not
properly a subject of public exposure and censure.
The sanctity of private life, ought not to be in-
vaded either by the pulpit or the press; otherwise,
great evils must result—envy, malice, strife, ill
will, and bloodshed. This is the general rule.—
But there are exceptions. One of these is where
the individual repudiates all privacy himself—
where he makes his vice public and prominent.
This is the case, where he has brought himself
under the notice of the judicial tribunals. So al-
so, were his position as a public man, makes his
private station, where he occupies public
official station, his private fault becomes a public
wrong.

Such is the case, which has lately occurred in
this State—I mean the case of Judge Read. No
one who has a just appreciation of the true and
proper relation of the sexes: no one, who esti-
mates the real value of the marriage tie, can
fail to be shocked at the outrages of which it is
the subject. I rely merely on the newspaper reports.
But in view of their truth, every citizen of Ohio
is disgraced—and not only disgraced, but insulted.
It is not a wonderful phenomenon, that in this
age, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio—the
highest official under our State Constitution—
could be guilty of such crimes? But it is not
my intention to denounce the act. This I trust
all of you have done already in your own hearts.
It is important to us all, to understand the causes,
which have produced such a phenomenon—
which have made it possible. The honor and in-
terests of every citizen of the State and friend
of morality, are interested in the inquiry.

1. The first way in which I account for it is,
by instancing the baneful but too common prac-
tice of bestowing high offices of great trust, as a
reward for active partisan services. In this way
political offices as sacred as that of the pulpit, be-
come prostituted. The only recommendation as-
ked, is talents actively employed, so far as the
interests of party. Such we have too much reason
to fear, was the case in the present instance.
There may be cases, it is true, where political
offices may be considered as proper tests of
fitness for even the judicial station. But it is
more important that he who aspires to it, should
be known of character, upright, impartial and
pure minded.

2. Another reason is the cowardice of the pul-
pit and the press, in dragging such offences to
the tribunal of public opinion. In this instance,
many of the presses have spoken in condemna-
tion, but not as decidedly or so generally as they
should have done. Many have been entirely si-
lent while others have used all their influence to
cloak and conceal it. The pulpit has been even
more to blame than the press. Its ministers
seem to regard all such events beyond their ju-
risdiction. But of what use is a Christian minis-
try, if it is to be muzzled? It had better be a
balshated at once, if it cannot rebuke such public
and corrupting examples.

3. Another potent cause of this impo-
tency to public licentiousness, is the criminal in-
difference, manifested in our private relations. Fa-
thers frequently will introduce into their house-
hold, as companions of their daughters, men
whom they know to be unprincipled libertines.—
Brothers will make friendly associates of those,
whom they know would not hesitate to rob their
sisters of their honor. Mothers and daughters,
themselves, receive with favor the visits of men,
whose reputations are black with the breath of a
world's scandal. When licentiousness is thus
endorsed as fashionable in private, what else
can be expected than that it should parade itself
in public? And who have a right to condemn
a Judge, who they sanction and countenance
to a friend and associate?

4. There is a fatally false belief entertained by
some, with regard to the nature and consequences
of this vice, which is calculated to beget a tolera-
tion for it. It is supposed by some, that its evils
reach no farther than the body—that it commits
no ravage upon the spiritual nature—that it can
be shed with this mortal coil, and leave the soul
unsullied and untarnished. Such I have reason
to believe, is the faith of the individual in this in-
stance.

5. Another item in the explanation of this phen-
omenon, is a species of modern literature, now
become fashionable. It is the fruitful parent of
licentiousness. It does not disgust you with its
grossness. Its vulgarity is not so shocking as
that of Fielding or Smollet, or many parts of
Shakespeare. It distils its poison more insidiously.
It is a great error to suppose vice disarmed, be-
cause deprived of its grossness. It in fact becomes
more dangerous. It attracts minds that would
revolt from vulgar vice. It covers licentiousness
with a beautiful but deceptive haze of poetry and
sentiment, and the victim breathes its poisoned
atmosphere, unconscious of his danger. The
healthy and vigorous instincts of virtue are weak-
ened and perverted. The essential distinctions
between vice and virtue are lost until the widest
departures from right are unobserved.

6. There is a dangerous species of infidelity
which naturally assists this result. It is the mod-
ern form of infidelity, and is the more dangerous
that it attracts the homage of noble and generous
natures. Its characteristic consists in teaching
that vice and virtue are not essentially different
nor opposed—that they are but degrees of the
same thing—that vice is nothing but imperfection.
Virtuous and charitable minds, out of the very
goodness of their natures, furnish its fatal excuse
for the depravities, which they know not how to
account for, otherwise. They overlook the fact
that sin, is enmity to God, and not imperfect virtue.
It is something positive and substantial, and not
merely comparative.

These are the causes which have produced the
phenomenon, to which I have alluded. It be-
comes to you to consider them. The remedy lies
with you, as citizens of the State, as fathers,
brothers, mothers and daughters.

SNOW SKATES IN NORWAY.

Similar in its uses to the snow-shoe is the snow-
skate of the Norwegian, and is, indeed, a far more
powerful and efficient machine. The skates, or
snow-skates, consist of two thin, narrow pieces of
ice, of unequal lengths, and turned up in front.
The longer skate, which measures about seven
feet, is used on the left foot; the other, which is
about two feet shorter, on the right. The width
is about three inches, and the thickness at the
part where the foot is placed, about an inch. Strong
ropes of willow, or of fir root, are fixed to the sides,
through which are passed the leather straps for
attaching the skate to the foot. The skates are
smeared with pitch, and on the under side is a
hollow groove to prevent slipping. The under
side is also covered with seal-skin or rough bear-
hide for the same purpose. During the wars be-
tween Sweden and Norway two regiments were
trained to the use of these skates, and were called
Skidkober, or skate-runners. These two bat-
talions consisted of about six hundred men, and
were drilled during winter. Their rifles were
slung, and each man carried a staff, flattened at
the end, to prevent it from sinking in the snow,
and to assist him in leaping over such obstacles
as stood in the way. They descended hills with
wonderful rapidity; and, in drawing up, they left
room between the files to turn in the skates,
which they did by changing the right foot by an
extraordinary motion which would seem to dis-
locate the ankle. "An army would be comple-
tely in the power of even a handful of these troops,
which, stopped by no obstacle, and swift as the
wind, might attack it on all points, while the depth
of the snow, and the nature of the country, would
not only make any pursuit impossible, but almost
deprive them of the means of defence, the Skid-
kober still hovering round them like swallows,
skimming the icy surface, and dealing destruction
upon their helpless adversaries." The skates
are still in common use in Norway; the widely-
dispersed inhabitants, without distinction of age
or sex, making use of them in winter; traversing
mountains, lakes, and arms of the sea, as well as
level ground, and often saving several leagues of
the distance they are obliged to travel at other sea-
sons. On a common road a good skate will
travel faster than a horse in a sledge. His pro-
gress up hill, however, is slow and fatiguing and
on hard snow he would slip backwards but for
the rough skin on the under surface of the skates.
But he descends the steepest mountains with as-
tonishing rapidity, avoiding precipices, and guid-
ing his flight with his pole. It is said that con-
siderable skill and practice are required to become
a good snow-skater.—*Sharpe's Magazine.*

MODERN DICTIONARY.

Distant Relations.—People who imagine they
have a right to rob you if you are rich, and in-
sult you if you are poor.

Belle.—A beautiful, but useless insect, with-
out wings, whose colors fade on being removed
from the sunshine.

Heart.—A rare article, sometimes found in hu-
man beings. It is soon, however, destroyed by
commerce with the world, or else becomes fa-
tal to its possessor.

Marriage.—The gate through which the hap-
py lover leaves his enchanted regions and re-
turns to earth.

Friend.—A person who will not assist you be-
cause he knows your love will excuse him.

Doctor.—A man who kills you to-day to save
you from dying to-morrow.

Lawyer.—A learned gentleman, who rescues
your estate from your enemy and keeps it him-
self.

Rural Felicity.—Potatoes and turnips.

Love.—A complaint of the heart, growing out
of an inordinate longing for something difficult to
obtain. It generally attacks persons of both sexes,
between the ages of fifteen and thirty; and
even sixty.

The Consecrated Island.—The island of Poo-
too, near Chusan, in China, is remarkable for the
number of its Hindoo temples, estimated at 105;
thirty-six are very spacious, where the principal
heathen deities are kept. There are only a few
Buddhist temples; but the priests, sometimes to the
number of 2,000, here celebrate their orgies. The
island is, but about twenty miles long, and has no
female upon it.

A QUAKER JUMPING A DITCH.

Hezekiah Broadbrim was a fat Quaker in the
State of New Jersey, who sold molasses, codfish,
China, earthenware, cloths, and all sorts of liquors.
We like the Quakers, in deed as well as in name;
but Hezekiah was a Hickory Quaker. He was
somewhat of an old bachelor, and had a sister who
was somewhat of an old maid. But she was the
best creature alive; straight as a candle, bloom-
ing as a rose, and smiling as charity. Her name
was Dorcas.

Hezekiah and Dorcas walked out one Sunday
afternoon, in the blooming month of May, to breathe
the fresh air, and view the meadows. The
walking was smooth and delightful, with no man-
ner of obstructions, except here and there a ditch
full of water, spanned by a few bridges, and too
wide for any man of ordinary jumping capacity
to cross at a single bound. But Hezekiah valued
himself, as fat people commonly do, on his agility;
and instead of walking a few additional rods for
the sake of a bridge, must needs leap every ditch
he came to.

"There'd better not try that, Hezekiah," said his
kind and considerate sister.

"Never thee mind, Dorcas," returned Hezekiah,
"there's no danger; I've jumped many a bigger
ditch when I wasn't half my present size."

"All that's very likely. But recollect thee's
grown exceedingly pursey since thee was a young
man."

"Pursy! Well if I have, that's no reason why
I should not be as agile as before; I tell thee,
Dorcas, I can jump this ditch without so much
as touching a finger."

"Aye, but thee'll touch thy feet to the bot-
tom."

"Thee's but a woman, Dorcas, and thy fears
magnify this ditch even to a river. Now stand
thine aside, that I may have a full sweep according
to my abilities."

"Nay, brother, Hezekiah, thee'd better not.—
The ditch is wide; and the bottom muddy; and
thee'll assuredly spoil thy Sunday clothes, if no
worse."

"A fudge for thy fears, girl; thee shall not
stay me a jot. Nay do not hold me; for I'm re-
solved to jump this ditch, if it were merely to
convince thee of my agility."

Accordingly Hezekiah went back a few yards
in order that he might have a fair run, and that
the impulse thereof might carry him over. Hav-
ing retreated far enough, he came forward with
a momentum proportioned to his weight and ve-
locity—and found himself in the ditch. The
water splashed around on all sides, and bespat-
tered the Sunday clothes of Dorcas, who could
not, with all her Quaker sobriety and kind feel-
ing, help bursting into a loud laugh. There was
Hezekiah showing his agility, and floundering
in the mud like a whale. The water was not
so deep as to be dangerous—and the scene was
too irresistibly comic for even a saint to abstain
from laughing, though on the Lord's day.

At length when her risibility would allow her
the power of speech, Dorcas kindly held out her
hand and said—"Come hither Hezekiah, and I'll
help thee out."

"Well, well!" returned the floundered, in a
tone of vexation:—"thee does well, Dorcas to stand
there and laugh at me—as though it were mere
sport to stick in mud and water up to my mid-
dle."

"Nay, nay Hezekiah; thee has shown thy agi-
lity so marvelously, that I could not help being
pleased for the life of me—and now I take shame
to myself for having opposed thee so strenuously,
or for having a single moment doubted thy capa-
city for jumping. But if thee's satisfied with thy
exploit, and is ready to come forth, I'll lend thee
a hand to help thee out."

Thus saying, Dorcas drew near to the edge of
the ditch, but Hezekiah, having got himself in by
his unaided power, declared he would get him-
self out in the same way. But the mud was
deep and adhesive, and as he got one foot out he
got the other in—and thus he continued to labor
and plunge until he was fully satisfied his own
ability was better calculated to help him in than
to help him out of the ditch. He grew wroth,
and used hard words, and so far forgot the plain
language, that he exclaimed, "By—"

"Don't thee swear brother Hezekiah," interrupted
Dorcas.

"Swear!" roared Hezekiah, "thee'd swear too
if thee was in here."

"Swear not at all, Hezekiah, but even lend
me thy hand, and I'll use my ability to pull thee
out, according to the Scripture, which saith, 'If
thine ox or thine ass shall fall into a ditch on the
Sabbath day—'

"Now, sister, thee is too bad. Verily, thee
would not make me so heavy as the former ani-
mal nor so stupid as the latter."

"As to thy weight," returned Dorcas, "thee
must be pretty well satisfied by this time; as for
thy stupidity, it was indeed unchristian. But if
thee is satisfied on those points, and will forth-
with reach me thine hand, I'll do as much as in
me lieth to bring thee safe to land."

Hezekiah was pretty well convinced by this
time that his own ability would not fetch him out;
wherefore, humbly reaching his hand to Dorcas,
he said, "Verily, sister, I will accept thy aid, in-
asmuch as my own ability doth greatly deceive me."

Dorcas kindly lent him assistance, and by pull-
ing vigorously, Hezekiah at length came to land.
Shaking off the mud and water like a spaniel, he
returned home, but charged his sister, by the
way, never to mention how he came to his cas-
tastrophe. Dorcas promised, of course; and as
she was a girl of truth and kind feelings, she was
as good as her word. But once or twice when
they were in company with sundry other Quak-
ers, discussing soberly about matters and things,
Dorcas looked archly at another girl, and merely
said, "Did I ever tell thee, Rachel, how brother
Hezekiah one Sunday—"

Hezekiah turned an embarrassed and embor-
rowed look towards her, and she said, "Nay, nay,
Hezekiah, I'm not going to tell—merely to ask
if I ever told thee how thee chow'd thy agility one
Sunday and jumped into the middle of the ditch."

A Fault Imposition.—A gentleman speaking
of poultry says:—"Much attention has been paid
to the rearing of 'poultry' at the west, and the
method now in use of hatching chickens I consid-
er superior to the Egyptian one of hatching them
in ovens. It is simply to fill a barrel with eggs,
head a yoke, and set a hen upon the bung."

MORAL DANGER OF BUSINESS.

I ask, if there is not good ground for the admo-
nitions on this point, of every moral and holy
teacher of every age? What means, if there is
not, that eternal disingenuity of trade, that is
ever putting on fair appearances and false pretences—
of the buyer that says, it is naught, but
when he is gone his way, then boasteth "—of the
seller, who is always exhibiting the best samples,
not fair but false samples of what he has to sell;
of the seller, I say, who to use the language of
another, "if he is tying up a bundle of quills, will
place several in the centre of not half the value of
the rest; and thus sends forth a hundred liars,
with a fair outside, to proclaim as many falsehoods
to the world?" These practices, alas! have fallen
into the regular course of the business of
many. All men expect them; and therefore, you
may say, that nobody is deceived. But deception
is intended; else, why are these things done?
What if nobody is deceived? The seller him-
self is corrupted. He may stand acquitted of dis-
honesty in the moral code of worldly traffic; no
man may charge him with dishonesty; and yet to
himself he is a dishonest man. Did I say that no-
body is deceived? Nay, but somebody is de-
ceived. This man, the seller, is grossly, woful-
ly deceived. He thinks to make a little profit by
his contrivances; and he is selling, by penny-
worths, the very integrity of his soul. Yes, the
pious shop where these things are done, may be
to the spiritual vision, a place of more than
tragic interest. It is the stage on which the great
action of life is performed.

There stands a man who in the sharp collisions
of daily traffic, might have polished his mind to
the bright and beautiful image of truth, who might
have put on the noble brow of candor, and cher-
ished the very soul of uprightness. I have known
such a man. I have looked into his humble shop.
I have seen the mean and soiled articles with
which he was dealing. And yet the process of
things done on there, was as beautiful as if it
had been done in heaven! But now what is
this man—the man who always turns up to you
the better side of every thing he sells—the man
of unceasing contrivances and expedients, his life
long to make things appear better than they really
are? But he he the greatest merchant or the
poorest huxter, he is a mean, a knavish—and
were I not awed by the thought of his immor-
tality, I should say contemptible creature; whom
nobody that knows him loves, whom nobody can
revere. Not one thing in the dusty reposi-
tory of things, great or small, which he deals
with is so vile as he. What is this thing, then,
which is done, or may be done, in the house of
traffic? I tell you, though you may have thought
not so of it—I tell you that there, even there,
a soul may be lost—that that very structure,
built for the gain of earth, may be the gate of
hell! Say not that this fearful appellation should
be applied to worse places than that. A man
may as certainly corrupt the integrity and virtue
of his soul in a warehouse or a shop, as a gam-
bling house or brothel.—*Orville Dewey.*

THE VENAL SANCTUARY.

BY REV. JAMES GILBERT LYONS, LL. D.
"I will bring your sanctuaries unto desolation."—Lev. 26, 31

I tread the hollow'd ground that bore
A Christian temple tall and proud,
When at each wide and lofty door,
Went streaming in a gorgeous crowd:
A welcome aid did all rejoice—
A fair and ancient festival—
And the glad organ's mighty voice
Shook the strong roof and Gothic wall.

Full many a token mark'd the fold
Where rich and high believers meet,
The sacred volume clasp'd in gold,
The costly rabe, and drowsy seat—
Priest, people, altar, chancel, choir,
Arch, column, window, porch, and gate—
That ample room, from vault to spire,
Look'd solemn all and calmly great.

But mark! An odd and weirdy man—
A stranger clad in raiment vile—
With fatigues and features wan,
Went tattering up the fair broad aisle—
They cast him out—Oh! faithless race!
On a rude bench—neer—remote—
Found guilty, in that hour and place,
Of a lean purse and threadbare coat!

Yes! and if he saw'd the lost,
Stood fainting on that haggard floor,
Array'd in weeds of little cost,
Meek as He sought our world before—
In spite of words which none might blame,
And works of goodness freely done,
That would portend of wrong and shame
Would greet—JENNY'S ONLY SON!

Oh for a prophet's tongue or pen
To warn the great in wealth and birth;
Who build their God a house, and then
Plant there—the meanest pomp of earth;
To brand that church which spurns the poor
From every vain and vernal pore.

Where, "cloth'd in purple," he'd secure,
To kneel or sleep—the lordly few
Give me the shed, low, bare, and plain,
Where love and humble truth abide,
Rather than earth's most noble fair,
Def'd by selfish pomp and pride—
Give me the damp and desert sod,
Wald'd in by dark old forest trees,
Rough'd over by the skies of God,
But perish temples such as these!

The Hindoo Girl.—The following interesting
fact was stated in a recent lecture by Mr. Pier-
pont:—

"At the present day, the uneducated Hindoo
girl, by the use of her hands simply, could surpass
in delicacy and fineness of texture, productions
of the most perfect machinery, in the manufacture
of cotton and muslin cloths. In England, cotton
had been spun so fine that it would require a
thread of four hundred and ninety miles in length
to weigh a pound—but the Hindoo girl had, by
her hands, constructed a thread which would re-
quire to be extended one thousand miles to weigh
a pound; and the Decade muslins of her manu-
facture, when spread on the ground and covered
with dew, are no longer visible."

From the earliest dawnings of policy to this
day, the invention of men has been sharpening
and improving the mystery of murder, from the
first rude essay of clubs and stones, to the present
perfection of gunnery, cannoning, bombarding,
and mining.—*Byrke.*

"Jake," said an old farmer one day to one of
his mowers, "do you know how many horns
there are to a dilemma?" "No," replied Jake,
"but I know how many there are to a quack of
whiskey."

Extracts from the Rev. Mr. Perkins' forth-coming com-
pilation, entitled "Ready Wisdom."

WAR.

Dulce bellum inexperto.
War is the last reasoning of kings.
War is the duelling of nations.
One murder makes a villain; millions makes a
hero.

War is the destruction of the poor for the pre-
servation of the rich.
War is to butcher men by thousands and bury
them like dogs.

War makes thieves, and peace hangs them.
War is penance done by subjects for the folly
of their superiors.

An unjust peace is preferable to a just war.

SOCRATES.

Peace is the happy natural state of man,
War his corruption, his disgrace.

THOMPSON.

The bay-trees in our country are all withered,
And meteors fright the fix'd stars of heaven;
The pale-faced moon looks bloody on the earth,
And lean-look'd prophets whisper fearful change;
Rich men look sad, and ruffians dance a leap.

SHAKESPEARE.

GLORY.

Gloria virtutis umbra.
Glory surviveth good men, death taketh not
their crowns away.

The blaze of glory is the fire brand of the
mind.
The path that leads to glory is never strewn
with flowers.—FONTAINE.

We rise in glory as we sink in pride.

YORNO.

For what is glory but the blaze of fame?

MILTON.

Real glory
Springs from the silent conquest of ourselves.
Yet so much bounty is no God, such grace
That who advance his glory, not their own,
Them he himself to glory will advance.

MILTON.

Glory is like a circle in the water.
Which ceaseth not to enlarge itself,
Till by broad spreading, it disperseth into nought.

SHAKS.

EXCEL.

We are the friends of laudable ambition.—
The young man who does not strive to excel in
his business or profession, is a mere drone, and
will always be below mediocrity. A man who
has real energy, but finds his talents have been
misdirected, turns a corner at once and commences
a new pursuit. Sir Walter Scott was a fine
poet; but when the appearance of Byron on the
stage in a measure eclipsed his glory, he at once
abandoned the muses and turned his attention to
romance. How he succeeded, ask the world.—
Because a person happens to be brought up to
a black-oak or a lawyer, a barber or a printer, it is
no reason why he should stick to the business
thru' life. He may have tastes and talents that
may be of more benefit to him in other pursuits.
There are many lawyers that would do better at
boot-blackening, and show their talents to more ad-
vantage. On the other hand there are boot-
blackers who would do credit to a profession. But
whatever the occupation of a young man may be,
he should strive to excel—to be one of the first in
his line of business, and not to be satisfied with
a bare living. There are men—and we know
them—who improve in their professions to the
close of life. The last efforts of Chatham and
Wirt, were said to be the finest efforts of their
minds. They were fraught with vigorous ideas,
and fresh and glowing language. Their earlier
performances were thrown far in the shade when
compared with these. Thus would we have you
grow in knowledge, and make the last works of
your hearts or your heads superior to any thing
performed by you before. Excel—a motto al-
most divine. Stamp it on your foreheads and
your work-bench, and the wisdom and the glory
that will gather about you, will be seen and felt
years after the worms have feasted on your bod-
ies.

METHOD.

A lady was complimenting a clergyman on the
fact that she could always recite more of the
matter of his sermons than those of any other
minister she was in the habit of hearing. She
could not account for this; but she thought the
fact was worthy of observation. The reverend
gentleman remarked that he thought he could
explain the cause. "I happen," he said, "to
make a particular point of classifying my topics
—it is a hobby of mine to do so; and therefore I
never compose a sermon without first settling the
relationship and order of my arguments and illu-
strations. Suppose madam that your servant was
starting for town, and you were obliged hastily to
instruct her about a few domestic purchases, not
having time to write down the items; and suppose
you said, 'Be sure to bring some tea, and
also some soap, and coffee too, by the by; and
some powder-blue; and don't forget a few light
cakes, and a little starch and some sugar; and
now I think of it, soda'—you would not be sur-
prised if her memory failed with regard to one or
two of the articles. But if your commission ran
thus: 'Now, Mary, to-morrow we are going to
have some friends to tea, therefore bring a sup-
ply of tea and coffee, and sugar and light cakes;
and the next day, you know, is washing-day, so
that we shall want soap and starch, and soda and
powder-blue;' it is most likely she would retain
your order as easily as you retain my sermon."

Smith's Irish Diamonds.

Luminous Ink that will Shine in the Dark.—
To half an ounce of essential oil of cinnamon, in
a phial, add half a drachm of phosphorus. Cork
the phial slightly and set or suspend it near the
fire, where the heat may be nearly equal to boil-
ing; continue the heat four or five hours, shake
the phial frequently, cautiously keep the oil
should thereby escape, or come in contact
with atmospheric air, in which case it would take
fire. The cork should be set sufficiently tight to
exclude atmospheric air, but not so tight as to pre-
vent the escape of any vapor that might be pro-
duced by excess of heat. The phial may after-
wards be removed from the fire, and suffered to
cool. With this phosphorized oil any letters may
be written on paper, and if carried into a dark
room, will appear very bright, resembling fire.
The phial should be kept corked close, except
when used.

THE WAR.—The following lines, by Col-
ridge, are not inappropriate to our country at the
present time.

Boys and girls,
And women, that would grow to see a child
Pull off an insect's leg, read of war,
The best amusement for a morning meal!
The poor wretch who has learnt his only prayer
From curses, who knows scarcely words enough
To ask a blessing from his Heavenly Father,
Becomes a fluent phraseman, absolute
And technical in victories and defeats,
And all our dainty terms for fratricide!
Terms which we trundle smoothly o'er our tongue.
Like mere abstractions, empty sounds to which
We join no feeling and attach no form!
As if the fibres of their Godlike frames
Were gored without a pang; as if the wretch
Who fell in battle, doing bloody deeds,
Passed off to Heaven, translated, and not killed,
As though he had no wife to pine for him,
No God to judge him!

The Chances of Battle.

Mines and Minerals of Western North Carolina.

Correspondence of the Richmond Southern.

Rutherfordton, N. C., Nov. 15, 1847.

To the Editor of the Southern:

My last communication for the Southern was dated at the quiet and truly hospitable little town of Shelby. From thence I radiated like the sun, (though not quite so luminous) in all directions, embracing a tour through several counties of Western North Carolina.

This little town has about five hundred inhabitants all told, many of whom are of great influence. The general bearing of the inhabitants seems to partake of that kind of civility known to exist in various portions of the Palmetto State. This is perhaps owing to the frequent intercourse which her citizens have with this town during the summer months. The people of this place are generally well informed, and I have no doubt a residence among them for a few months or more by one competent to appreciate their notions of etiquette, might be rendered exceedingly pleasant and desirable.

They have here two hotels, three churches, an academy for boys, a fine court house, and some half dozen mercantile establishments, which sell annually about fifty thousand dollars' worth of goods.

One of the many prominent citizens of this place is Judge Foreman, formerly of the State of New York, but for several years past a resident of Rutherfordton. Judge F. was the founder of the town of Syracuse in N. York, the originator of the "safety land" system in New York, and the projector of the Erie canal.

Judge Foreman, in his place in the Legislature of New York, in 1808, from Onondaga county, proposed in that body a concurrent resolution, to direct a survey to be made of the most eligible and direct route of a canal to open a communication between the waters of the Hudson river and Lake Erie.

Previous to this time, Judge F. had been in Washington, holding an interview with Mr. Jefferson; the object of which was to secure his cooperation in pressing upon the Congress of the U. S. the importance of making an appropriation for a survey and final construction of this mammoth enterprise. Mr. Jefferson replied to Judge F. "You are fifty years in advance of the age." But nothing daunted by this lukewarmness manifested by one from whom he had anticipated great assistance and encouragement, he moved forward unflinchingly in his cherished course, knowing that it was a noble enterprise for his native State, and one that would, when completed, greatly enrich and elevate her in the estimation of her sister States. He finally, after hard struggling, accomplished his object, in getting an appropriation from the Legislature for a survey, and ultimately for the construction of the work. This canal is now the great thoroughfare for millions upon millions of commerce which annually proceed through its channel. It is a standing monument to greatness of mind that which conceived so magnificent an enterprise; and the name of its founder will never die, while the sails of commerce continue to whiten the waters of the beautiful Hudson.

I saw at this place several beautiful articles of jewelry, made by Mr. Bechtler of the town out of the native North Carolina gold. He has of his own manufacture a bracelet for a lady, containing four different alloys of gold, giving as many different hues. It is set in with fine pieces of light red, and the workmanship I think is equal to the imported. I think the ladies of North Carolina should encourage Mr. B. in this department of American industry.

Near this town are found several rare specimens of minerals and precious stones, viz: the Amethyst, the Agate, the fine Diamond, the Garnet or Shatos, the Cellular Quartz, the Pencil-shaped Quartz, the Nickel, in a slate formation, and a very curious crystal quartz, perfectly transparent, of various shapes and sizes, and containing pure water on the inside. These are dug out of a branch near the town, and the great wonder is, how the water made its way to the centre of so hard and flinty a formation. It could not be by absorption; otherwise it would evaporate through the pores of the rock. Sandstone is found near this place, containing crystal formations of three different colors. A species of Cobalt is also found near town.

There is an ore near here, the brown hydroxide which is almost all gold. This ore is truly singular, inasmuch as acid will not act upon the gold in bringing it out. The acid seems to have an affinity for the iron contained in the ore, and leaves the gold untouched. This experiment presents a new feature in metallurgy.

Within three miles of Rutherfordton I found an immense body of Plumbago, occurring in oblique rhombic prisms, perfectly translucent and beautifully variegated. I also found near here any quantity of "Talc" and also "Felspar."

The most important gold mine near this place is owned by Mr. Elder, an intelligent and practical miner. I saw at Mr. E. specimens of ore (black and brown hydroxide) which would yield \$1.50 per bushel. Ore of very prepossessing character is found here at levels, varying from five to fifty feet. The veins are generally very small. Some are only an inch on the surface; but at the twenty feet level they widen to fifteen feet or more. Should these minor veins form a confluence with the main vein at various levels, the mine will become exceedingly rich; for there are a great number of these small veins.

In these veins the "hornblende" formation seems to skirt the edges and form an almost regular accompaniment. In Brazil, Mexico, &c., this hornblende formation is regarded as quite deceptive, holding out strong inducements as to the richness of the ore, and then merging off into a barren and unprofitable vein. But the same formation in this country may be entirely different, and the mine become very profitable property. Mr. L. owns several other mines, both by purchase and lease, and I have no doubt his practical mining habits will enable him to reap a rich harvest.

There is a large tract of land in McDowell county, near Bracket Town, with a great number of veins upon it which have been partially worked. It made a close examination here and I feel fully convinced, that by giving the proper direction to capital, a fine business might be realized. Much has been done here in the way of surface and deep mining, but the veins have scarcely been touched. Veins of gold forming southeast and north-west, exist here in a very considerable extent; and there are several places in this general formation which give the strongest indications of a confluence of a number of smaller tributary veins, where shafts might be sunk, from which diagonal lodes might radiate in such directions as would reach the larger tributaries, and by pursuing these tributaries they would be expected to levels varying from fifty to two hundred feet, where they intersected, and give additional richness to the main vein.

At Judge Foreman's residence, from these are a great number of small veins, some of which have been worked. At the same place, the veins of the surface and deep character, which

has generally been found quite profitable; the outlay in getting ready being very inconsiderable.

The "Shelfer" mine, in Burke county, on Upper Creek, promises to be extremely rich. This mine is just in its infancy; no excavations to its extent having been made. The surface indications are sufficiently metallic to authorize the belief that a large business may be done in time to come. I found here gold, silver lead and copper ore; and the whole vein is skirted by a strong "Talc" formation.

This vein has by its side a most powerful shoal giving water power sufficient for all mining and manufacturing purposes; and from its general accessibility with the public roads, passing through this country, it would be an invaluable site upon which to erect a mammoth manufacturing establishment. This establishment might be so constructed as to answer the double purpose of mining and manufacturing.

I visited the mine in Caldwell county, near the "Baker" mine; this mine is owned by several gentlemen, viz: Stewart, Willis, Callett and McKesson. This is doubtless an invaluable property, and if properly worked, will greatly enrich the owners. A shaft has recently been sunk and a tunnel drove sixty feet, which answers the double purpose of ventilating the shaft and drawing off the water. The surface indications here are of the most bold and prominent kind; and on excavating to the twenty foot level, a formation composed of serpentine, decomposed slate, and brown and black asbestos skirts the entire vein. The one which contains the gold is of an antimonial form of lead, and a species of black Talc or slate doubtless colored by the manganese which abounds in this section. There are also found here yellow ochre and the marl and lead and antimony. Particles of gold have been taken in the vein weighing upwards of five pennyweights. This vein has already been traced 13 miles in length. A fine water power is within three miles of this vein.

My next visit in company with a gentleman who understood the country, was to a section of the State known as "Brown's Mountain." This mountain is bounded on the south-west by Upper Creek, and on the east by Wilson's Creek. It may be classed among the secondary mountains of North Carolina, and is about ten miles long by seven wide. It is nearly shut in by water as an island, and lies in the counties of Burke and Caldwell. This mountain has the most bold and powerful surface indications for mineral wealth that I have met with in all my travels in N. Carolina. Specimens of gold, silver, lead, carbonate of zinc, phosphate of lead, antimonial ore of lead, carbonate of copper, flint of lime, and small particles of tin ore, are found in various parts of this mountain. The whole mountain is in a perfect virgin state, not a spade has been used upon it, for scarcely any body supposed that gold could be found in Brown's mountain. It was to me a highly pleasurable reflection, to think that a portion of country, wholly unfit for agricultural and general industrial purposes, nevertheless possess mineral attractions sufficiently strong to justify the belief that in the next quarter of a century, it might become the abode of a living mass of human beings intensely engaged in mining and manufacturing purposes. The rich gifts of a kind and bountiful Providence.

Sandstone of a fine quality is found in this mountain, and the two creeks afford a never failing and extremely bold water power. At the base of this mountain there are two mineral springs; one is sulphur and the other chalybeate. The two waters blended will form a strong attraction for visitors, and Mr. Estes, the present lessee, intends arranging for visitors by next summer. His terms will be, for man and horse five dollars, or four dollars for individuals. These springs are known as "Penny's."

I look forward to the day when Western North Carolina will form the grand centre of attraction for mining and manufacturing purposes. There is no State in the Union which presents as many varieties of minerals, and precious stones, and there is none, certainly, where all the articles of living are cheaper. Corn can be had for twenty or twenty-five cents per bushel, and beef for one and a half or two cents per pound and all other substantial in proportion.

In conversation a day or two ago with a gentleman who had lived eleven years among the mines of South America, and was constantly engaged in mining, I asked him if South America with all her boasted mining in this department of industry, could offer richer or better minerals, or more abundance, than could be found in Western North Carolina? His emphatic and prompt reply was, that he considered the mines of North Carolina equal to any he had seen during his eleven years' experience in mining in South America.

You are fully aware of the fact, that the impression universally obtains that this portion of North Carolina is scarcely worthy the attention of men of talent or capital; and here permit me in all frankness to say, and if I had never visited this country, I too would have remained wedded to this belief. But the tale with me has changed—the spell is broken. My ignorance of this country and its advantages has been driven away like chaff before the wind, and my firm and abiding impression is, that a quarter of a century will not pass away ere Western North Carolina will stand forth redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled, presenting the pleasing spectacle of a dense and intelligent population with diversified pursuits, reaping the rich reward of their labors.

BEAUMONT.
[From the Salisbury Waleman]
About a fortnight since, a truly afflicting tragedy of a domestic character, took place in this County, about ten miles to the Northwest of our town. A messenger to the Coroner, brought tidings that a young woman had taken the life of her husband by cutting his throat with a razor. Upon an investigation of the affair by the proper Jury, it turned out to be horribly true, that the female, Mary Corl, had in all probability, destroyed the partner of her bosom, in the manner described.

The Coroner, under the stern mandate of the Law, did his duty by committing her to the County Prison. As soon as possible, however, she was summoned under a writ of "Habeas Corpus," before his Honor Judge P. Parson, at Mocksville, on Thursday, the 30th inst., with the proper witnesses in attendance.

A long and criminal examination of all the facts of the affair thereupon ensued, in which his Honor, exhibited his well known legal tact.

The unfortunate object for trial, was clearly shown to have been laboring under "Insanity" at the time of commission of the deed; and under the peculiar form, well known to the Medical Profession, as "Puerperal or child-birth mania." This perversion of the human intellect, is in the main, depending and meted out in its character, but occasionally, it assumes a furious and sanguinary and a destructive tendency. Under its influence, a child of husband, or of wife, is regarded as a child of Satan, and the object of extermination and destruction. "Law and Medical Reports are

replete with instances of a similar kind; and the present case departs in no degree from a like tendency, when the hallucination exists.

There is a peculiar cunning connected with mania. The subject will do acts of injury and conceal the evidences with all the address of a well ordered mind, bent upon mischief.

It was proved on trial, that the party was a young couple, married about two years, and lived in the utmost harmony—no family jars or jealousies were known to exist.

It was not until the birth of her child, about two months ago, that the family and neighbors discovered something amiss in her demeanor, which was increased, possibly, by the loss of her child two weeks after birth. From a light-hearted, cheerful, industrious wife, she arose from her bed a mooping, melancholic woman. On the day that the tragedy ensued—when the mental delusion took the destructive shape with its cunning, she laid the address to send away, both a girl who lived in the house, and an uncle of her husband.

In their absence the deed was done; and what is singular, the Razor (her husband's) has not yet been found. Shortly after the commission of the act her manner was wild and incoherent. Whatever else may be thought, this poor woman was indeed a "maniac," under circumstances that challenge our best sympathies. Its origin, the birth of her infant; its complete manifestation, the destruction of her husband. It was so believed by her nearest neighbors—by the crowd that listened to the testimony in the Court House—by the Medical gentlemen summoned to examine and pronounce—by the Judge himself. She was released, and the family required to enter into a Bond of five hundred dollars for safe keeping. His Honor took occasion to remark, that a Lunatic Asylum was the proper place for her.

TROPHIES OF WAR.—It is recorded among the incidents at the dinner given to Gen. Taylor at New Orleans, that in his speech made in reply to a complimentary toast, he said it was difficult for him to express his sense of the honors which were showered upon him by his fellow citizens; but of all the trophies he had received, the approving smiles and waving handkerchiefs of the fair daughters of his country more than a thousand victories on the battle-field. They were triumphs peculiarly gratifying, for they were unalloyed by pain, and left no sting behind—he knew not how often he felt, but for himself, how much sorer he might forget in the hour of battle, the sad consequences of the strife, they always rushed upon his mind afterwards—making his heart to sink, and causing him to feel like a child.

Pig Poetry.—That man, James Jinks, of the Lafayette Courier, who formerly lived in Cincinnati—and that accounts for the peculiar character of the poetry—was lately teased by a Hoosier gal, whereupon he gave vent to his feelings in the following plaintive melody:

"O, ever thus from childhood's hour,
We've seen our fondest hopes decay;
We never raised a dog, nor cow, or
Hen that layed an egg a day.
But it was marked and took away,
We never raised a sucking pig.
To glad us with his sunny eye,
But when it grew up fat and big,
And fit to roast or bile, or fry,
We couldn't find it in the sty!"

Hogg's Tales.—"Are you fond of Hogg's tales?" said a rather verdant Miss to a shepherd. "Yes I like 'em roasted with salt on 'em," was the reply. "No—but I mean have you read Hogg's tales?" "No sirree bob," for our boys are all white or black—I don't think we'll get a red hog in de whole white kit of 'em." That will do, "You surely must be ite my friend." "Gosh, I never gits ite at such darn'd things as dem ish." That will do, so good by shepherd.

The following beautiful sentiment was drunk "standing and in silence," at a private fete among de first "circle" colored elite of New York, a few evenings since:

"Here's to de darkey far see; dat face needs no paint, dar head no fumery."

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.

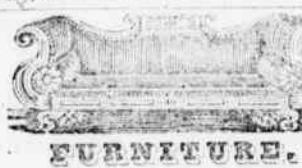
Rev. JOHN A. GRETTIER, Principal and Prof. of English and Mathematics.

S. C. LINDSEY, A. M. Prof. of the Latin & Greek Languages.

The design of the Principal and his colleagues, in taking charge of this institution, is to meet the wishes, not only of those parents, who desire to give their children a thorough preparation for admission into any of our universities or colleges, but also of those, who are equally anxious with regard to the principles and habits, which their children require while at school, as well as of others, who feel themselves incompetent to do more, than by a good English education fit them for the ordinary duties of life. For this purpose, in addition to the Classics and higher Mathematics usually taught in our academies, diligent attention will be given to instruction in the English language, and in those great and precious truths inculcated in the Bible, which has truly been said to be the very best text book the world affords for the mental development of a youth school. If by proper encouragement on the part of intelligent Christians, who feel a deep interest in the eternal as well as temporal welfare of those committed to their care, they shall be enabled by the blessing of God to carry out their design, they hope to remedy, in some measure at least, what has been felt by the better portion of the community to be a great evil in our public schools.

The location of the institution in a village, enjoying great religious privileges and distinguished for the morality of its population, is regarded as highly favorable. The citizens, desirous of having among them a school of high character for sound learning and manly, will do all in their utmost to promote the comfort and happiness of all students from abroad.

Tuition.
Classical Department, per session, \$15.00
English do do do, 8.00
Board from \$6 to \$8 per month.
The exercises of the school will commence on Monday, the 10th Jan. 1848. 2-3



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 need not go to the North to make their purchases. He will take pleasure in exhibiting a large variety of work on hand and in his shop. Any who would set out their rooms in comfortable and fashionable style, may be well to call and examine.

PETER THURSTON.
Greensboro, Nov. 1847.

CONGRESS.

Monday, Jan. 10.

SENATE.—Several memorials, reports, resolutions and bills, mostly of a local character were introduced.

Mr. Hannegan introduced the following resolutions, which he said he would call up this day two weeks:

Resolved, That no treaty of peace can be made with Mexico, having a proper regard for the best interests of the United States, which does not establish, as a boundary between the two nations, the most suitable line for military defence.

Resolved, That in no contingency can the United States consent to the establishment of a monarchical government within the limits of Mexico, by the intervention of European powers.

Resolved, That it may become necessary and proper as it is within the constitutional capacity of this government, for the United States to hold Mexico as a territorial appendage, or the condition of a province.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to increase the army.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, addressed the Senate—laying down the following questions which he proposed to discuss, viz:

First. If the war was just and honorable in itself, or unjust and dishonorable?

Second. If it had heretofore been properly prosecuted?

Third. In what manner it ought hereafter to be prosecuted? and

Fourth. What were the just and honorable objects for which it should be prosecuted?

After speaking nearly two hours on the first of these questions, his strength gave way; and he yielded the floor for a motion to adjourn. He took the ground, that the war was just and honorable in itself; that the United States had just cause for war with Mexico on the 13th of May, 1846; and that by the unjust and illegal acts of Mexico, war did exist on this day. Therefore he exonerated the country from all responsibility for the blood and treasure which had been since expended. But he laid it down as equally clear, that by the manner in which the annexation of Texas was consummated, and by his order to march our troops to the Rio Grande, the President had rashly and unconstitutionally precipitated the war, without consultation with Congress, against its well-understood opinion, taking on himself the right to declare war, while Congress was in session; and that on him must rest all the odium of the war, and all the responsibility for its horrors and expenses. And this was a question between him and the country.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The joint resolution to restore the great southern mail engagement with the Richmond and Fredericksburg company, was rejected.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the reference of the President's Message, and was addressed by Mr. McDermott and Mr. Stanton, an hour each, on the policy of the Administration.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.

SENATE.—Among the usual cursory proceedings of the day, a resolution was passed restoring the Editors of the Union to the privilege of the floor.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson resumed his remarks, and took up the second point which he had proposed to discuss—the manner in which the war had been conducted.

Mr. J. said that he had yesterday charged that the march of the army to the Rio Grande was the immediate cause of the war. But he now wished to say that even with that march the war might have been avoided, had it been properly conducted—had not the President labored under the delusion that a small but gallant band was sufficient to overawe the Mexicans. Had he sent a large and powerful force, he believed the war would have been avoided.

The President had entertained a mistaken notion when he sent such a small force. He had ample power, and he should have employed an ample force and expended more money. Had he done so to the battle of Buena Vista would not have been fought—all the subsequent battles would have been avoided, and their army would have been convinced that resistance was useless. The President appears to have waked up from his delusion. He now saw the necessity of a powerful force. Millions had been expended in consequence of this mistaken policy, and millions must still be expended. We were to all appearance further from a peace than we were when the war commenced.

In regard to the various modes presented for the further prosecution of the war, Mr. Johnson avowed himself in favor of carrying it into the heart of Mexico, if the object be to obtain a just and honorable peace. But if the object be to conquer and destroy Mexico, he would not vote the first dollar for it.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House went into Committee of the Whole, and took up the motion to refer the President's message.

Mr. Andrew Stewart, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the Committee for an hour on the subject of the tariff, and in a searching review of the late report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Wednesday, Jan. 12.

SENATE.—A large number of anti war memorials were presented to the Senate during the day, from Indiana, Ohio, and different parts of New England. One of these was thirty-six yards long, and signed by the principal clergyman and laymen of the Unitarian denomination.

The resolutions of Mr. Dickinson, relative to the annexation of Mexico, and excluding the Wilcox proviso from the terms of annexation, were taken up for consideration.

Mr. Dickinson, read his views at much length on the subject embraced in the resolutions, going in substance for the annexation of the whole of Mexico now in our possession, as necessary to satisfy the desire of our people for more territory, and leaving the question of slavery to be settled by the people who may occupy the country.

Mr. Fuls gave notice that at the proper time he would offer an amendment to the resolutions. He was pleased with the liberality of the Senator from New York in reference to the question of slavery in the territory, but he did not go quite far enough to meet his views.

Mr. Hale also gave notice that at the proper time, he would move to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word "Resolved," and inserting the substance of the Wilcox Proviso.

The ten regiment bill was then taken up, and Mr. Clayton resumed his remarks, in opposition to the bill, and in an argument to show that no increase of the military force is necessary at this time.

Mr. Clayton's Speech drew a crowd to the Senate to-day, and commanded very marked attention among the Senators and all present. General Scott was vindicated (from the recommendation of the force now sought to be raised, and an anecdote was told of him as follows:

Mr. Clayton said, that before General Scott went to Mexico, he remembered to have asked

him if he was not apprehensive of defeat in the mountain passes of that extraordinary country? He smiled and said that with 5000 American regulars he could whip any army which Mexico could raise, though it rained Mexicans for a week.

Much had been said about "indemnity and security," and now it appears that "indemnity for the past" meant one-half of Mexico, and "security for the future" meant the other half!

Mr. C. wished the gentlemen on the other side to answer whether war by conquest, or rapine, was a legitimate power of this Government. He denied it.—There was no such power, express or implied. To establish justice was the object of the establishment of this Government, and not conquest. Our Government was organized for peace and not warlike purposes. But we were pursuing a course which would compel us to lay hold of the whole of Mexico, and these Bills were but elements of this great design.

It is claimed here (in Resolutions delivered yesterday by Mr. Hannegan) that the annexation of all Mexico as a Province is constitutional. We were indeed about to send to Mexico an armed emigration. There were in Mexico 8,000,000 of people, most of them colored men. There were as many Abolitionists in the country.

Admit all of Mexico, and you could and would send this country to atoms. He besought men to pause where he had paused, and to keep that territory from this Union. He intended to vote for supplies, clothing, munitions, &c., but no more troops were necessary.

The financial question was then considered, and it was urged that an enormous expenditure would be necessary, much beyond any amount which would be raised to do what Mr. Johnson proposed. It was said it would be the utter annihilation of Mexico. You prevented them from having power to negotiate a peace. The Government was now colonizing Mexico by the bayonet.

The idea of colonizing Mexico as a Province was regarded as impracticable and absurd.—This was borrowing the example of the Despotisms of Europe. If we meant annexation and to seize the whole of Mexico, let us say so.

Mr. Clayton closed with some strong comparisons between modern Democracy and the Democracy of Jefferson, when commissioners were sent to France to negotiate for obtaining territory, whereas the Executive would now lay violent hands upon territory without negotiation of any sort.

Mr. Butler gave notice that he would, on tomorrow, move to reconsider the bill, with a view to offer an amendment to increase the number of privates and subaltern officers in the existing regiments, instead of creating new ones.

Jan. 1848

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The House by a very decided vote indicated an intention this morning to debate at greater length the President's message in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. There are great many speeches to be made upon Internal Improvements, the Tariff, Currency, and most of all, upon the War.

Thursday, Jan. 13.

SENATE.—After the morning business, the ten regiment bill was taken up.

Mr. Pearce, of Maryland, opposed the bill in some pertinent remarks. He regretted that he had to differ so widely from his colleague, Mr. Reverdy Johnson. He controverted most of Mr. J.'s positions, and denied that the boundary of Texas extended to the Rio Grande. Mr. P. cited the authority of Messrs. Benton, Ashley, Ingelsol and others, in support of his denial, and gave a detailed statement of the facts in the case.

After Mr. Pearce concluded, Mr. Butler obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn; and, on motion,

The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The reply of the President to Mr. Goggin's resolution respecting the return of Santa Anna to Mexico, was taken up and read. The President refuses to communicate the instructions called for, because incompatible with the public interest—cites the example of Washington for precedent—says that its communication might prevent negotiations for peace being consummated, &c.

Mr. Truman Smith moved that the message be referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. John Q. Adams, spoke on the subject with energy. The members crowded about him in breathless attention. He moved to refer the whole matter to a select Committee—which committee would show Mr. Polk that he is bound to furnish the information desired.

Mr. Isaac Holmes followed in a speech laudatory of Mr. Polk for his firmness in refusing to communicate the information, and for his taking the example of Washington for his guide.

Mr. Shenck replied vehemently to Mr. Holmes. He thought it high time that the Representatives of the People should maintain their rights and take a stand against the President's being master.

Mr. Toombs followed. He regarded the matter as a question, not whether the President may not, in certain cases, withhold information asked for by the House, but whether this was one of those cases.

Mr. Chas. J. Ingelsol next obtained the floor. He justified the course the President had thought proper to pursue and cited authority to sustain the President; he moved to refer the subject to the committee of the whole House, and make it the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Collamer replied to Mr. Ingelsol. He regarded the President as bound in this case, to give Congress the information asked for.

Mr. Tompkins next obtained the floor, but gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was adopted, and the House adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 14.

The correspondent of the Baltimore American remarks:—The Senate is not in Session to-day. Mr. Butler will speak on Monday, and upon his amendment to fill up the Skeleton Regiments, rather than create new Regiments. It is not impossible that this amendment will prevail. It will give nearly the required force (quite enough and more than enough) from the best information, and in addition it will keep from the Executive the large amount of patronage incident to this Bill.

There are many scores of politicians here eager to get appointments under this Bill, and some of them will succeed if the bill passes. The bill itself will give at least 540 appointments to the Executive. I do not think there is any disposition manifested in the House which warrants the passage of the Bill in the form in which it is now before the Senate.

The House was engaged in the consideration of private bills, in the discussion of which Mr. Sawyer, the great sage man from Ohio, was engaged to introduce many policies.

The House adjourned over to Monday.
1 bid. SPIRITS, TURPENTINE, just received for sale by HOLCOMBE & WATSON.

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

NEW COPARTNERSHIP.

HAVING connected with me in the Apotheary and Drugg business on the 1st inst. Mr. George B. Jones, a practical Apothecary and druggist, who has had charge of my establishment for four months past, the business will hereafter be conducted under the style and firm of Geo. B. Jones & Co. FRANCIS MAJOR.

GEORGE B. JONES & Co., APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS

Have on hand a full supply of Pure Medicines, Drugs, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Brushes, Soaps, Surgical and Dental Instruments, and all other articles usually kept in such establishments, which they offer to their friends and the public at the lowest prices.

They call the attention of Country Merchants to their Stock, and assure them it shall be regularly replenished to meet their wants.

Physicians in the Country who are in the habit of buying their supplies of Medicine in the Northern Cities, will be furnished with articles of undoubted Purity, many of them having been recently imported from one of the best Dispensaries in England.
Petersburg, January 11, 1848. 40-4

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, top trims, harnesses, shoeing horses, and in short, attending to 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, 90 cents cash, or \$1.00 on a credit.

His shop is on north street, some 150 yards north of the Presbyterian Church.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1848.

From the Raleigh Register.

WHIG CONVENTION.

We are authorized to announce, that Tuesday, the 22d of February, has been agreed on for holding a WHIG CONVENTION in this City, to nominate a Candidate for Governor, to be voted for in August next, vice His Excellency, Gov. GRAHAM.

Some Counties, we are aware, have suggested an earlier day; and the time, now agreed on, may operate inconveniently to some sections of the State, but the decided preponderance of sentiment, after careful enquiry, is found to be in favor of the day designated.

We are confident that it is only necessary to say to the Whigs of the State,
REMEMBER THE 22d OF FEBRUARY!

COUNTY MEETING.

We are requested by several citizens, to give notice that a public meeting will be held in the court-house, in this place, next Saturday, the 29th inst., for the purpose of appointing Delegates from the county of Guilford to the Whig State Convention to be held at Raleigh the 22d of February.

It is hoped that the people will come out, and give free expression to their views on the affairs of the country at this momentous crisis.

THE PRESIDENCY.

It seemed to be so well understood before-hand, that a great portion of the out-door as well as indoor proceedings of the members of Congress, at this winter's session, would be devoted to President-making, that nobody is at all astonished to hear, "the work goes bravely on."

By members of Congress, in this connection, we wish to be understood as including the honorary and lobby members, the members of the parlor and kitchen cabinets, returning officers of the army, and visiting brethren generally—making up altogether a tail which is both useful and ornamental to the body politic.

In sooth, fellow-citizens, although we cannot suppress a certain sentiment of contempt for this political fair held in Washington,—it hath its beneficial results. Ours is a government of public opinion; and that portion of the people who periodically go up to the Federal City—no matter for what personal objects, or how much soever influenced by self-interest,—they are, nevertheless, a body of very acute and correct representatives of public opinion, concerning the qualifications and availability of noted men for the offices of trust and distinction under our Constitution. Congress and its Tail, after the discussions and consultations of a month or two, are prepared to "speak for Buncombe," and speak to some purpose too.

We have not been inattentive to the sound of the voice from Washington, which has been gradually assuming more articulateness—more distinctness—more force. In the confusion of tongues, two names are becoming distinguishable above the din, connected with the next Presidency—one of them in a purely party attitude, and the other in a position which appears to command more generally the popular elements without direct party references. We allude to Gen. Cass and Gen. Taylor.

There may yet be new turns—new concentrations, of popular preferences in the parties, before their Conventions meet; but the tendencies at this time are such as we indicate.

The state of opinion at Washington, as embodied in the following letter of the intelligent correspondent of the Baltimore American, is generally corroborated by others:

Correspondence of the Baltimore American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.

There is a good deal of discussion in the city relative to the time and place of holding a Whig National Convention for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, and there are some of the Whigs, friends of Gen. Taylor, who would submit to the form of nomination which has already been made. That, however, is not the general sentiment of the Whig members, and for reasons which are obvious in the preferences for other candidates and in the fact that delegates have been chosen friendly to other candidates. With all such in Congress there appears to be a disposition to submit to the acts of a National Convention, and if Gen. Taylor is nominated, he will be supported with entire unanimity. The Southern wing of the Whig party appeared to be unanimously for him, with many from the free States, and quite enough, if delegates of corresponding sentiments are chosen, to secure his election.

There are many indications here, as in the States, that General Cass is to be the nominee of the Democratic party.

Mr. Hannegan's Resolutions offered yesterday indicate the policy which Mr. Cass proposes, as Mr. Hannegan long ago hung out the Cass flag, in open Senate. In regard to the war the policy of these men seems to be to hold Mexico as a Province, and in time to blot out the whole nation from the leaf of Republics. Mr. Cass through the whole session, has been the leader in the Senate, and by the independent position of Mr. Calhoun upon the war question, and the absence of Mr. Benton, has been permitted to bear full sway. The rivalries between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Dallas in Pennsylvania also have contributed largely to his success. Mr. Polk could get a nomination only in the disagreement between other persons. There is much canvassing and intriguing among the friends of Mr. Cass, and he has played his card so well for the two years past as to secure the gain of a nomination. I do not think he will go beyond this.

Engineer to the Richmond and Danville Rail Road.—We learn that Capt. Talbot, formerly of the United States Topographical Corps, has been appointed chief Engineer, with a salary of \$3000 per annum, of the Richmond and Danville Rail Road.

In this connection, we will also state that the City Council, by a vote of 5 to 4, have determined to subscribe, on the part of Richmond, \$200,000 to the stock in this Road.

Richmond Republican.

THE WAR QUESTION IN CONGRESS.

The war question is under full debate in the Senate, on the proposition to increase the army. Several of the ablest Senators have already delivered their views. Mr. CALHOUN's speech we laid before our readers last week. Mr. HALE's effort was full of strength and bitterness against the Administration, and too strongly marked by his abolition views to have much practical weight in the Senate or the country. Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON's speech has two ends to it,—in the outset a broad departure from the universal whig convictions of the just causes of the war; in the winding up, all the warmest whig can ask of argument against the exercise of Executive power, &c. Mr. CLAYTON has made a splendid speech—an honor to the head and heart of a great and good man.

It is the impression that the ten regiment bill will pass the Senate by a mere majority. We think it cannot pass the House. The people's representatives will be slow to place in the hands of the Executive an immense additional force, unless the objects to be accomplished could be placed before them in a more definite and inviting shape. Besides, the enormous and accumulating expense will be a stumbling block. It is said that a hundred millions of dollars will be required for the fiscal year beginning the 1st of July. Where is the money to come from?

The whole subject is involved in the deepest difficulty. The ingenuity, the wisdom, the patriotism of our Representatives will be sorely tried. Read our synopsis of Congressional proceedings on the opposite page.

THE FREMONT TRIAL.—A SCENE.

The daily reports of the trial of Lieut. Col. Fremont before a Court Martial convened at Washington continue to be published. The proceedings are so voluminous that few, we suppose, have taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with particulars and details; but many, we likewise suppose, have sufficiently informed themselves to conclude that the whole business is a very solemn and very expensive farce. It has already cost the country between sixty and a hundred thousand dollars—and the end is not yet.

The monotony of this interminable trial was very agreeably varied, on the 5th, by a scene, in which Gen. Kearny and the Hon. Thomas H. Benton, counsel for Col. Fremont, were chief actors.

Gen. Kearny wished to make a statement to the Court, and no objection being made, he said: "I consider it due to the dignity of the Court, and the high respect I entertain for it, that I should here state that on my last appearance before this Court, when I was answering questions propounded to me by the Court, the senior counsel of the accused, Thomas H. Benton, of Missouri, sat in his place making mouths and grimaces at me, which I considered were intended to offend, to insult, and to over-awe me."

"I ask of this Court no action so far as I am concerned. I am fully capable of taking care of my own honor."

The President of the Court regretted very much to hear it; but had not observed any thing of it.

The Hon. Thomas H. Benton then addressed the Court as follows:

"I desire the Judge Advocate will take down what I say." He then continued: "Mr. President: On or about the first day of Gen. Kearny's examination before this Court, when he stood in that corner, and when he twice swore that Col. Fremont had the originals now in certain papers if he had not destroyed them, he fixed his eyes upon Col. Fremont fixedly and pausingly, and looked insultingly and disdainfully at him. The Judge Advocate, by leading questions, led Gen. Kearny into a modification of what he had previously sworn."

Here a member of the court rose to a point of order, which being settled, Mr. Benton continued:

"When Gen. Kearny fixed his eyes on Col. Fremont, I determined, if he should attempt to gain to look down a prisoner, I would look at him. I did this day; and the look of to-day was the consequence of the looks in this Court before. I did to-day look at Gen. Kearny when he looked at Col. Fremont; and I looked him down; I looked at him till his eyes fell—till they fell upon the floor."

"As to this Court, I disclaim any intention to disturb its order, entertaining as I do the highest respect for this Court."

The President thought the expression of Gen. K's contentment towards Col. F. on the occasion referred to, was one of politeness and kindness; and Gen. K. disclaimed ever having offered the slightest insult to Col. Fremont.

The next day Gen. Kearny sent in a written statement to the Court, that the closing remarks of Mr. Benton were false, as he was prepared to prove by members of the court. The statement was not placed on record, but was returned to Gen. Kearny.

It is reported that Mr. Benton afterwards said, out of the Court, that Gen. K. had perjured himself. It was conjectured that the upshot of all this dignified business of "making mouths," &c., would be an affair of honor.

Very great men are endowed with the power to stay great all the time.

By the last mails we learn that the proceedings of the Fremont trial were brought to a close on the 11th, with the exception of the hearing of the defence, which was fixed for the 25th. Some of the letter writers say that Col. F. will in all probability be re-appointed Governor of California.

It is said that Gen. Kearny had actually written a challenge to Col. Benton, and prepared his pistols, but was persuaded by his friends for the present to forbear.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Bulletin says, that "Mr. Benton is understood to be opposed to the further prosecution of the war—talks about expense, is a terrible consequence, and refers to Napoleon's wars and the wars of the Roman Empire," &c.

THE MAIL DERANGEMENTS.

As we mentioned some weeks ago would be the case,—when the Postmaster General turned the great Southern mail from the Richmond railroad on to the boats of the Bay route,—our Washington papers are two days behind the old time, invariably; and frequently longer. Any of the numerous accidents that detain boats, especially occurring in the winter time, so as to break the connexion, throw our papers still later. For instance, the Union and the Intelligencer of the 11th were not received here until the 17th. If we were the only sufferers by this arrangement, we would bear it with that exemplary patience which every printer has to learn, sooner or later. But the public interests of all the interior, nay, of the whole South, suffers; and we hear loud complaints, in all directions, from the reading people, who have a desire, and fancy they have some right to early intelligence of the progress of the deliberations of their Representatives in Congress, at the present important crisis in public affairs.

Yet the House of Representatives take up and discuss this matter just long enough to tantalize the public mind,—and then coolly put it to sleep in one of their committee rooms!

We take no part in the quarrel between Cave Johnson and the Railroad;—we don't know which is most to blame—as a matter of course, both are to blame some;—but it is granted that Congress has at least the moral power to remedy the evil under which the reading and business public suffer, and the immediate application of that remedy we had a right to expect from that body.

The business interests at the North perhaps suffer more than here by this delay of our old mail facilities. The New York Express thus speaks of the matter:

"Congress, in the enjoyment of the franking privilege and its reception of a *per diem* unappreciated by the mail delays, does not seem to appreciate or understand the embarrassments under which the business community labors on account of the incapacity and ineffectuality of the Post Office Department of the country. This is seen by the apparent indifference which the House of Representatives has manifested to the complaint of delay in the transmission of the great Southern mail, and in a disinclination to interfere between Cave Johnson and the Richmond Railroad Company. Indeed, Congress, in this respect, lags behind the public feeling, and must be made to understand it by some louder and more emphatic agitation."

THE PASSING IN OF SANTA ANNA.

It will be seen, on reference to our summary of Congressional proceedings, that the President has refused to communicate to the House of Representatives information called for by resolution, relative to the admission of Santa Anna into Mexico. Some pungent things were uttered by members, on the communication of this refusal; and we reckon there are a few more of the same sort left, which will in due time be forthcoming, for the comfort of his Excellency. They are not half done with it yet. The President's friends are by this time prepared to admit in their hearts, (though some of them be ashamed to speak it,) that his Excellency made "one very bad calculation" in that business of passing in Santa Anna. If they are yet disposed to entertain any lingering excuses for their great patron's conduct in this matter, they may find something refreshing in the following extract from the late speech of Senator CLAYTON, of Delaware. It is very much in point:

"The honorable Chairman of the Military Committee (Mr. Cass) had declared, the other day in some remarks he made in the Senate, that the conduct of the President in regard to the war was easily defended in every particular. By blowing a trumpet, one might sometimes find an antagonist when there was none before. He, one of the humblest of the Whig party, would state a point in the President's conduct, which he would like to hear the Chairman of the Military Committee readily and easily clear up and make satisfactory, if he could do so. Should that honorable Senator succeed, he should hereafter be his (Mr. Clayton's) Magnus Apollo!"

Some twelve years ago, he said, there was an individual in what is now the State of Texas, by the name of Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, at the head of a Mexican military force, who captured at a place called Goliad, 179 Americans, and pledged his honor as a soldier and a gentleman to them, that they should be treated as prisoners of war. The next day, this Don Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna ordered the prisoners and in cold blood murdered the whole train of them. This ruffian scoundrel, said Mr. CLAYTON in cold blood murdered 179 of my countrymen whom he had pledged his honor to protect and treat as prisoners of war! He afterwards butchered another portion of my countrymen at the Alamo! These acts of cruelty, treachery and murder, he said, were still fresh in the recollection of every one who heard him. And yet the President gave a free passage through our blockade and into Mexico, to this very Don Lopez de Santa Anna, where he has raised and invigorated the Mexican army to a greater extent than any other man could do, and has fought our troops desperately at Buena Vista, Cerro Gordo, Contreras, Churubusco, Molino del Rey, Chapultepec, and in the City of Mexico, and still holds such sway over the Government and Congress of Mexico that they do not dare to appoint Commissioners to treat with us for peace. Now how would the honorable Senator from Michigan, easily defend and make justifiable this act of the President?—He would like to see him undertake the task!

TURNER OR TURNIP.

Though the Editors of the Patriot, like the author of *Alamance* and our own humble self, once went to an "old-field School," and ought therefore to know how to spell any word from "baker" down to "amplification," yet we venture most respectfully to suggest that they miss the figure in saying turnip. Turnip is the word, as Webster has it. How's *Tate's*, Mr. Patriot?—Standard.

Times ain't now as once they used to be, when we graduated, Mr. Standard. Then turnip was spelled with an *i*, to the best of our knowledge and belief; and we think we could convict Webster himself on this charge, could we procure the old edition of his Spelling-Book in use during our college days. We know that turnip is the Dictionary word, and do believe that old Noah picked his own *i* out,—but it was his duty to do so, if it did harm him, you know. *Tate's* is *i*.

EXECUTIVE DOCUMENTS.

We received a few days ago, from Hon. Mr. Shepperd, the Message and a portion of the usual accompanying Documents. The printing has been delayed beyond the usual time, we suppose on account of the voluminous nature of the documents at this juncture.

The reading public are almost invariably put in possession of all the important documents from the Departments through the newspapers, before they can be officially printed and disseminated. For instance, the Executive Messages reach every nook and corner of the country in the newspapers some time before the pamphlet copies are received from the members of Congress.

The House Committee on public printing reported that the Message and [all the] Documents would make a book of over 1300 pages. The volume before us comprises only 943 pages, and gives the President's Message, the Reports from the State, Treasury and War Departments, and accompanying the latter, all the Reports concerning the battles of Buena Vista, Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo and Mexico, and the numerous other actions and operations of lesser note, during the past year. The Reports from the home branches of the military service are also given.

THE ARMY DIFFICULTY.

The New Orleans Delta of the 6th inst. contains an editorial, giving what the editors understand from "good authority" to be the true cause of the difficulty between Gens. Scott, Worth and Pillow, from the conclusion of which we make the following extract:

"The cause of Gen. Worth's arrest was the use of disrespectful and unofficer-like language, in a letter written by him to the commander-in-chief. On the publication of the order in regard to letters written from the army, and the consequent arrest of Col. Duncan, Gen. Worth wrote a letter to Gen. Scott inquiring if he (Gen. W.) was referred to in these general orders.—General Scott replied that he would not respond to the enquiry. Thereupon General Worth wrote a letter, charging the commander in chief with unofficer-like conduct, and requesting the charges to be transmitted to the Secretary of War. For sending this letter Gen. Worth was arrested and will be tried by a court martial in the city Mexico."

Gen. Pillow was arrested for appealing from a decision of the General in chief, and for sending on his appeal to the Secretary of War, without the consent or knowledge of General Scott."

THE CHOLERA IN LONDON.—The London correspondent of the National Intelligencer, in his latest letter, furnished the following startling intelligence:

"A more alarming piece of news is, that the Cholera is undoubtedly in London, and has broken out with extreme virulence in Golden Lane, and other densely populated parts of the city.—The police keep watch and ward there to intercept communication. The symptoms of the disease are of a very alarming nature, exhibiting itself in plague spots and other fearful characteristics.—This is truly a melancholy close to my communication. I hope the matter is made the worst of, but many fears."

FROM THE CITY OF MEXICO.

The schooner Eleanor arrived at New Orleans on the 6th instant from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 25th ultimo. Her news is, therefore, four days later than previous accounts.

Gen. Scott had issued orders directing the army to take positions in different portions of the Mexican Republic, and occupy them until the Government sees for peace on terms which will prove acceptable to the United States.

Numerous other orders had been issued requiring the taxes of all kinds heretofore paid to the Government of Mexico to be paid hereafter for the support of the American army.

A Quaker letter in the *Monitor*, published in the City of Mexico, states the present Congress in session at that place will not come together again. Several Deputies had left there, and the letter adds that new Deputies and Senators would soon be in the city. The Government, the letter further states, was silently taking measures for the suppression of intrigues in connexion with the monarchical movement. In consequence of the Governors of the different States not having fulfilled their promise to aid the Government with such resources as they could command it was much cramped for means.

Mr. Clingman says in his speech: "It is easy to find females far better qualified to think justly on political subjects than most men, and sometimes we find those among them not averse to the bustle of an election day."

We are acquainted with a number who do not appear to be averse to a bustle on any day.

N. C. Argus.

Official.—Army Order, No. 1700.—The President has been pleased to appoint THOMAS RICHIE, Esq., to the command of the new regiment of grannys-dears, which is to be sent to Mexico, as soon as peace is established.

The John Donkey.

An eccentric old gentleman, who had a frail memory, was in the habit of addressing a letter to himself, containing the matter which he wished to remember, and sending it to his house through the penny post.

A Protestant nursery exists under the control and direction of Dr. Pusey, called "the Home," and situated in the Regent's park.

The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, JAN. 18.—Peach Brandy 40 to 50; apple 40 to 42. Beeswax 20. Bacon 51 to 10. Cotton 71 to 72. Corn 55 to 60. Flour \$1.75 to 5.50. Feathers 30 to 32. Flaxseed \$1.00 to 1.15. Hides—green 21 to 3, dry 5 to 6. Iron—Swedes 5 to 6, English 41. Lime \$1.75 to 2.00. Lard 10 to 11. Leather, sole, 20. Oats 30 to 35. Wheat 90 to \$1.00. Whiskey 20 to 35. Wool 121 to 14. 4-1 Brown. Sheetings 7 cts. Cotton yarns, No. 5 to 10, 15 cts.

CHERAW, JAN. 18.—Bacon 91 to 10. Butter 15 to 20. Beeswax 22 to 24. Cotton 71 to 72. Corn 50. Flour \$1.50 to 4.75. Feathers 25 to 32. Hides—green 31, dry 9. Lard 10. Leather, sole, 18 to 22. Rice 61.

WILMINGTON.—New Bacon 7 to 10. Corn much wanted at 70. Fayetteville flour \$3.50 to 4.

MARRIED.—In this place on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. John A. Greiter, Mr. SAMUEL G. KERR, to Miss MARY JORDAN.

In this place, on the same evening, by the Rev. S. D. Bumpas, Mr. GEORGE BEARD, to Miss RACHEL B. CLARK.

In Aberdeen Mississippi, on the 21st of December, Mr. PHILIP J. McNAIRY, formerly of this County, to Miss ELIZA B., eldest daughter of Col. J. F. Mills of Aberdeen, Miss.

LOST OR MISPLACED. A Note payable to the subscriber by Samuel McClintock, for Thirty-five dollars, dated some time in 1843. All persons are hereby forewarned against trading for said note.

SOPHIA GORRELL.

Guilford Co. Jan. 17, 1848. 41-1

Important to Tailors.

J. W. BURKE, of Guilford county, N. C. has invented a perfect proof system of Garment Cutting which he offers to the Trade as unequalled—a 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. 41-1

5 CENTS REWARD.

Runaway from the subscriber in October last an indentured apprentice by the name of John Poe, I will give a reward of five cents for his delivery to me in Guilford county. All persons are forewarned from harboring or trading with said apprentice, as the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

THOS. EDWARDS.

Jan. 18, 1848. 41-3

\$200 REWARD.

On the 5th of December, 1847, Jeremiah Frazer attacked me on the road, with intent to kill, and has since absconded. Said Frazer is about 5 feet 8 inches high, heavy built, weighing some 150 lbs. broad full face, rather a down look when spoken to, blue eyes, coarse hair and very grey for a man of his age, (about 43 years) quite red, fresh looking, talks very much, and jumbles a little from the white swelling of his head. He was on the Kanawa in Virginia. When last heard of he was on his way to Mississippi. I will give two hundred dollars for his delivery in the jail of Stokes county, N. C., or one hundred dollars for his confinement in any jail in the United States, so that he may be brought to trial. It is believed that he carried a quantity of money with him, make sure of that, any one apprehending him.

The western and northwest Editors, who feel an interest in the morality of the country, are respectfully requested to give the above a few insertions.

MOSES DEEN.

Stokes Co., N. C. Jan. 1848. 41-1

PROSPECTUS OF THE

ROCKY-HILL HERALD.

A News Paper to be published at Rocky Hill, Stokes County, N. C., devoted to Politics, Literature, Arts, Science, Manufactures, Humor, and Wit.

FAITHFUL AND BOLD.

The undersigned knowing that the publication of a periodical of some kind is much needed and ardently desired by many in this section of country, and having received warm solicitations from many of the most respectable and influential citizens of Stokes, takes this method of expressing his willingness to undertake the task.

The importance and utility of newspapers, we are confident we need not urge to the enlightened people of this section, since every intelligent man must be convinced of the manifold advantages resulting from them, when conducted in a proper manner. Whig principles will be advocated with firmness, energy and perseverance, from a strong conviction that the permanent welfare of the country depends on their adoption by a majority of the people.—no thought strongly impressed with the belief that the measures of the opposite party have a pernicious and disorganizing tendency, his paper will observe towards them due courtesy and decorum. Truth will be strictly adhered to in all political disputes and controversies that may arise, and calumny and detraction will never find a place in our columns.—it being our object to pursue an honorable course, and to convince by the strength of our argument and reasoning, rather than by specious flattery or deception.

It will be our purpose to advocate the election of Gen. Z. TAYLOR to the next Presidency, subject to a decision of the American people. And, in fine, all subjects that will tend to make the paper a welcome visitor to the parlor of the most refined and tasteful of our species, shall have a place in our columns. On all who desire to promote the general diffusion of knowledge, on all true patriots who are objects for the good of our country, and particularly the people of Stokes and adjoining counties, we call for support, confidently believing that we will be enabled to furnish our readers with as good a paper as any of equal size. In consideration of this, the undersigned would say, that he expects to spend all his time in selecting the most important news of the day, and in interspersing his columns with matter that will be both interesting and instructive.—not to mention that he has made arrangements for foreign and domestic correspondents—also he will have a leading Journal from every State in the Union, besides three foreign papers.

The farmer and mechanic will find in our columns an unwavering advocate of their best interests.

TERMS.—The HERALD will be published on a super-royal sheet of good paper. The subscription price will be \$2.50, in advance, or paid within three months of the time of subscription; or \$1.00 after the expiration of that time.

The first number of the Herald will be issued so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to justify the undertaking.

THOS. H. COYLES, Editor.

Dec. 1847.

AN APPRENTICE would be taken by the subscriber to the *House Carpenter and Joiner's* business. A stout well grown youth, about 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, would stand the best chance.

HIRAM C. WORTH.

Dec. 1847. 38-3times

WENTWORTH ACADEMY.

The 5th session of this School will commence on the 10th inst. This School having been in successful operation for some time, it is regarded as being permanently established. The advantages will be such as to qualify young men for any of our Colleges, or practical business life. Charges will be the same as heretofore. The instructor will be prepared to take boarders. Pupils applying, who desire to board with him and pursue only common English studies, can have board and tuition at \$35 per session; those who desire to study the Classics, Mathematics, and Sciences, can have board and tuition at \$40 per session. Early application will be best.

NUMA F. REID

Wentworth, N. C. Jan 5, 1848

DOCTORS

H. W. HOLCOMBE & E. WATSON, HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and the surrounding country.

And having succeeded Doctors Dore & 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. 40-1

10 LINSEED OIL.—For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN, Dec. 27th 1845.

WRITING

We have several large lots of Writing Ink &c. for sale at fair terms.

HOLCOMBE & WATSON.

G. F. H. Mar. 1847

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 JAMERSON, 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. TRIPPHENA 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, : : : : : 20
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 the College. Beyond this there are no extras.
Tuition in the Preparatory Department, : \$15
Primary Department, : : : : : 8
GEO. C. MENDENHALL, President.
Greensboro', 8th December, 1847. 36-1

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA—GUILFORD County. Court of Equity, October Term, 1847.

Thus R. Tate and others vs. David P. Weir and others.

Petition to sell Real Estate.
By virtue of a Decree, made in the above case, I shall expose to public Sale in the Town of Greensboro, N. C. on Monday the 21st day of February, 1848, upon a credit of one, two and three years, the Lot of Land on which the

Cotton Factory Stands.

Erected by the late Henry Humphreys

COMMUNICATED.

[The following does not bear to us any marks of originality; but the range of our reading is not sufficiently extensive to enable us to detect the authorship in any of the published literature of the day. It is, at all events, well worth its place in our columns.]

IDEALITY.—There is a beautiful and plausible theory of the "senses of the soul," which tells us, that the mind like the body, has distinct and separate properties whose combination forms the unit: Beautiful it is because the offspring of pure, though clouded genius; and plausible, for man with all his wisdom, knows not, his own soul, and cannot prove its falsehood. But, in its beauty and plausibility, it still bears the stamp of metaphysical speculation and uncertainty, and he alone who created, knows its truth or fallacy. Yet the soul has its attributes, bright and beautiful emanations from the holy and pure spirit of him who in his wisdom and power created a universe in whose perfect beauty, man will ever continue to find, until time shall end in an eternity, true and great evidence of superior design; and the noblest attribute of them all is Ideality. The universe is an unexplored mine of beauty, beautiful in its every atom, and more beautiful in its perfect harmony. The harmony of nature! That mighty tablet, upon which is written by the finger of its author, in letters glowing with truth, and redolent of beauty, the authentic claim of Divinity to its legitimate offspring. In animated nature, from man the highest, the noblest, last, and most perfect work, to the spark of life, animating the invisible body of the minutest insect, whose birth, existence, joys, pains and death all fill but the compass of an hour. In this there is truth and beauty.

"Beauty cloth with the water-snake, and is cradled in the shrouds of the nest. There is beauty in the rolling clouds and placid shingle beach. In feathery sails, and whistling winds, and electric skies. There is beauty in the rounded woods, dark with heavy foliage.

In laughing fields, and dented hills, the valley and its lake; There is beauty in the gullies, beauty on the cliffs, beauty in sun and shade.—The earth is drowned in Beauty."

It finds a voice in the roar of the cataract; and in the noiseless rustling of autumn's falling, withered leaf in the forest's lonely depth. And, has the author of all this fair array, given it to man, without the power of recognising and enjoying its perfection? No! Man revels in nature's beauties and his heart glows with joy and gladness in the consciousness that it is his. This power, this inestimable faculty is Ideality—a spark of Divine perfection itself, it seeks ever to reach and grasp the true and the beautiful. What greater proof needs the soul of its Divine origin, and immortality, than this never satisfied longing for something it knows not what, that is higher and nobler than the material realities of life. It lives and glows in the breast of the savage whom the light of Revelation has never reached, as pure as in the man of wisdom and intellect, though circumstance may crush, and despair may darken and hide it.

"But the thickest ice that ever froze, Can but o'er the surface close; The living stream lies smooth below, And flows, and cannot cease to flow."

The conscious power, and the incessant, instinctive tendency to create for itself an ideal of perfection, which it can look up to, as a faultless model, is in every soul. Yet like the fruitless effort of the mind to grasp a conception of eternity—a perfect model cannot be attained. There are limits to man's powers, and never are they more conspicuous, than in his attempt to catch, hold, and, for a moment, a conception of time that has no beginning, and no end, or to conceive, and form, a perfect ideal of truth and beauty. The first is denied him, by divinity, and the last is divinity itself. But limited and imperfect as it is, this ideal approximation to perfection, is the noblest attribute of man, giving to the soul, what vitality does to the body, the very power and existence, which constitutes it.

In creating the ideal of truth and beauty, or both in one, for truth is beautiful, and beauty rejoices in the open sun-shine and undisguisedness of truth, the mind that watches and receives, is not by the suggestions of fancy.—'Tis not the imagination that paints the picture, but a free yet not lawless effort to discover and perfect the prototypes of nature, and this is what exalts and ennobles thought, elevating it above materiality, freeing it from all conventional turmoils, and enabling it to soar, in pursuit of that glorious mystery, after which, the heart of man has panted and toiled, and yearned, even since the world was young. The first pale flickering light is seen far back through the dim silent vista of the past, in the mighty efforts of those ancient masters, searching and groping in the dark after untraveled truth. The spirit of ideality was working in the yearning souls of those mighty old men, and thence arose the fairy web of ancient mythology. They personified their ideal creations, and in the belief that they had at last found the long sought after truth, they worshipped them. Revelation has triumphed over that beautiful fabric, but its shadow comes back to us "like the half effaced impressions of a dream," and men love to pause, to linger, and admire its beautiful proportions.

Chivalry, too, was the offspring of Ideality: The long pent up passion of years, at last burst from confinement, forcing for itself an outlet; and this was chivalry. The bold, daring, adventurous Knight whose noble heart glowed with every generous feeling, who sought, and found pleasure only in deeds of danger and prowess, in the cause of suffering and oppressed innocence, was but the working of that same restless spirit, which teaches man to aspire after perfection. It was but the more intense expression of the same feeling which now prompts the mind to retrace and admire the exploits of the hero of olden times, whose dauntless magnanimity, desperate daring, and noble defiance of hardship, all find chords of sympathy, which vibrate in every human soul.—Who has not felt this mysterious thrill of sympathy, when memory paints the vivid images of those mighty dead, whose "will to do, and soul to dare," have rendered themselves immortal?—The old master of romance knew its existence and power, and the immortality of an "Ivanhoe" and a "Richard of the lion heart," attest its truth and beauty.

And now, when the mythology of the ancients and the chivalry of the middle ages, are but specks in the waste of memory: is this spirit, this talisman, dead? Rather ask if the noonday splendor of the sun is inferior to the dim twilight of early dawn; No! The world advances with its age, and man cannot look back, in sorrow, and mourn the loss of what is purest, noblest, and best, in the catalogue of human good. Ideality still lives; and its influence is recognised, and manifest with all men, in all lands. It is the one bright distant star, in the horizon of truth, which leads onward, guiding and cheering the steps of science in the present. Its light is inspiration, to the philosopher, whom far removed, from the agitations, the dissensions, the conflicts of opinion, prejudice, and interest, he is the only world that

pursues with calm dispassionate interest, his search in the mighty lessons, which nature, in the quiet energetic regularity, manifest in the immense scale of her operations, places in like a book before him.—The poet, and the painter too, worship with intense admiration, the same bright spirit, the one, in the lofty conception, and expression of "thoughts that breathe and words that burn," the other in the reproduction of all great and moving passages, in human life and human history; giving life and color, to all the sensations of the sublime, the terrible and the beautiful, in hues whose vividness and power, proclaim the nearest approximation to the original.

"This it is to be a mortal And seek the things beyond mortality."

And this, too, is the pinnacle of man's happiness! If you doubt! Look on man, when the stamp of youth is on his brow—when the pulse beats quick and high, in the pride and strength of his manhood,—when the sun of life is at the zenith, and life itself, is as the sunshine on the hill-top, in the past from the earliest lights and shadows of childhood's happy dream, all is bright and beautiful. Then, in the unknown future, clothed in mystery, ideality fairest sister of hope, has painted scenes, which, like rays of light, through many colored glass, are glowing with all the rainbow tints of beauty. And look again, when age, the winter of life, has silvered the locks upon that brow, from which the stamp of youth has vanished forever; the chequered story of his life, will tell, that, as life itself, is but a probation, and man was made to mourn the disappointment of earthly hopes; so, in youth, when ideality and hope are strongest, the flower, of early manhood is the fairest, in the garden of mortality.

RECIPE TO MAKE A TATTLE.—Take a vine of run-about and the root of nimble-tongue six handfuls, fifteen ounces of ambition and the same quantity of nonsense; bruise together in the mortar of misconception; boil it over the fire of evil surmise; strain it through a cloth of dissimulation; put it in a bottle of malignity and stop it up with a cork of envy; and as you wish to dispose of it for malignant purposes, you will suck it out through a quill of malevolence;—and then you will be prepared to act profitably in your diabolical calling.

The more I view the tattle o'er, I hate his sins so much the more. Dreadful monster! Turn and see A man of bluish misery. Let every living soul declare How great this monster's evils are, And fly away from all his strife, That hateful curse of human life. The slanderer's black and poisonous tongue; With pride and baubles all o'erhung, Contention vile, a haggard pest, A restless wanderer oddly dressed; His anger frowns with furious heat, And vain, deluded self-conceit; His trumpet gives a deafening peal That makes the hills and valleys reel; And while in country and in town Destruction waits his late to crown, His banners high and vengeance hur'd, He moves with terror in the world. He may be much caressed on earth, Yet is of base unholy birth; With guile and shame he daily dwells, His mean extraction thus he tells. And still in strife he onward goes, Forever tending down to woes. He stands tremendous on the shore, His looks are stained with human gore; He causes many tears to flow Throughout this ample world below. O, couldst thou see his dreadful end! Deep in the gulf he must descend, There with the fiery fiends to dwell; His place is fixed—it must be hell. Dec., 1847. A Citizen of Guilford.

NOTICE.

I have determined for the year 1848 to alter my way of working, for I have employed some of the most tasty workmen in the State, and do intend to keep a sample on hand as 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 lasts, and have the calksins, 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 mechanics. 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 save money, and cannot pay it, until you come and pay me; for shoemakers cannot live on the wind, more than other people. Short settlements make long friends. J N W

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County. Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1847
Alexander Tate & others
vs.
Original Bill.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendants, Julia Joyce, Benjamin Joyce, Joseph P. Joyce, John B. Todd, Ely Joyce, Henry W. Joyce, Caroline Matilda Joyce and Lemuel Joyce, are not inhabitants of this State.—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for the said absent defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the courthouse in Wentworth, on the fifth Monday after the fourth Monday of March, A. D. 1848, and there to answer the plaintiff's Bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John L. Lesueur, Clerk and Master in said Court, this 25th day of November, 1847.
Pr adv \$5 35c JOHN L. LESUEUR, CME

DR. H. F. PEERY'S.

Vermifuge 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 Fits, 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.

NEW GOODS.

J. R. & J. SLOAN submit the attention of the citizens of this and the adjoining counties to their PALE SUPPLY of reasonable and desirable Goods of every variety, and in demand in the regions of country. October 15, 1847

List of Letters

Remaining in the Postoffice at Greensboro', N. C., January 1st, 1848, which if not taken out within three months will be sent to the General Postoffice as dead letters.

- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|---|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|---|--|
| A
James Alexander
Bishop J O Andrew
Julian Armfield
Mrs Susan Allen
Jacob B Armfield
Col Thos P Alston | B
Col Wm H Britain 2
Miss Jane M Brandon
Miss Sarah Bland
Joel T Bevil
John Buchanan
James Blackburn
George Brooks
Miriam Beard | C
Absalom Conrod
Miss Sarah Carter
Adam Crooks
Mr J Coffin
Albert M Clark
3 Craven
John Caruthers | D
Edmund Donnell
James Donnell
Dr Geo DeJannat
Miss Margaret H Doak
Rev Benj R Duval 2
Daniel Dennis | E
Thos Edwards
A R Edmunds
Rhoda C Elliott | F
Col John A Fagg
Richard Fox | G
Miss Sarah Gamble
Miss Jane H Greer
John B Glayus
Wilson Gordon
Elihu Gardner | H
Miss Nancy Hughes
John Harvey
Dr W L Hollowfield
C F Harris, or any mem-
ber of the Meth. Prot-
Church | I
Rev L L Hill
Samuel P Hill
Moses Haralson | J
Middleton Jones | K
James Killip
John King
James B Kerr | L
Mrs Nancy Lundy
J C Lamb
Eliza D Lipscombe
A C Lindsay 3
Elizabeth K Lewis
Lindsay & Hogg 2
Alex H Lindsay
Josiah Lambeth
Miss Pattie Lewis | M
George S McClintock
Cornelius Minor
John McGibbany
Frederick Muller | N
Wm W Young
WILSON S. HILL, P. M. |
|--|---|--|--|---|-------------------------------------|--|--|--|----------------------|--|--|---|--|
- These calling for any of the above letters, will please say they are advertised. 39 3

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. 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 indicated, 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 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 their 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, strengthen the nervous system, and give to the system 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. Woods 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, Greensborough, and by Druggists generally throughout the U. S.

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.

A. S. PORTER.
N. B. Glass and Oil Lamps can for a trifling sum be converted into Gas Lamps by the subscriber.
July, 1847. A S P

WHO would not buy an OVER COAT, when they can get them for \$4 and \$5.00! Call and see what a lot we have for sale at the above prices. Nov 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 upon 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, 10.00
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.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY County.

To Spring Term, 1848.

William Wither and others
vs.
Milton Harvey, Asa Prior and others.

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 Greensborough 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.



DR. GORDON'S

Vegetable Anti-Bilious Family Pills

The unrivaled Purifier of the Blood and restorative of the system in all morbid secretions of the glands, skin and liver, morbid humors and vitiated state of the system.

THE indications requiring Dr. Gordon's Vegetable Family Pills, and when they should be used without delay, as a preventive to the formation of Acute Diseases, are—

- When there is pain in the back or head;
 - When the Tongue is furred;
 - When the urine is very highly colored;
 - When the skin is hot, dry, or yellow;
 - When the Appetite is poor;
 - When there is pain in the stomach or bowels;
 - When there is nervous irritation;
 - When there are cold chills;
 - When the dreams are bad or starting in sleep.
- It taken upon the occurrence of any, or all of the above indications of approaching disease—much pain and sickness will be prevented.

We have room only for the following:

GENERAL REMARKS.

There are many complaints which have not been enumerated in the above catalogue, for which Dr. Gordon's Vegetable Anti-Bilious Family Pills have been found to be an effectual cure. It is unnecessary to search the Medical Books for a specific name for every pain and ache which may afflict us; sufficient is it to know, that in almost every disease to which the human system is liable, a judicious use of Dr. Gordon's Pills will be found beneficial. Hundreds of Certificates, detailing the wonderful and almost miraculous cures performed by these Pills, can be shown to those who wish to see them. But it is deemed a waste of time and trouble to publish certificates. The best certificate of the virtues of these pills, and one which there cannot possibly be any deception, is the pills themselves. A few doses taken while the patient is suffering from disease, will give more satisfaction than a volume of certificates. Therefore try these pills without the least fear of any injurious effect, but with the utmost confidence in their efficacy as a FAMILY MEDICINE.

Bor sale in Greensboro' by A. S. Porter, Dare & Caldwell, and J. R. & J. Sloan, and for sale at all the villages and country Stores throughout the State.
Feb. 10 cowly

DR. PETERS' PILLS.

DR. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS & THEIR WONDERFUL VIRTUES.

It is like gilding refined gold and painting the lily to ennoble Peters' Vegetable Pills, for the world has decided on their merits, and the issue is, that wherever civilization has extended, there have the reputation, the sale, and the usefulness of Peters' Pills extended also.

The complaints in which Dr. Peters' Vegetable Pills are most effective, and which, when administered according to direction, they can scarcely fail to cure, are as follows:—yellow and bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, dropsy, liver complaint, sick head, cholera, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, colic, female obstructions, heart-burn, furred tongue, nausea, distensions of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhoea, flatulencies, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, bloated or swollen complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels where a cathartic or aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

For sale in Greensborough by A. S. Porter, Dare & Caldwell, and J. R. & J. Sloan, and for sale at all the villages and country stores throughout the State.
Feb. 10 cowly

TAKEN UP

AND committed to the jail of Davidson county, on the 29th of October, a negro man who says that his name is OWEN, and that he belongs to John Minny, of Wayne county, and that B. W. Fields and Gen. Wyatt Moore, were taking him to the west when he made his escape. The said negro is about 22 or 23 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, weighs about 160 lbs. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or he will be dealt with according to act of assembly.
JOHN P. MABRY, Jailor,
Lexington, N. C. Dec 16, 1847 371

A. S. PORTER,

APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST,

GREENSBOROUGH, 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.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Davidson County.

Superior Court of Law—Fall Term, 1847.

Deby Shuler, vs. Daniel Shuler.

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 Greensborough Patriot, for three months, for the defendant to be and appear at the next term of our Superior Court of Law, to be held at the County of Davidson, at the Court House, in Lexington, on the first Monday, after the 4th Monday in March, 1848, then and there to answer the petition of said Deby Shuler, for Divorce, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and the case set for hearing ex parte.
Witness, Andrew Hunt, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 6th day of December, 1847.
AND. HUNT, C. S. C.
Pr. adv. fee \$10 37-3m.

BULLION'S GREEK READER.

JUST PUBLISHED, by Pratt, Woodford & Co., 159 Pearl street, New York, a New & Greek Reader, selected chiefly from Jacob's 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 Bullion, Author of the Greek Latin, and English Grammars, &c. &c. For sale by August 21, 1846. J. R. & J. SLOAN.

A GOOD LOT OF BACON—for sale by

June 23 RANKIN & McLEAN.

SAMUEL G. THOMAS,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER

GREENSBOROUGH, 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. 37f.

SALT.

FOR SALE in one and two bushel sacks, from the salt works of McCall, 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.
J. R. & J. SLOAN
October, 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.

GOODS, GOODS, GOODS.

WE are now receiving and have on hand a large stock of

DRY GOODS.

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, Crockery, Paints, Oils & Dye-Staffs, embracing almost every article called for in this country, and are now offering many of these articles at 15 to 25 per cent. lower than former prices.

We would be pleased to show our Goods to all persons wishing to purchase, and satisfy them fully. We have on hand, Bacon, Lard, Flour, Corn Meal, Beans, Tallow, and occasionally a little cash, which can be received in payment for Goods.
October, 1847 W J McCONNEL

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.
2000 lbs. SOLE LEATHER, from the manufactory of Gunn & Lowe, Caswell county for sale by October, 1847 J R & J SLOAN

SILKS, SILKS.

WE have in store and offer for sale the largest and best assortment of Dege's Silks ever brought to this place, and respectfully call the attention of the ladies to an examination of them.
October, 1847 W J McCONNEL

A SUPPLY of copal and coach VARNISH, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of HOLCOMBE & WATSON.

Thomsonian Medicines

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

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM county.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, November Term 1847.

John M. Lindsay, adm'r

vs. Samuel England and others.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Samuel England one of the defendants in this case is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication for six weeks be made in the Greensboro' Patriot that he be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and quarter session to be held in the Court House in Wentworth on the 4th Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to him.

Witness T. B. Wheeler, Clerk of our said Court at office the 4th Monday in November 1847.—Issued the 17th day of December A. D. 1847.
Pr adv \$5 T B WHEELER, ccc

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Session November Term, 1847.

William W. Rutledge, Adm'r.

vs. The heirs at law of George Steelman, dec'd.

It is in this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Charles Steelman, David Dixon & wife Elizabeth, heirs at law of said George Steelman,