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tinuance within the subscription year, will be considered  
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### A GEN.

The following lines were written by Bishop  
Doane in his late extreme illness:

Breath of Summer, now I feel you,  
As you play about my brow;  
Wings of damask roses fan me,  
Through that bed of violets, now.  
Smell of blossom: taste of berry:  
Sound of brooklet: flash of bird:  
All the memories of boyhood  
Have, in turn, my bosom stirr'd.  
Hand, that holds me: Eye, that guides me:  
Heart, that loved me, to the death:  
New devotion thrills my spirit,  
While I breathe this Summer breath!

### THE RESCUE.

It was in the month of February, 1831, a bright  
moonlight night, and intensely cold, that the lit-  
tle brig I commanded lay quietly at her anchors  
inside of Sandy Hook.

We had a hard time of it, beating about for  
eleven days off this coast, with cutting north-  
easterly blowing, and snow and sleet falling for  
the most of that time. Forward, the vessel was  
thickly coated with ice, and it was hard work to  
handle her, as the rigging and sails were stiff,  
and yielded only when the strength of the men  
was exerted to the utmost. When at length we  
made the port, all hands were worn down and ex-  
hausted, we could not have held out two days longer  
without relief.

"A bitter cold night, Mr. Larkin," I said to  
my mate, as I tarried for a moment on deck to  
finish my cigar.

The worthy downy buttoned his coat  
more tightly around him, looking up to the moon  
—and felt of his red nose before he replied—

"It's a whistler, captain, as we used to say on  
the Kennebec. Nothing lives comfortably out of  
blanket in such a night as this."

"The tide is running out swift and strong; it  
will be well to keep a sharp look-out for this float-  
ing ice, Mr. Larkin."

"Ay, ay, sir," responded the mate, and I went  
below.

Two hours afterwards, I was aroused from a  
sound sleep, by the vigilant officer.

"Excuse me for disturbing you, captain," said  
he, as he detected an expression of vexation on  
my face; "but I wish you would turn out and  
come on deck as soon as possible."

"Why—what's the matter, Mr. Larkin?"

"Why, sir, I have been watching a cake of  
ice that swept by at a little distance, a moment  
ago; I saw something black upon it—something  
that I thought moved. The moon's light fell at last  
and I could not see distinctly; but I do believe  
there's a child floating out, to sea, in this freezing  
night, on that cake of ice."

We were on deck before either spoke another  
word. The mate pointed out, with no little diffi-  
culty, the cake of ice floating off to leeward, and  
its white glittering surface was broken by a black  
spot—more I could not make out.

"Get me the glass, Mr. Larkin—the moon will  
be out of the cloud in a moment, and then we can  
see distinctly."

I kept my eye on the receding mass of ice,  
while the moon was slowly working its way  
through a heavy bank of clouds. The mate stood  
by with a glass. When the full light fell at last  
upon the water with a brilliancy only known in  
our northern latitudes, I put the glass to my eye.  
One glance was enough.

"Forward, there!" I shouted at the top of my  
voice, and with one bound I reached the main  
hatch, and began to clear away the ship's yawl.

Mr. Larkin had received the glass from my  
hand, to take a look for himself.

"My God!" he said in a whisper, as he set to  
work to aid me in getting out the boat—"My God,  
there are two children on that cake of ice!"

Two men answered my hail, and walked lazily  
aft. In an incredible short space of time we  
launched the cutter, into which Mr. Larkin and  
myself jumped, followed by the two men, who  
took the oars. I rigged the tiller, and the mate sat  
beside me in the stern sheets.

"Do you see that cake of ice with something  
black upon it, lads?" I cried; "put me alongside  
of that, and I'll give you a bottle of rum  
each, to-night, and a month's extra wages, when  
you are paid off."

The men bent to their oars, but their strokes  
were uneven and feeble. They were used up  
by the hard duty of the preceding fortnight, and  
though they did their best, the boat made little  
more way than the tide. This was a long chase—  
and Mr. Larkin who was suffering as he saw  
how little we gained, cried out—

"Pull, lads—I'll double the captain's prize;  
two bottles of rum, and two months' pay. Pull,  
lads, for the love of God, pull!"

A convulsive effort told how willing the men  
were to obey, but the strength of the strong man  
was gone. One of the poor fellows washed up  
twice in recovering his oar, and then gave out;  
the other was nearly as far gone. Mr. Larkin  
sprang forward, and seized the deserted oar.

"Lay down in the bottom of the boat," said  
he to the man; "and captain, take the other oar;  
we must row for ourselves."

I took the second man's place; Larkin had  
stripped to his guernsey-shirt; as he pulled the  
bow, I wanted the signalstroke. It came gently,  
but firm, and the next moment we were pulling a  
long, steady stroke, gradually increasing in rapidity  
until the wood seemed to smoke in the oarlocks.  
We kept time each by a long, deep breathing of  
the other. Such a pull! We bent forward un-  
til our faces almost touched our knees, and then  
throwing all our strength into the backward move-  
ment, until every inch of the space covered by the  
boat was gained. At every stroke the  
boat shot ahead like an arrow discharged from a  
bow. Thus we worked at the oars for fifteen min-

utes—it seemed to me as many hours. The  
sweat rolled off me in great drops, and I was en-  
veloped in steam generated from my own body.  
"Are we almost to it, Mr. Larkin," I gasped  
out.

"Almost, captain—don't give up; for the love  
of our dear little ones at home—don't give up,  
captain!"

The oars flashed as the blades turned up to the  
moonlight. The men who plied them were fa-  
therly, and had fathers' hearts; the strength which  
nerved them at that moment was more than hu-  
man.

Suddenly Mr. Larkin stopped pulling, and my  
heart for a moment almost ceased its beating; for  
the terrible thought that he had given out crossed  
my mind. But I was quickly re-assured by his  
voice:

"Gently, captain, gently—a stroke or two more  
—there, that will do"—and the next moment the  
boat's side came in contact with something, and  
Larkin sprang from the boat with his heavy feet  
upon the ice. I started up, and calling upon the  
men to make fast the boat to the ice, followed.

We ran to the dark spot in the centre of the  
mass, and found two little boys—the head of the  
smaller resting in the bosom of the larger—  
Both were fast asleep! The lethargy, which  
would have been fatal but for the timely rescue,  
had overcome them. Mr. Larkin grasped one of  
the lads, cut off his shoes, tore off his jacket; and  
then loosening his own garments to the skin, placed  
the chilled child in contact with his own warm  
body, carefully wrapping over him his great coat,  
which he procured from the boat. I did the same  
with the other child; and we then returned to the  
boat, and the men, partially recovered, pulled  
slowly back.

The children, as we learned when we subse-  
quently had the delight of restoring them to their  
parents, were playing on the ice, and had ventur-  
ed on the cake, which had jammed into the bend  
of the river, on miles above New York. A move-  
ment of the tide set the ice in motion, and the lit-  
tle fellows were borne away on that cold night,  
and would inevitably have perished, but for Mr.  
Larkin's spying them as the ice was sweeping  
out to sea.

"How do you feel?" I said to the mate, the  
morning after this adventure.

"A little stiff in the arms, captain," the noble  
fellow replied, while the big tears of grateful hap-  
piness gushed from his eyes—"a little stiff in the  
arms, captain, but very easy here," and he laid  
his hand on his manly heart. My quaint, brave  
down-easter! He who lashes the seas into fury,  
and lets loose the tempest, will care for thee!—  
The storm may rage without, but in thy bosom  
peace and sunshine will always abide.—*Boston  
Mussum.*

### Real Courtesy.

"This is real courtesy," said Mr. Giles, in his  
lecture on Don Quixote, "that which has rever-  
ence for womanhood in the sex—the courtesy  
which has respect for others than the rich, than  
the young—it is distinct from the courtesy which  
blooms only in the smiles of love and beauty,  
and withers and cools down in the atmo-  
sphere of poverty, age and toil. Show me the man  
who can quit the brilliant society of the young to  
listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold  
cheerful converse with one whom years has de-  
prived of charms—show me the man who is as  
willing to help the deformed who stands in need  
of help, as if the blanch of Helen, seated on her  
check—show me the man who would no more  
look rudely at the poor girl in the village than at  
the elegant and well-dressed lady in the saloon  
—show me the man who treats unprotected maid-  
hood as he would the heifer, surrounded by  
the powerful protection of rank, riches and family  
—show me the man who abhors the libertine's  
gibe, who shuns as a blasphemer, the traducer of  
his mother's sex—who scorns as he would a coward  
the ridicule of womanly foibles, or the ex-  
poser of womanly reputation—show me that man  
who never forgets for an instant the delicacy, the  
respect that is due to woman as woman in any con-  
dition of class—show me such a man and you  
show me a gentleman—any, you show me bet-  
ter, you show me a true Christian. There are  
some men who think that persons lose in manners  
as they gain in liberty—one grace belongs to the  
spirit of liberty, and where the spirit of liberty is  
the most active this grace prevails the most, with  
this grace it expands; that grace is respect for  
woman, not for her rank or elegance, but for her  
woman. And when this sentiment becomes enlar-  
ged, when it is stable, a social structure may be  
raised upon it more glorious than mankind has  
ever seen."

### Camel-Riding.

A singular and half-dreamy sensation is that of  
first riding a camel, the very opposite to that quick-  
ening of the pulse which comes to us on horse-  
back. Your seat, on a broad pile of carpets,  
is so easy and indolent, the pace of the animal so  
equal and quiet—instead of the noisy clatter of  
hoofs, you scarcely hear the measured and mono-  
tonous impress of the broad soft foot on the  
yielding sand—the air fans you so lazily as you  
move along; from your lofty post your view over  
the desert is so widely extended, the quiet is so  
intense, that you fall by degrees into a state of  
pleasurable reverie, mingling early ideas of the  
East with their almost fanciful realization. And  
thus the hours pass away, till a sense of physical  
uneasiness begins to predominate, and at length  
becomes absorbing. It now appears that the  
chief and only art in camel-riding lies in the nice  
poising and management of the vertebral column,  
which seems to refuse its office, though you sus-  
tain its failing functions by a desperate tight-  
ening of your belt. To sit quite upright for a length  
of time is difficult, on account of your extended  
legs. You throw your weight alternately to the  
right or left, lean dangerously forward on the  
prommel, sit sideways, or lounge desperately back-  
wards—all in vain. The *beau sexe* have, for ob-  
vious reasons, decidedly the best of it in this ex-  
ercise. To lose your sense of weariness, you seek  
to urge the animal to trot; but a few such experi-  
ments suffice; fatigue is better than downright  
dislocation, and you resign yourself perforce to  
the horrible green-saw, and provoking tranquillity  
of your weary pace, till the sun's decline enables  
you to descend and walk over the shining gravel.  
*Barry Dogan in the Illustrated.*

### The Seven Sleepers.

The story of the Seven Sleepers is the most  
romantic of the legends of the church. It is as fol-  
lows: When the Emperor Decius persecuted the  
Christians, seven noble youths of Ephesus con-  
cealed themselves in a spacious cavern, on the  
side of an adjacent mountain, where they were  
doomed to perish by the tyrant, who gave orders  
that the entrance should be firmly secured by a  
pile of stones. They immediately fell into a deep  
slumber, which was most miraculously prolonged  
without injuring the powers of life, during a pe-  
riod of one hundred and eighty-seven years. At  
the end of that time, the slaves of Adolus, to  
whom the inheritance of the mountain had de-  
scended, removed the stones to supply materials  
for some rustic edifice. The light of the sun darted  
into the cavern and the *Seven Sleepers* were  
permitted to awake. After rising from their sleep,  
which they thought had lasted only a few hours,  
they were pressed by the calls of hunger, and re-  
solved that Jamblicus, one of their number, should  
secretly return to the city, to purchase bread for  
the use of himself and his companions. The  
youth, if we may still employ that appellation,  
could no longer recognize the once familiar as-  
pect of his native country; and his surprise was  
increased by the appearance of a large cross, tri-  
umphantly erected over the principal gate of  
Ephesus. His singular dress and obsolete lan-  
guage confounded the baker, to whom he offered  
an ancient medal of Decius, as the current coin  
of the empire; and Jamblicus, on the suspicion of  
a secret treasure, was dragged before the judge.  
Their mutual inquiries produced the amazing  
discovery, that two centuries were almost elap-  
sed since Jamblicus and his friends had escaped  
from the rage of a pagan tyrant. The bishop of  
Ephesus, the clergy, the magistrate, the people, and  
it is said, the Emperor Theodosius himself,  
hastened to visit the cavern of the *Seven Sleepers*,  
who related their story, bestowed their benedic-  
tion, and at the same instant peacefully expired!

### On Suretyship.

"There is nothing more palpable in this Book  
of Proverbs than the protest which it lifts against  
suretyship. I think that in comparing Scripture  
with Scripture this should be taken into account,  
when adjusting and regulating our practice by  
the directions of the New Testament in regard to  
giving. There is positively nothing which should  
do with greater reluctance and aversion than to  
give my name as a surety—a distinct sort of giv-  
ing from that of direct and immediate conveyance,  
and subject, I should hope, to different rules and  
different principles. Certain it is that to give a  
way and be done with it, leaves one in a wholly  
different state from coming under an engagement  
to give on some uncertain contingency, the re-  
currence of which would lay upon us the burden  
of a responsibility that we would far rather dis-  
charge now than expose ourselves to the hazard  
of its being brought upon us afterwards. To do  
this is to open a door through which a crowd of  
anxieties and fears would enter in, and make  
the prey of feelings insupportable. I am  
relieved to think that the sanctions of Scripture  
are so much at one with my own inclinations.  
Certain it is that from the moment of my becom-  
ing a surety, I should not be able to give sleep  
to my eyes, or slumber to my eyelids. Such are  
my tendencies."—*Dr. Chalmers.*

### NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN WHIGS.

In some of our exchanges we find the sub-  
joined remarks of a Northern paper, the cred-  
it for which we believe is due to the New  
York Express. The view taken of the po-  
sition of Southern Whigs is pretty correct—  
those members of Congress who refused to  
identify themselves with the late sectional  
movement, are already characterized by a  
portion of the press—a nullifying portion of  
course—as *Southern Traitors*. A more  
perfect counterpart of the notorious "*Stop  
Thief*" exclamation, cannot be imagined. But  
to the paragraphs from the Express:

The Southern Whigs have just been put to a  
trial like that we Northern Whigs went through,  
when the "*Free Soil*" hobby was got up here, to  
run over us, and to ride down our candidate, Gen-  
eral Taylor; and all honor be to them for the  
manly manner they have stood the trial. Our  
situation was very like theirs, and theirs like ours.  
We were told: "General Taylor owns 300 slaves."  
"You are sold to slavery." "The South has  
whipped you, in your candidate, and fastened  
General Taylor upon you." "It is a victory of the  
South over the North." "And now, away with us  
to Buffalo!" We did not go. We stood the trials  
and stood at home, and gave Rough and Ready  
overwhelming majorities. The *Union*, the *U-  
nions*. No sectional issues then were our rally-  
ing cries, and then aroused we and carried with  
us the people. One alone went astray, and she  
only because the Whigs there did not do as we  
in the North did—throw overboard all the disor-  
ganizers.

Southern Whigs now are going through in  
Congress, and are to go through at home, the  
same sort of trial. Mr. Calhoun, who is an un-  
certain sort of a Democrat, after annexing Tex-  
as, bringing on the Mexican war, with the in-  
evitable aid of Free Soil Mexican Territory,  
now re-motivates the ultra slavery hobby, and  
the party of which he is now the acknowledged  
Southern leader will soon be riding down all  
Southern Whigs who will not follow them, with  
the cry, "These men are traitors to the South;  
they have sold out to the North. They deserted  
us in the Southern caucus. Slavery is in danger  
from treachery at home, and conspiracy with the  
Northern men." The great effort will be to make  
the coming Congressional Elections turn upon  
this issue only.

Now, just as Mr. Calhoun, after causing all  
this slavery agitation, mounts the slavery hobby,  
so Mr. Van Buren, after being "a Northern man  
with Southern principles," mounted the anti-  
slavery hobby, and attempted through the agency  
of the *Bullion* caucus to ride over us Whigs.  
We beat him, though, with Cass to boot; and we  
have scarcely a doubt that as long as the Southern  
Whigs stand upon the *Union*, they will be  
such sectional agitators only.

### Report upon the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers.

To Messrs. Alex. McRae, A. J. DeRoset, A. S. McNeill  
and F. J. Hill, composing the Committee, designated  
by the Greensborough Convention held in July last,  
to take in charge the obtaining of a Survey and Estimate  
of the probable cost of improving the Upper Cape  
Fear and Deep Rivers, as high up as Hancock's Mill,  
Moore County, North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: Having been engaged by Major  
Walter Gwynn, on your behalf, to make a sur-  
vey of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers, with a  
view to the opening of the navigation as high up  
as Hancock's Mill, in Moore county, and having  
completed the Reconnoissances, together with  
such instrumental examinations of the most diffi-  
cult portions of them, as the time allowed me  
would permit, I have the honor herewith to re-  
port the results, including an estimate of the prob-  
able cost of a *Slack Water* navigation to be  
formed by a succession of Locks and Dams, with  
occasional short Canals.

This character of improvement is admirably  
adapted to those rivers, as indicated by their incon-  
siderable fall per mile, (it being somewhat less  
than two feet throughout their whole length),  
their consequently sluggish current, and the ex-  
tensive natural pools already to be found through-  
out their length.

Knowing the importance to the friends of this  
improvement that the question should be ascer-  
tained in the shortest possible time, whether such  
navigation could be obtained upon these rivers,  
to connect with the present Steamboat navigation  
upon the Cape Fear at Fayetteville, and with a  
party to expedite the work, after organizing a  
party and procuring a suitable boat, I began the  
descent of the river.

I found Hancock's dam, 12 feet high, and was  
told by him that it backed the water up for five  
miles above, with a depth of 3 feet. Thence de-  
scending the river, I found a succession of small  
shoals, until I passed the lower end of Murchi-  
son's Island, where I met with the back water  
of Peter Evans, Jr's dam, 24 miles from Han-  
cock's.

From this point to Evans's Mills, a distance of  
ten miles, I found a splendid pool of water, with  
a depth ranging from 3 to 9 feet, at the then low  
summer water.

Evans's Dam has just been rebuilt upon the  
rafter plan and packed in with stone, about 8 feet  
in height. It is 140 feet long, and leaks to some  
extent; it did not in consequence hold a full head  
of water by 12 feet; when this shall be the case  
by the deposit of mud and sand held in suspen-  
sion by the water brought down the river, it will  
flap the water back to Hancock's Mill, 124 miles.

In Evans's Dam a Lock will be placed of 9  
feet lift, from which a boat will float directly in-  
to the back water from John Houghton's mill dam  
and through this fine pool of water for 61 miles  
to Houghton's mills. The depth of this pool at  
its shallow place, which is 200 yards below  
Evans's Dam, is 2 feet for a short distance, from  
which it immediately deepens to five feet, and  
remains from 5 to 8 throughout its length.

Houghton's dam is 374 feet long and 8 feet  
high, over which the water was flowing at the  
time; showing thereby a plentiful supply. It is  
proposed to raise this dam one foot, which can be  
done at a small expense, to insure 3 feet at all  
times back to Evans's dam, and thus, supposing  
a Lock in Hancock's dam, we find already form-  
ed, with a small outlay, a slack water navigation  
of 23 miles.

From the Lock in this dam a boat will float into  
a pond of not less than 3 feet in depth, to be form-  
ed by a dam to be erected 200 feet below Thomas  
Farish's fish dam. This dam will be 9 feet high  
and 284 feet long, and will connect the pools at  
present existing and occasioned by the fish trap  
dams of Thomas Farish and Peter Evans, Sen.,  
forming one continuous pool for 84 miles from  
Houghton's dam.

A Lock will be placed in this dam of 9 feet  
lift, from which a boat will float into a pool 71  
miles long and not less than 3 feet depth, extend-  
ing to Clegg's mill dam, a short distance below  
the mouth of Rocky River.

At this point, the first real difficulties are en-  
countered, and it becomes necessary to leave the  
bed of the river for the first time in 304 miles.  
Nature has done much to smooth the way here,  
and we find a natural canal or sluice of 50 to 70  
feet wide, which is proposed to use for 2050  
feet. It is now used as the race to Clegg's mill.  
It will be necessary to take down Clegg's river  
dam, which only holds water for three feet, and  
construct upon its site a dam 5 feet high and 1033  
feet long. This dam will give sufficient depth  
over the shoals at the mouth of Rocky River, and  
above that point back to the sill of the lock in the  
dam at Farish's fish trap. Some clearing out  
and blasting will be required, the cost of which is  
embraced in the estimate.

A dam must be raised over the sluice as far  
down as we use it, and in this dam a lock will be  
placed of 104 feet lift, from which a boat will pass  
into a pool of three miles in length, and of suffi-  
cient depth, formed by the erection of a dam just  
below the head of Pullen's Falls. Some clear-  
ing out will be required in the upper part of this  
pond.

Pullen's Falls are the chief obstacle to the op-  
ening of the navigation of Deep River, and to a  
casual observer, or those unacquainted with the  
means resorted to elsewhere in overcoming simi-  
lar difficulties, they do appear to constitute a bar-  
rier to the navigation of the rich and fertile valley  
of that river. But they are by no means insur-  
mountable—and when it is considered, as will be  
seen by the estimate, that an inconsiderable  
cost of the upper portion of the river can be ren-  
dered navigable, it will be understood that we can  
afford to expend an amount sufficient to overcome  
the difficulties at these falls, and yet leave the  
average cost of improving Deep River quite low.

The first dam in the falls will be placed upon a  
ledge of rocks making across the river 24 feet be-  
low the level of the water surface above. It will  
be 8 feet high, and 284 feet long, including the  
abutments. A lock will be placed in this dam of  
8 feet lift.

A boat will float out of this lock into the pool  
below, of sufficient depth and 600 yards long,  
which brings us to the 2d dam. This dam will  
also be placed upon a rocky ledge. It will be 104  
feet high in the main river, but as it will cross two is-  
lands, its average height will be much less. It  
will be 300 feet long.

A lock will be placed in this dam of 10 feet lift,  
from which a boat will pass into a pool formed  
by a dam just below, built upon the site of

Pullen's dam. It will be 8 feet high and 440  
feet long to the island, including the abutments.  
There also will be required 170 feet of damming  
to connect two other islands with the first.

From Pullen's dam, it is intended to take out a  
canal through the level bottom in which his mill  
race is dug. It will be 1025 yards long, of easy  
excavation, and will require one guard lock where  
it leaves the pool, and two lift locks of 104 feet  
each, to drop the boats into the river, somewhere  
about the new bridge being erected by Dr. Smith  
and others. It will also require a wagon ford  
where it crosses the main road.

From the outlet lock of this canal, boats will  
float into a pool 114 miles long, reaching to Buck-  
horn Falls, with no difficulty for that distance, even  
at this time, and of sufficient depth excepting at  
two points, one at Smith's seine haul, the other at  
Hawkins's Island; the depth of water at which  
points is now 19 inches.

About 24 miles below Pullen's Mill, and direct-  
ly above the confluence of the Haw with Deep  
River, is the town of Haywood, finely situated  
upon an elevated second bottom, which is destined  
to become a place of considerable trade when this  
improvement shall be opened. It has a rich back  
country in the Counties of Chatham, Randolph,  
and neighboring Counties, and will be the point  
where all the surplus production of these Coun-  
ties will concentrate, to be borne upon the na-  
vigation to the markets of Fayetteville and Wil-  
mington.

At Buckhorn the river falls 16 feet in 14 miles,  
where it becomes necessary for the third time to  
leave the bed of the river. Here nature has again  
stepped in to smooth the way for us, and we find  
a natural canal or sluice which leaves the river  
just above the falls, and running round the north  
side for 14 miles, again enters the river. This  
sluice has at this time a depth of from 12 to 18  
inches in it, and is 60 to 70 feet wide.

It is proposed to erect a dam across the river  
at the head of the falls 5 feet high, and 720  
feet long, which will afford ample depth in the  
sluice, and back the water over the shoals as to  
give at all times not less than 3 feet water upon  
them. The sluice will be followed 1 mile, at  
which point there will be a dam erected over it.  
This dam will be 9 feet high and 180 feet long,  
and in continuation of the same dam to the bank  
below the old canal, a dam of 108 feet long and 6  
feet high, also 430 feet of damming 54 feet high,  
to connect some islands above.

From the sluice through a guard lock, the  
boats will pass into the old canal, which must be  
widened and cleared out for that purpose, as far  
down as the locks to be erected to lower them in-  
to the river.

There are the remains of several dams, two sets  
of locks, some half a mile apart, and the old canal  
alluded to; showing the efforts made in former  
years to improve the river. The general outline  
upon which these improvements were last pro-  
jected was in the main correct, but the details  
were so wretchedly carried out as to render worse  
than useless all the money expended upon them.  
The canal was in the first place cut one mile in  
length from Buckhorn sluice, and locks erected to  
lower the boats into Parker's Creek, which it was  
intended they should follow the river, about one-  
fourth of a mile. This creek is an inconsiderable  
stream of about 10 feet width and 6 inches depth,  
which would have been always filling up with  
the sediment brought down by it to the obstruc-  
tion of the navigation; even though the water of  
the river had been backed into it by a dam from  
below.

It was afterwards concluded to throw away  
these locks, together with half a mile of the canal,  
and returning back upon it, lock into the river  
half a mile above. This was accordingly carried  
out and the locks put up, which would have  
answered the purpose very well, if they had been  
properly constructed, but the simplest laws of hy-  
draulic pressure were totally disregarded. The  
sides of the locks were merely upright posts braced  
at each alternate post, with no other support  
whatever. As night has been expected, they  
were forced open soon after being subjected to the  
head necessary to pass a boat through them.  
They are miserable attempts at lock building,  
and it would have been far better had the money  
been thrown into the river; as the effect of their  
failure, although some twenty years have past, is  
still found in the minds of many enterprising and  
intelligent gentlemen, who look upon any further  
attempt at improving this noble river as utopian,  
merely because they failed at that time, without  
knowing or reflecting upon the cause; which  
was an utter want of skill in carrying out the im-  
provement.

A spirit is now aroused, however, which, if  
properly directed and judiciously managed, will  
render the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep  
Rivers of primary importance to the State at large,  
as well as the country within its influence.

From the outlet lock in this canal, a boat will  
float into a pool 6 miles in length and of sufficient  
depth, to Douglas's Falls, half a mile below  
Norris's Ferry. This pool will be formed  
by a dam 8 feet high and 750 feet long, to be raised  
upon the ledge of rock at that place. Here it is  
proposed to take out a short canal for 440 yards  
on the north side, through a level bottom of easy  
excavation, and by a lock drop into the river be-  
low.

The next pool will be 8 miles long, and will  
extend one mile below McAllister's ferry, where  
a dam will be built 8 feet high, and 547 feet  
long.

A lock in this dam will pass a boat into the next  
pool below, which will carry it four miles to the  
next dam which is to be placed upon the first  
ledge in Smith's Falls. As these falls are well  
known to be the greatest obstacle to the opening  
of the navigation of the Cape Fear River above  
Fayetteville, I will give the physical character.  
These Falls extend about five miles over a suc-  
cession of rocky ledges, with no great fall at any  
one of them, leaving invariably between them,  
still pools of water, varying in depth from three to  
seven feet, and in length from 2 to 600 yards.  
The banks of the River at the head of the Falls,  
are 16 to 18 feet high, but increase in height to  
thirty feet as we approach the foot of the Falls.  
It will be seen from this brief notice of their char-  
acter—from the height of the banks and the ad-  
mirable foundation offered for the dams and locks,  
as well as the existence of pools of still deep wa-  
ter of considerable extent, that nature has marked  
out for us the plan of improvement to effect the  
navigation through this part of the river. In  
fact, there are natural excavations and benches

formed in these ledges of rock, upon which dams  
can be erected to withstand any freshets that  
may arise, as is abundantly shown by the im-  
perfectly constructed fish-dams upon them, which  
have withstood all the freshets in the Cape Fear  
until the actual decay of the timbers in them, and  
yet the stones remain upon the foundation as they  
were originally placed.

The dam at this first ledge will be 8 feet 9 in-  
ches high, and 445 feet long, in which a lock  
will be placed of the same lift to lower the boats  
into the pool below, which will extend for 14  
miles, and of sufficient depth to the head of Big  
Island.

The site for this dam is remarkable—the fall  
at the ledge is only eighteen inches, but there is  
a rampart of rock running across the river seven  
feet above the surface of the water, except at three  
openings where the river has worn a channel  
through it. Upon this ledge, or rather across the  
channels through it, a dam will be raised of 104  
feet high—its total length from bank to bank be-  
ing 500 feet.

In this dam a lock will be placed of 104 feet  
lift, to float the boats into the pool below, which  
will carry them 13-5 miles to the next dam, to  
be raised upon another ledge of rock. This dam  
will be 6 feet four inches high and 750 feet long.  
A lock in it will carry us through this pool of 14  
miles in length to the next dam, to be raised up-  
on the ledge at Hedges' timber landing, which  
will be 6 feet high and 600 feet long. Through  
a lock in this dam the boats float into a pool of  
water 5 miles in length.

The pool is intended to afford sufficient depth  
over the shoals to Aversboro', and the Doctor's  
shoals immediately below Smith's Ferry, at the  
mouth of Lower Little River.

The dam upon Doctor's Falls will be 9 feet  
high and 350 feet long; it will not only create  
the pool above named, but it will flow the water  
for some distance up Lower Little River, thereby  
facilitating the rafting of the clamps brought down,  
and remove all danger of losing them, as is  
now frequently the case when they arrive at the  
mouth of the river.



afford. Upon Deep river, 12 miles above its confluence with the Haw river, we first come upon the bituminous Coal deposit, which extends on both sides of that river for some 15 miles above, and forms one vast coal basin, as is clearly indicated by the openings which have been made upon the lands of Thomas Parish, on George's Creek, on the branches of Buffalo Creek, on the opposite side of the river, upon the lands of John Hargrath, where the boring has been continued for some 20 feet without finding the thickness of the bed, and also higher up near Dr. Chalmers' plantation in Moore county.

The coal burns with a brilliant flame; it is found from 3 to 5 feet below the surface, and is identical with the far famed bituminous coal of Alleghany county, Md., to transport which to her seacoast, there has been expended in the construction of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, \$9,502,345, besides a new issue of bonds recently made of \$1,700,000, making together, \$11,202,345 for construction alone. To this must be added the interest and loss upon the sale of bonds up to this time, of \$1,458,970; this swells the amount to \$12,661,315.

The Report from which the above is extracted says:—"The prominent and main purpose of the canal, as a work limited to the Valley of the Potomac, is to lay open to the inhabitants of the Atlantic States, the mineral treasures of Alleghany county; particularly its inexhaustible mines of Coal and Iron."

Now, gentlemen, this immense outlay has been expended to construct a line of canal 155 4-10 miles long, less than the distance to the Deep River mineral region, by 14 miles; and when we take into consideration the tariff of tolls necessary to pay the interest upon this large sum, and compare it with that necessary to meet the interest upon the small expenditures necessary to accomplish this improvement, it is not as plain as the sun at noonday, that you can compete with the Maryland canal in any of the Atlantic seaports?

Hematite Iron ore is also found upon the banks of Deep River, soap stone, and also a substance very much resembling black lead.

Without desiring to weary you, gentlemen, I must carry you along with me, either by water navigation, or if that is impracticable, by a portage Rail Road, over the country dividing the Deep and Yadkin Rivers, where we reach an immense and populous valley, rich in every variety of agricultural wealth—which would be collected and transported upon the Yadkin to the Rail Road; and if sectional boats are used, such as are in daily use upon the Canals in Pennsylvania, they would, with their freight, be transported over this short portage Rail Road, and launched upon Deep River for the seaport of the State.

It appears to me there can be no doubt as to the profits of this improvement. That it would render the stock of the lowly Cape Fear valuable must be admitted.

In conclusion, I would ask what Atlantic Seaport would have a more extended communication with the interior than Wilmington? Supposing the Yadkin Valley penetrated and improved, as I am informed it can be for some 150 miles above the "Narrows," thus forming 400 miles of interior transportation, which for economy and low freights, would not be surpassed by any other improvement of the same length in the country.

North Carolina would then, from the products of her own bosom, from her own inexhaustible resources, assume that position among the Commercial States of the Atlantic Seaboard, to which she has a legitimate claim, and no longer witness the diversion of her products to the building up of the Commercial Cities in the States on her North and South; but accumulating upon the wharves of Wilmington, they would be shipped where the laws of trade might direct.

Respectfully submitted:  
WM. BEVERHANT THOMPSON.  
Civil Engineer.

RALPH, Dec. 22d, 1848.

I have carefully examined the notes and calculations upon which the above estimate of the cost of the improvement of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers was made, and have no doubt that it is full and ample, with good management, under the direction of a competent Engineer, for the accomplishment of the objects contemplated, and I fully concur in all the views and deductions contained in the above report.

WALTER GWYNN.

RALPH, Dec. 22d, 1848.

## BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE subscribers have been appointed by the Commissioners to superintend opening the Books, at Greensborough, for subscription to the stock of the Bank of Fayetteville. The Books are accordingly now open, and ready for subscriptions from all who wish to make a desirable investment.

JAMES SLOAN,  
D. F. CALDWELL,  
W. J. MCNEILL,  
JOHN A. GILMER,  
J. M. GARRETT.

Feb. 1849. 43-6w.

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

I HAVE determined to move and now offer for sale my plantation lying on the road leading from Danville to Salisbury, five miles east of Kernersville, containing 700 acres more or less. The buildings are good—situated on a high, healthy ridge, with good water, good orchards of Peaches and Apples. The land extends to Haw river, on which are valuable low lands. Any person wishing to buy a pleasant situation would do well to call and look, as I am determined to sell, and will sell a great bargain.

THOMAS SANDERS.

February 20, 1849 43-3

## DR. P. G. L. GRADY,

HAVING permanently settled in Guilford county, again offers his services to the public, in the several departments of his profession. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received, he hopes by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same. He may always be found at his residence except when professionally engaged.

Oakland Cottage, Feb. 20, 1849. 45-6

## NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and acquaintances that he is now disconnected from all Steam Boats, and transacting business as a Forwarding and Commission Merchant. All consignments to his care shall have prompt attention and advice given in all cases of arrivals. A share of patronage is solicited.

JOHN C. LATTA.

Wilmington, N. C. Feb. 20, 1849 43-6w.

## Trust Sale—Western Lands.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Dr. James S. Smith, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall, on Saturday the 21st day of April next, at the court house in Hillsborough, proceed to sell, to the highest bidder, upon a credit of one and two years, FOURTEEN QUARTER SECTIONS OF LAND, (of 160 acres each) lying in the Military Tract, in the State of Illinois.

JAMES C. TURRENTINE, Trustee.

February 17, 46ts.

CHAIRS—A beautiful lot of Rocking and Sitting Chairs for sale by

Dec. 1848 J. R. & J. SLOAN.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Patriot.

Measrs. Editors: I have as I humbly trust clearly demonstrated that in the great West and in all the States North and East of us, where they have been blessed by nature with lakes rivers and inland seas passing round and through their territories in every direction almost, that even there they have seen so clearly demonstrated the great profits and advantages arising from the commercial facilities that they afford to their people and the prosperity they have given to those States and all branches of business, carried on in them, that they, with all these great advantages over and above us, they were the first to embark in a general system of internal improvement by the State. They did not stop at constructing one railroad or canal—they have to build railroads and canals in every direction, till some of them are now checked into diamonds of not more than a league square; and yet we find they are still going on to build the banks of their rivers lakes and canals that have cost them millions of millions of dollars and we find that all their roads and canals are profitable, and the prosperity of the State increases with every additional mile that is constructed in their borders. And yet with all these brilliant lights of experience shining before us, the people of North Carolina, without lakes, rivers, or inland seas or any other natural or artificial channels to bear our produce to the markets of the world, are standing still, crouching out at the top of our voices,—"a little more—a little more sleep, a little more slumber and folding of the hands to sleep. How long, O how long will our people remain blind to their own interest, and satisfied with this do-nothing policy? Surely our experience, when contrasted with that of other States in this Union, is sufficient to satisfy us with the ridiculous savage custom of letting nature alone and doing or attempting to do nothing for the relief and benefit of those who have to labor to and dig for their daily bread.

Some who are ever wise in their own conceits to justify themselves in taking ground against all schemes of improvement on the ground of our inability as a State to embark into such a business without increasing the taxes to an extent that would prove onerously oppressive to citizens of our good old State. Are these objections well founded or true? I think not. The truth is that we can borrow two or three millions of dollars by the State and then meet promptly the interest arising on the same, without doing more to increase the revenue than to equalize the taxes in this State which instead of oppressing any class or set of men it would benefit thousands who have long had to bear all the burdens of taxation in this State, which we rejoice to see has been partially remedied by the action of the last Legislature. Where taxes are collected and expended among the same people from which they have been collected, it matters not how high they may be, it does not operate as much to their disadvantage as many are disposed to believe at the first thought. If it did, why is it that the people of North Carolina, who we believe are as ardently attached to their native State as any other people of this confederacy, are daily selling off their real estate and leaving kindred friends and native land, with all that they and their ancestors before them have accumulated, to settle in the wilderness portion of those States whose policy it is to levy a tax of three or four times the amount that we do upon the same property? Are there any extra pleasures in a frontier life in a cold and rigorous climate, separated far from our kindred and friends, to induce them to make the change and take these great and enormous burdens upon themselves? Or are they induced to undergo all these hardships and encounter the difficulties and hardships incident to such a life simply because the land is rich? If any fancy this to be the reason that induces so many of our wealthy eminent and enterprising citizens to leave our glorious old State, they are unquestionably mistaken. It is true that the greater portion of the lands in these States is more fertile and productive of wheat and corn than ours. But let it be remembered that their farmers on the fertile soil of those lakes and mighty rivers are confined exclusively to the growing of wheat and corn; whereas the farmers of this State can divide their labor and capital if they wish to do so in the growing of wheat, oats, rye, cotton, corn, rice, tobacco, indigo, madder, or the vine.

Thus forced by the climate as a large majority of the citizens of those States are, to confine their agricultural labors to one object, and that to the producing of grain, the most unwieldy of all other productions, price and weight being considered, we find that the price of corn and wheat in these States is often, owing to the great quantity raised, not more than 12 and 37 1/2 cents per bushel, while the same articles with us will always readily command treble that price. Still our farmers complain at the poor prices they receive, and the next day after their sale is made we see them selling off as above described, and through wind and storm, mud and mire, with their families, wending their way to the far west where all grain can be had three times as cheap as it can be in North Carolina, there to be taxed four times as high on every species of property as they are in the old North State—in educate their children and realize a fortune for each of them before their head is laid cold beneath the clouds of their adopted land. And paradoxical as it may seem, they often realize the object of their hopes in a short time, and that too with less toil and labor than they did in this State to no profit, but at an actual pecuniary loss it may be of thousands. For the fact cannot be denied, even if we wished to do so, that the laboring classes of society in North Carolina, especially those who labor on the farm for a living, make less, and that little with more labor, than is required in any other country; though they receive more per bushel than they can get in many other sections of the country. Why is this? Is it because the lands of the Western States are so much more fertile than the lands lying on the banks of the Yadkin Catawba and Haw rivers in this State, that enables them thus to undersell us and make money? We think not, but must be attributed to other and different causes, and to no other than the fact that they have had energy and foresight enough to go forward as enlightened people should do every where, and construct railroads and canals wherever they are practicable. It is these State improvements that accounts for their prosperity, and not their soil, climate or industry.

I know that the economical money savers, those who are penny wise and pound foolish among us, who oppose all such improvements, will deny this. You may go to the trouble of laying before them the statistics of every road in the Union, and show that the whole aggregate capital invested in railroads in this country, from their commencement up to this time, yields a dividend of six per cent, and the rise. And then they will question the propriety and doubt as to the expediency of the proposed Central Road in this State; though it is the only link wanting to connect the great metropolitan line that now extends from Montreal in Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. They fear it will not be profitable and that it will in the end

bring the State in debt, as the Raleigh and Gaston and Raleigh and Wilmington Roads have done. Our population they say is too sparse, and our farms so poor that we cannot raise enough to make Railroads profitable in this State as they do in other States Northwest and South of us. Now if this argument was true, we would be the last individual to advocate the building of the proposed Central Road. But we are satisfied from actual experience that it is not. The argument is hollow as death and false as any absurdity can be, as is plainly proven by the heavy profits paid on all the roads in Georgia, two of which run parallel almost throughout the whole length of the State,—as also on the South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi Roads, all of which run through States that have population far more sparse than that of North Carolina.

This simple statement of facts, that are the actual results of experiments that have been made under different auspices in different States as I have stated, proves this argument, as we have stated, to be both false and unsound and hollow both in practice and in theory.

I shall conclude my remarks in your next number, by noticing the history and the effects that have and yet may be produced by Railroads in our State; but will now close, lest I lumber your columns too much, which you have so kindly furnished me. EXCELSIOR.

Guilford, March 5, 1849.

Webster and Calhoun.—Mr. Webster and Mr. Calhoun debated the question in the Senate, on Saturday, whether the Constitution extends to the territories or not? The Senator from Massachusetts contended that it does not, until its extension is declared by law, while Mr. Calhoun insisted that the Constitution, by its own inherent virtue, is over the territories from the beginning.

Mr. Webster illustrated his argument by a reference to the judiciary, which, under the Constitution, is upon the basis of the tenure of good behavior. But in the territories, where courts of judicature are established by law of Congress, the judges are removable by the President, at will. If the Constitution were over the territories, such a tenure of the judicial office would be unconstitutional.

The illustrations which Mr. Calhoun adopts to make his proposition distinct, are of a negative kind. If the Constitution be not over the territories, then none of its regulations are binding, and it would be lawful to establish titles of nobility there. But, Mr. Calhoun inquires, can you establish titles of nobility in California? He also asks, by what authority does Congress legislate concerning the territories?—by what authority except that which the Constitution gives?—Baltimore American.

New discoveries of Gold in North Carolina.—The Charleston Courier of Saturday has the following notice of new discoveries of Gold in this State. As the Courier intimates, some of those, and especially our friends hereabout, who are laboring under the "yellow fever," had better turn their thoughts and steps in another direction than California.

A letter from Monroe, N. C., to a gentleman in this city, dated 17th inst., gives the statement that four men found, in Union county, twelve and three quarter pounds of gold on the Thursday and Friday preceding. Others were finding gold in more or less quantity every day. Gold was found within eight miles of Monroe. The discovery of this rich metal had given an impulse to business in that section of country, and things were looking up.

If the North Carolina mines should continue to yield as plentifully as is above indicated, some of the adventurers to California may change their destination to a point nearer home, where they will be enabled to convert their treasure into coin with more facility, and where there will be no danger of suffering for want of provisions or clothing.

The Clock and the Telegraph.—These two important machines, have it seems, been brought into partnership by the genius of our fellow-citizen, Prof. Locke. The following paragraph from the Globe will explain the contrivance.

Prof. Locke, we learn, has devised a plan of connecting the machinery of a clock with the telegraph, in such a manner that its beats may be heard or registered on the running fillet of paper that receives telegraphic impressions at every station. In this way, it can mark simultaneously at each station and both extremities, the hours, minutes and seconds, and also, says the Gazette, the exact fraction of a second at which a star or other celestial body passes the meridian at either place. In this way the difference of time, and of course of longitude between two points can be ascertained with the greatest accuracy.

British Census.—What the United States began to do sixty years ago, Great Britain, in her wisdom, has just thought of doing—namely, numbering the people. A census of the whole British empire is to be taken in 1851. Orders have been sent to all the colonies to make preparations for this labor, that it may be executed on a systematic and uniform plan throughout the British dominions in every part of the globe. This is the first time that a complete census of the British empire has ever been determined upon by the government, although no country has produced so many writers upon the subject of population as Great Britain. On the other hand, the United States have produced fewer writers on the theory of population than Great Britain, France or Germany, yet our country has furnished more important statistical facts upon this subject than all Europe combined.

The Contrast.—Western Virginia contains 38,500 square miles; Western Pennsylvania 33,000 square miles. In 1830 Western Virginia had 348,000 inhabitants, or about nine and a half to the square mile; at that time Western Pennsylvania had 593,000 inhabitants, or eighteen to the square mile. In 1840 Western Virginia had 432,000 inhabitants, and Western Pennsylvania 815,000.

Virginia in ten years gaining one and a half to the square mile, and Pennsylvania nearly seven. The soil of Western Virginia is better than that of Pennsylvania, and mineral wealth more abundant. The climate of Virginia is unsurpassed by any in the Union, and the navigable waters as numerous. Why this difference?

Mr. McDowell of Va.—The speech of this gentleman on Friday last, must have been one of more than ordinary merit. No member of the House of Representatives, except John Quincy Adams, (and he chiefly on account of his venerable age,) has ever before received the remarkable compliment of being invited, by universal consent, to proceed after the expiration of his hour.—We honored Governor McDowell for his firmness in refusing to be driven into the signature of Mr. Calhoun's address; we honor him still more for this noble effort to save our glorious confederacy from dissolution and disaster.—Richmond Times.

## THE PATRIOT.

### President Taylor's Inaugural Address.

Elected by the American People to the highest Office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and, in compliance with a time-honored custom, to address those who are now assembled.

The confidence and respect shown by my Countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of a Republic holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but, when I reflect that the acceptance of the office which their partiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities. Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without able co-operation. The Legislative and Judicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive Departments individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable performance of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do whatever is right, I hope to execute diligently, impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolved upon me.

In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution which I this day swear to "preserve, protect, and defend."—For the interpretation of that instrument I shall look to the decisions of the Judicial Tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier Presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious Patriots I shall always defer with reverence; and especially to his example who was, by so many titles, "the Father of his Country."

To command the Army and Navy of the United States; with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make Treaties and to appoint Ambassadors and other Officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as he shall judge to be necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed:—these are the most important functions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall, briefly, indicate the principles which will control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the People under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have heretofore made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the Army and Navy, lately employed with so much distinction on active service, care shall be taken to ensure the highest condition of efficiency; and, in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools, sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the special attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but, at the same time, we are warned by the admonitions of History and the voice of our own beloved Washington to abstain from our own belated alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and, above all, the dictates of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other Powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can now arise which a Government, confident in its own strength and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiation; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resort of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign relations I shall conform to these views, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President imposes debate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable prerequisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors; to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt; to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of domestic policy. I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonize conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. In any action calculated to promote an object so near the heart of every one who re-

ally loves his country, I will zealously unite with the co-ordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same Protecting Care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles; and by an enlarged patriotism, which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our own wide-spread Republic.

### Vice President Fillmore's Address.

SENATORS: Never having been honored with a seat on this floor, and never having acted as the presiding officer of any legislative body, you will not doubt my sincerity when I assure you that I assume the responsible duties of this chair with a conscious want of experience, and a just apprehension that I shall often need your friendly suggestions, and more often your indulgent forbearance.

I should indeed feel oppressed and disheartened did I not recollect that the Senate is composed of eminent statesmen, equally distinguished for their high intellectual endowments and their amenity of manners—whose persuasive eloquence is so happily tempered with habitual courtesy as to relieve your presiding officer from all that would be painful in the discharge of his duty, and render his position as agreeable as it must be instructive.

Thus encouraged and sustained, I enter upon the duties assigned me firmly resolved to discharge them with impartiality and to the best of my ability; but I should do injustice to the grateful emotions of my own heart, if I did not, on this occasion, express my warmest thanks for the distinguished honor that has been conferred upon me, in being called by the voice of the Nation to preside over your deliberations.

It will not, I trust, be deemed inappropriate to congratulate you upon the scene now passing before us. I allude to it in no partisan aspect, but as an ever recurring event contemplated by the Constitution. Compare the peaceful changes of Chief Magistrates of this Republic with the recent sanguinary revolutions in Europe. There the voice of the people has only been heard amid the din of arms and the horrors of domestic conflicts; but here in our own favored land, under the guidance of our Constitution, the resistless will of the nation has, from time to time, been peacefully expressed by the free suffrages of the People, and all have bowed in obedient submission to their decree. The Administration which but yesterday wielded the destinies of this great nation, to day quietly yields up its power, and, without a murmur, retires from the Capitol.

I congratulate you, Senators, and I congratulate my country, upon these oft-recurring and cheering evidences of our capacity for self-government. Let us hope that the sublime spectacle which we now witness may be repeated as often as the people shall desire a change of rulers, and that this venerated Constitution and this glorious Union may endure forever.

### SUPREME COURT.

The Judges of this Tribunal have commenced delivering their opinions, of which the following are the first:

By RUFFIN, C. J. In McKenzie v. Little, from Anson, remanding the cause.

Arrington v. Serews, from Nash, affirming the judgment.

Harper v. Davis, from Duplin, reversed in part & judgment here for \$12.

Den ex dem Phelps v. Long, from Washington, reversing the judgment and remanding the cause.

Daughtry v. Riddick, in Equity from Gates, affirming the decree.

Carmichael v. Ray, in Equity from Cumberland, directing an account.

Munroe v. Switts, from Moore, affirming the judgment.

By Nash, J. In Hauline v. March, from Davie, affirming the judgment below.

Den ex dem, Toole v. Patterson, from New Hanover, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo.

Coltrane v. Spurgin, from Randolph, reversing the judgment.

Duffy v. Murrill, from Onslow, directing a venire de novo.

Den ex dem, President, &c., of the Literary Fund v. Clerk, from Hyde, affirming the judgment.

Freeman v. Skinner, from Bertie, directing a venire de novo.

State v. Jones, from Rockingham, reversing the judgment and directing a venire de novo.

Brown v. McNeill, in Equity from Cumberland, dismissing the bill with costs.

McGuire v. Evans, in Equity, from Cumberland.

By Pearson, J. In Draughn v. Bunting, from Sampson, reversing the judgment below and directing a venire de novo.

Hubbard v. Wall's Ex'rs, from Richmond, affirming the judgment below.

Nixon v. Nannery, from Cumberland, affirming the judgment.

Lee v. Johnson, from Caswell, dismissing the petition with costs.

Cole v. Hester, from Franklin, affirming the judgment.

Twidy v. Sanderson, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment.

Tubbs v. Williams, from Pasquotank, affirming the decree of the Superior Court.

Howell v. Howell, in Equity from Cleveland, dismissing the bill with costs.

Pegues v. Pegues, in Equity from Anson, directing a reference to the Master.

Tilley v. Roberts, in Equity from Orange, dismissing the bill with costs.

Raby v. Ellison, in Equity from Martin, dismissing the bill.

CANDLES.—2000 lbs Tallow Candles just received and for sale. W. J. McCONNEL.

Dec. 22, 1848.

### SCENES IN THE HOUSE AND SENATE.

There were some exciting scenes in the House previous to the adjournment on Sunday morning. The reporter of the proceedings of Congress for the Baltimore Sun thus alludes to them:

The Clerk was proceeding to call the roll, when there was considerable excitement in the area, a little to the right of the Speaker's chair. Some members appeared to be holding Mr. Meade, who was greatly agitated. The Sergeant at Arms appeared to be endeavoring to pacify him. Mr. Giddings was standing near the spot, on the opposite side of the area from where he usually sits, and not far from Mr. Meade's seat.

The Speaker called upon members to take their seats.

Mr. Bayley insisted that the members should take their own seats, as a member had come over there to insult one of his colleagues.

Mr. Giddings retired to his own side of the house, and Mr. Meade to his seat.

[The Editor of the Sun says:—This originated, we believe in reference to the territorial question and the Wilcox proviso.]

Mr. McDowell—Mr. Cobb temporarily occupying the Chair—offered the usual complimentary resolution to the Speaker, for the dignity and impartiality with which he had discharged the duties of the Chair.

Mr. Andrew Johnson moved to amend the resolution so as to make it read "undignified and partial in his conduct as a presiding officer," and proceeded to give his reasons for offering the amendment. His amendment was rejected, only 15 members voting for it, and the resolution was then agreed to, without a division.

Some other business was disposed of, when a resolution was introduced to pay the clerks, assistant doorkeepers, messengers, pages, &c., the usual extra pay, which, after amendment, was adopted.

While the latter was under consideration, Mr. Johnson, of Arkansas, offered an amendment granting \$500 to one of the door-keepers, for his expenses in taking home the body of Hon. James A. Black. It was objected to, and Mr. J. made some angry remarks, and, as I understand, subsequently accused Mr. Ficklin of opposing his resolution. Mr. F. denied it; but Mr. J. insisted, persisted, and called him a "d-d puppy." A scuffle ensued, and Mr. J., of Alabama, struck Mr. F. with his cane over the forehead, causing blood to flow. When first noticed by my desk, Mr. Johnson was violently pushing Mr. Ficklin over the seat, and both were striking and struggling. They were immediately surrounded and separated. Mr. Ficklin's face bleeding freely and he was led out into the Sergeant-at-arms' room.

The following scene took place in the Senate: Mr. Berrien again addressed the Senate at some length, when he was called to order by Mr. Cameron, as having spoken more than twice on the subject.

Mr. C. had been explaining the point of order, and had taken his seat, when he was approached by Mr. Foote, who, with gesticulations, made some remarks not heard in the reporters' gallery, but which Mr. Cameron, of course, considered offensive, and returned it with a blow in the face with his open hand. Mr. Foote attempted to retaliate in the same way, but Senators in the vicinity interfered. Mr. Cameron who had risen, resumed his seat, and Mr. Foote returned to his.

THE HOMESTEAD.—We observe that Homestead Bills—that is bills providing for the exemption of the homestead of every family from execution—are, or recently have been, pending before the Legislatures of several of the States. This we are greatly pleased to see. We are strongly in favor of a homestead law; and do earnestly hope that one may soon be enacted in North Carolina. Such a provision would greatly redound to the happiness and prosperity of a large majority of our people, and powerfully tend to stay the flood of emigration that is sweeping over our borders. We shall avail ourselves of a "convenient season" to give our reason for this faith that it is in us. In the mean time we present the views of Mr. Jefferson on this subject as we find them in an exchange:—[Hadesboro' Argus.]

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

Dreams Explained by Dr. Winslow.—Lively dreams are a sign of the excitement of nervous action. Soft dreams are a sign of slight irritation of the brain; often in nervous fevers announcing the approach of a favorable crisis. Frightful dreams are a sign of determination of blood to the head. Dreams of blood and red objects are sign of inflammatory condition. Dreams about rain and water, are often signs of diseased mucous membrane and dropsy. Dreams of distorted forms are frequently signs of abdominal obstructions, and disorder of the liver. Dreams in which the patient sees any part especially suffering, indicate diseases of that part. Dreams about death often precede apoplexy, which is connected with determination of blood to the chest. Dreams of dogs—after a bite—precede an attack of hydrophobia, but may only be the consequence of an excited imagination.

Gutta Serena.—The first importation of this material into England was in 1840, during which year about 200 cwt. were imported. It comes from the Indian Archipelago, and since 1840, 27,000 cwt. have been imported. The process of extracting it kills the tree. However, 500,000 square miles have been discovered, over which it is said to be very thickly spread. There is, therefore, no danger that it will give out in our day.

### HIRAM C. WORTH,

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER.—Tender his services to the people of Guilford and the surrounding country. Having for several years shared a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a continuance of the same.

Sash, Doors, Window Blinds of various patterns, Pillars and Columns of the heaviest, pattern, Capitals for the Tuscan and Doric orders; or any other job of heavy turning in wood, done to order and with care that the proper proportions are given.



SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1849.

### THE INAUGURATION.

"The ceremonies at the Capitol were terminated by salves of artillery, amid the roar of which the PRESIDENT, and all assembled round him, retraced their steps, re-embarked in the carriages, and escorted, as before, by the Marshals and the Military, returned down the broad avenue leading from the Capitol to the White House, appropriated to the residence of the successive Presidents of the United States.

**THE CABINET.**

thoroughly known to the country. His light has not been hid under a bushel during the years of his service in the United States Senate.

The Salisbury Watchman announces Joseph P. Caldwell, Esq., of Fredell, as a candidate for Congress in the second district.

## THE CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

THE PLANK ROAD.

A friendly correspondent from Fayetteville writes to us discouragingly about the Central Railroad and the Cape Fear and Deep River improvement—his estimates for the future being, we think, too much swayed by the present state of affairs.

## THE PLANK ROAD.

our, bacon and whiskey, besides numerous minor products of the farm, which find their way to the Fayetteville market, are carried over the route through Randolph and Moore counties, which

rough Randolph and Moore—a route which, with its deep and dreary sand at one end, and its succession of mud-holes at the other, every wagon in this up-country can testify is now any day as close to a blank sand as a railroad.

We have had an opportunity of perusing the proceedings of the first annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad company, held 13th December last. The official statement of the affairs of the Company, showed the condition of the subscriptions to be as follows:

**RICHMOND AND DANVILLE RAILROAD.**

Catalonia. The exquisite novel of "The Caz-  
," in course of publication in this magazine, Ev  
the production of Bulwer. Ch

The ceremony of "breaking ground" on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad was performed in the vicinity of Wilmington, the 22d

## RAILROADS IN THE U. STATES

We have not yet seen the Charter of the Road in its correct form, as it passed the two Houses; but we hope to procure it from the Printer of the Laws in time for our next issue. Of course, however, nothing is said in it about working out subscriptions; but that will make no difference.—When the stock shall have been taken, and the required amount paid in, it will be for the State and Stockholders combined to say in what mode and

• President Kennedy of the State

The Whigs of the Ohio Legislature ran Mr. [illegible] for the United States Senate, against Mr. [illegible], the Free Soil Democrat who was at la-

The fourth ballot stood thus: Chase  
Ewing 39, Giddings 11, Vaughan 1.

During the late war with Mexico, and was honorably discharged, or continued in service to the time of his death, and whose death was in consequence of wounds received, or "diseases contracted within the line of duty."

on commissioned officer, and private.

ancement of pupils to higher classes and the graduation of the Senior class. The Alumni will hold their association Thursday night. A vacation of near months will ensue, and an undivided time to

**FURNITURE.**—A lot of second hand Furniture can be had low on application to the subscriber.

INSECTER DE GEN. HAN. 100

**UNION INSTITUTE.**  
The Summer Session will commence on the 19th

**UNION INSTITUTE**

Consumption of the lungs, Coughs, Colds,  
Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Difficulty  
Breathing, Pain in the side, Liver complaints, &c.  
c. For sale by **WEIR & PORTER.**

**For Sale, or Rent.**  
ON accommodating terms, the HOUSE of the subscriber, consisting of four rooms below and two above, together with 26 acres of ground adjoining, most of it well improved, and well situated for a residence or for business purposes.



## VARIETY.

**SAM SLICK ON FASHIONABLE MEDICINE.**—Well that's a beautiful, too—it's scientific—th-y say it's done by rule. Just look at ar' gal at the pinny! Gosh, few snakes! First comes a little German thunder: good airth and seas, what a crash! It seems as if she'd bang the instrument tew shivers! I rather guess she's vexed with somebody, and is peggin' it into the pinny just out of spite. Now comes singing; see what faces she makes, how she stretches her mouth open like a barn door, and turns up the white of her eyes like a duck in thunder. She's in a musical ecstasy, is that gal; she feels good all over; her soul is a goun' out along of that music. Oh, it's divine, and she's an angel, ain't she? Yes, I guess she is—and when I'm an angel, I'll fall in love with her; but as I'm a man, at least while I live, I'd just as soon fall in love with one that's a little, just a little more of a woman, and a little, just a little less of an angel. But, halo! what under the sun is she about? Why, her voice is going down her throat to gain strength, and here it comes out as deep-toned as a man's, while that fellow along-side her is singing falsetto. They've actually changed voices! The gal sings like a man, and the screamer like a woman. This is science; this is taste; this is fashion; but hang me if it's natur'!"

**High and Dry.**—To the Cincinnati Commercial is due the credit of the following story:

The popular steamer Albatross, Capt. C. D. Robinson, arrived yesterday afternoon from New Orleans. During the trip up the Albatross had occasion to stop at the mouth of Green River to put out two hogheads of sugar. She reached that point at night—no light to be seen—and the river was at high flood—the town at the mouth being almost entirely inundated.

"Hullo!" cried the captain, "who keeps this town?"

"Hullo, yourself!" sang a voice from the midst of the darkness.

"Where's your wharf-boat? Show a light—we've got freight for you," cried the captain.

"The wharf-boat's drifted off—there a't no lights about—and you can't land no freight," was the categorical reply.

"Strike a light," shouted the captain, "and let us see to get in."

"Show a light yourself, and let me see to get out."

"Where are you," cried the captain.

"Up a tree!" answered the voice.

The boat sent in her yawl, and, sure enough, found a man with a bundle under his arm, perched in a tree, the rising waters stealing slowly upon his resting place.

**A Fool Answered According to his Folly.** Verses 4 and 5 [of Proverbs] receive illustration from the following dialogue, said to have taken place between Lord Rochester and Bishop Burn-

L.—"My Lord Bishop, yours to my knees."

B.—"My Lord Rochester, yours to the ground."

L.—"And yours, again, my Lord Bishop, to the centre of the earth."

B.—"And yours, my Lord Rochester, to the antipodes."

L.—"And yours to the bottom of hell."

B.—"There, I leave you, my Lord."

[Dr. Chalmers.]

**All the Same.**—When the celebrated engineer Borne, who accomplished the desperate experiment of tunneling the Thames River, was brought before a committee of the British Parliament, he was asked if a speed of eighty miles per hour on a certain railroad, would be much more dangerous to the traveller upon it than a speed of forty.

"It would be just the same," said he.

"And a speed of ninety?"

"Just the same."

"And a speed of one hundred?"

"Just the same! For," added he, "if the cars should run off the track, at the rate of forty miles per hour, the passengers would all go to ruin—and at one hundred miles per hour, they could not conveniently go any further."

**The Coolest man Extant.**—We heard of a man the other day, who, while the California fever was at its height, very gravely and deliberately promulgated his sentiments somewhat in this wise: "If I was a poor man, without a family, and didn't own any house, or a spot of land, and had no business, and was without a cent in the world, and expected to have any, and no father, nor mother, nor sister, nor brother—I wouldn't go to California." He may safely be considered as in no danger of catching the infection.—Salem Register.

We heard recently a good story of an Irishman who had never seen any of the birds of America. "The first feathered fowl," said he, "that I ever see when I kem to Ameriky, was a forinktime (porcupine). I treed him under a haystack, and shot him with a barnshovel. The first time I shot him I missed him; the second time I shot him I hit him in the same place where I missed him before!"

In 1925, eight vessels engaged in the pearl fishery in the Gulf of California, and collected about five pounds of pearls, of the united value of ten thousand dollars. Some of the richest pearls, in the realm of Spain are the produce of the fishery in the California gulf.

A bill for the preservation of newspapers, has been introduced into the Assembly of N. York. It directs the Clerks of several counties to subscribe for and take, at public expense, not exceeding two newspapers published in the several counties, and to preserve the same among the records of the offices.

**Western Politics.**—Do you support Gen. Taylor? No, sir! Do you support Cass? No, sir! What do you support Van Purn? No, sir! shouted the screamer; I support Betsey and the children, and as mighty tight screwin' to get along at that, with corn only twenty-five cents a bushel.

The New York Mirror states that the machinery for a cotton factory is going out to San Francisco. It is sent out by a New England Company. Many who cannot work in the mines will probably find profitable employment in this factory.

It has been suggested by a wag, that it would be well for some of those who talk of making a settlement in California, to begin by making a settlement at home before they go.

## THE LOVE OF PRAISE.

The love of distinction pervades every class of society, but with different degrees of intensity.—The lines of the poet Young are beautifully expressive of this universal passion—

"The love of praise, however conceal'd by art; Glows more to gain, and reigns in every heart. The proud, to gain it, toils on falls endur'd; The modest shun it, but to make it sure. It aids the dancer's skill, the writer's head; And heaves the plain with mountains of the dead: Nor ends it here; it noia with sable plume. Shines on our heroes, and glitters on our tomb."

### RECOLLECTIONS OF YOUTH.

Ah, happy hills, ah, pleasing shade, Ah, fields belov'd in vain, Where once my careless childhood stray'd, A stranger yet to part! I feel the gales, that from ye blow, A momentary bliss bestow, As waving fresh their gladsome wing, My weary soul they seem to soothe, And, redolent of joy and youth, To breathe a second spring.

Gray's Elton College.

The House of Representatives of the Kentucky Legislature have passed the bill modifying the law of 1833, prohibiting the importation of slaves.—The modification is a virtual repeal of the law mentioned.

**Virginia.**—The number of pardons granted in this State, since the establishment of the penitentiary, to the 1st of October last, was 458 out of 2605 convicts received therein; of this number, 44 were granted during the term of Governor Smith.

There are 5,800 taverns in the State of New York, 253,000 farmers, 51,000 merchants, 13,000 manufacturers, 125,000 mechanics, 3,500 lawyers, 4,000 doctors, and 5,300 preachers.

**THE** subscribers take pleasure in furnishing below their catalogue of Garden, Flower, and Bird Seeds, warranted of the growth of 1848.

Large Green Asparagus Early six weeks Bean White Kidney do Cranberry Bush do Large Lima Running do White Cranberry do Early blood red Turnep Rooted Beet Long Blood Beet Early York Cabbage Early Sugar Loaf do Red Dutch for Pickling Large Late Drumhead do Long Orange Carrot White Solid Celery Cress or Pepper Grass Early Frame Cucumbers Early Cluster do Long Green do Gherkins for Pickling Large Purple Egg Plant Early Curled Lettuce Green Cress do Large Citron Melon Large Nutmeg do White Mustard Brown do White Silver Skinned Onion Large Sugar Parsneps Greensboro, Jan. 1849

Extra Early Early Early Washington do Dwarf Marrowfat do Blue Imperial do Large Bell Pepper Cherry do Mammoth Pumpkin Long Scarlet Short Topped Radish Long White Summer do Red Turnep Rooted do Early Bunch Squash Long Green do Large Red Tomato Large Yellow do Ruta Bugs Turnep Flower Seeds, A full assortment of choice Flower Seeds of Annuals, Biennials and Perennials

**Bulbous Roots** Double Hyacinths Extra Single do Double and Single Tulips Mixed Bird Seed for Canaries

Bird Foods, &c. For sale by WEIR & PORTER.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE Guilford County, N. C.

THE SECOND SESSION of the College year 1848-9 will commence in this institution on the first Monday in January next. The Literary department will be supplied with seven or more competent and faithful Professors and Teachers. The Boarding department will be conducted under the immediate control of the President of the College. It is earnestly requested that all applicants for College classes be present at the very commencement of the Session. Particular attention is invited to the reduced rate of board in the institution.

**EXPENSES.** Board and Tuition for each Session in advance. Board per Session at \$8 per month. Tuition either in the Classical or Eng. depart'mt \$55 French or Spanish, Painting and Drawing, Needle work and Sewing, Music, Tuition in Preparatory department, \$12 to 15 Primary department.

The College uniform adopted by order of the Trustees, consists, in Summer, of a plain white dress, in winter of some suitable material of blue color.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres. Board of Trustees

November, 1 48.

**GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL.**

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DAVID B. GREETER, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

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Regarding any system of mere intellectual education as radically defective, it will be our aim to cultivate, in just proportion, the entire nature of the pupil. The Bible will be a text book, and its pure and elevated principles, its counsels and its instructions, will be mingled in our daily exercises. The government of the school will be based on christian principles. Firmness united with kindness will mark all our decisions. Every student will be required, carefully to avoid everything that is low and profane, and to demean himself on all occasions, by a noble and gentlemanly deportment. The institution has two valuable Libraries belonging to it, which will afford a rare opportunity for acquiring that general knowledge of literature so essential to respectability and success in after life. A Philosophical Apparatus has also been secured which will enable us to offer inducements not often found in preparatory schools.

Greensborough is a pleasant and healthy village—distinguished for its fine schools, good society, and for the morality and industry of its inhabitants. Thus, according to parents, who have children to educate, almost every facility that can be desired. It is hoped that this effort to reconstitute a once flourishing school will secure the co-operation of the community in which it is located, as no pains will be spared to render it worthy of entire confidence and a liberal patronage.

**TUITION:** English Branches per session of 5 months, \$10 Languages, Mathematics, &c. Payable in advance. No deduction will be made unless in cases of protracted sickness. It is desirable that a pupil who wishes to avail themselves of the full benefits of this institution should be present at the opening of the session.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal.

Greensboro, N. C. Nov. 1848.

**PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

**Patronize your own Mechanics.**

I would respectfully inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now manufacturing

**ALL KINDS OF HATS**

from a superior cream Ostrer to a Rabbit for children, of all shape and sizes, suitable for the season. My varieties consist of Dress or Cream Ostrer, superior Beaver and Mole skin, Nutria, Astrakhan, Silk, Racoon, and Rabbit; smooth hats made with wide brims.

The above Hats are all put up with especial care and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, as my standing rules are well known to make up any deficiency and keep them in proper order free of charge. They may not have been exhibited in their tips the name of Roeb & Costar, 136, Broadway, New York; yet they will have the simple name of Henry T. Wilbar, who challenges the State of North Carolina to produce hats equal in taste, durability and style.

Persons calling on me may depend on a real substantial hat, worth the money charged, and at a much lower price than can be afforded by the merchants, and as I am determined to decide whether a person can live in this community or not by a faithful attention to business and selling for very low prices for cash, I earnestly invite all who wish to support and cherish the manufactures of the "Good Old North State," to call on Henry T. Wilbar, Hopkins corner and get good, cheap, and fashionable hats. Panama and Leghorn hats bleached and pressed in superior style.

HENRY T. WILBAR.

Greensboro, N. C., April, 1848

**CALL AT MY SHOP.**

**BOOT & SHOE MAKING.**—The subscriber solicits his customers and the public generally to call and examine his late fashions and the quality of his work. He will have his work made by good and experienced workmen and of the best and finest materials that can be had, either north or south. All of which he offers for sale at low prices, according to the quality of the work. Call at the corner southwest of Rankin & McLean's store.

HENRY H. BRADY.

Greensboro, September, 1848.

**ELECTRIC LOTION OR PAIN KILLER.**

**PAIN EXTRACTOR.**

THE above remedies stand unrivalled in the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous pains, Sprains, Bruises, Tooth ache, &c.—pains of rheumatic or nervous character especially, may be removed by the timely application of the above remedies.

For sale by WEIR & PORTER.

**FOR SALE—One new Buggy**

One Carryall or Carriage

Two horse Wagon, and One Horse Wagon

One second hand Four Horse Wagon

One young Horse, several Bureaus, Bedsteads, &c.

Jan. 1849

RANKIN & McLEAN.

**THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC**, for 1849, published by Blum & Son, No. 10, N. C., for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, at the publishers' price.

Jan. 1849.

JR & J SLOAN.

**FOR SALE.**

ON accommodating terms, the HOUSE of the subscriber, consisting of four rooms below and two above, together with 30 acres of ground adjoining, most of it well improved, and 20 acres of wood land.

S. C. LINDSEY.

Greensboro, Dec. 14, 1848

**416 LBS IRON**, in bars 1 1/2 inch square, can be had on accommodating terms by applying at the store of

JAMES McIVER.

**FOUR 2-Horse Wagons**, one 1-Horse carriage and one 2-Horse carriage, for sale on accommodating terms.

JAMES McIVER.

Feb 6 1849

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DAVID B. GREETER, Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy.

THE first session of this institution, under its present organization, will commence on Thursday the 1st day of January next, and will close on the Friday in May. The design of the instructors is to establish a permanent school of high order. That system will be pursued which the experience of many years has proved to be eminently effective in the development of mind and the formation of character. The course of instruction will be thorough, comprehensive and practical. Young gentlemen will be carried by a regular and systematic plan through the several departments of academic education, until they are prepared to enter, with credit to themselves, any class in the University or any other College in the State. Students not intending to pursue an extensive Collegiate Education, may take such a course of study as will qualify them for business and commercial pursuits. As everything which is worth learning should be well learned, no study should be passed over superficially. Rigid accuracy in recitation, will be required from every pupil of the institution. Special attention will be given to the English Language and Composition.

Regarding any system of mere intellectual education as radically defective, it will be our aim to cultivate, in just proportion, the entire nature of the pupil. The Bible will be a text book, and its pure and elevated principles, its counsels and its instructions, will be mingled in our daily exercises. The government of the school will be based on christian principles. Firmness united with kindness will mark all our decisions. Every student will be required, carefully to avoid everything that is low and profane, and to demean himself on all occasions, by a noble and gentlemanly deportment. The institution has two valuable Libraries belonging to it, which will afford a rare opportunity for acquiring that general knowledge of literature so essential to respectability and success in after life. A Philosophical Apparatus has also been secured which will enable us to offer inducements not often found in preparatory schools.

Greensborough is a pleasant and healthy village—distinguished for its fine schools, good society, and for the morality and industry of its inhabitants. Thus, according to parents, who have children to educate, almost every facility that can be desired. It is hoped that this effort to reconstitute a once flourishing school will secure the co-operation of the community in which it is located, as no pains will be spared to render it worthy of entire confidence and a liberal patronage.

**TUITION:** English Branches per session of 5 months, \$10 Languages, Mathematics, &c. Payable in advance. No deduction will be made unless in cases of protracted sickness. It is desirable that a pupil who wishes to avail themselves of the full benefits of this institution should be present at the opening of the session.

A few boarders can be accommodated in the family of the Principal.

Greensboro, N. C. Nov. 1848.

**PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.**

**Patronize your own Mechanics.**

I would respectfully inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now manufacturing

**ALL KINDS OF HATS**

from a superior cream Ostrer to a Rabbit for children, of all shape and sizes, suitable for the season. My varieties consist of Dress or Cream Ostrer, superior Beaver and Mole skin, Nutria, Astrakhan, Silk, Racoon, and Rabbit; smooth hats made with wide brims.

The above Hats are all put up with especial care and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, as my standing rules are well known to make up any deficiency and keep them in proper order free of charge. They may not have been exhibited in their tips the name of Roeb & Costar, 136, Broadway, New York; yet they will have the simple name of Henry T. Wilbar, who challenges the State of North Carolina to produce hats equal in taste, durability and style.

Persons calling on me may depend on a real substantial hat, worth the money charged, and at a much lower price than can be afforded by the merchants, and as I am determined to decide whether a person can live in this community or not by a faithful attention to business and selling for very low prices for cash, I earnestly invite all who wish to support and cherish the manufactures of the "Good Old North State," to call on Henry T. Wilbar, Hopkins corner and get good, cheap, and fashionable hats. Panama and Leghorn hats bleached and pressed in superior style.

HENRY T. WILBAR.

Greensboro, N. C., April, 1848

**CALL AT MY SHOP.**

**BOOT & SHOE MAKING.**—The subscriber solicits his customers and the public generally to call and examine his late fashions and the quality of his work. He will have his work made by good and experienced workmen and of the best and finest materials that can be had, either north or south. All of which he offers for sale at low prices, according to the quality of the work. Call at the corner southwest of Rankin & McLean's store.

HENRY H. BRADY.

Greensboro, September, 1848.

**ELECTRIC LOTION OR PAIN KILLER.**

**PAIN EXTRACTOR.**

THE above remedies stand unrivalled in the cure of Rheumatism, Nervous pains, Sprains, Bruises, Tooth ache, &c.—pains of rheumatic or nervous character especially, may be removed by the timely application of the above remedies.

For sale by WEIR & PORTER.

**FOR SALE—One new Buggy**

One Carryall or Carriage

Two horse Wagon, and One Horse Wagon

One second hand Four Horse Wagon

One young Horse, several Bureaus, Bedsteads, &c.

Jan. 1849

RANKIN & McLEAN.

**THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' ALMANAC**, for 1849, published by Blum & Son, No. 10, N. C., for sale by the gross, dozen, or single copy, at the publishers' price.

Jan. 1849.

JR & J SLOAN.

## CAPE FEAR STEAM BOAT COMPANY

of Fayetteville and Wilmington, are running

Steamer Geo. Graham (20 inch draft)

Tow Boat Mike Brown,

Telegraph,

Geo. Taylor.

THE above boats run regularly between Fayetteville and Wilmington at the late reduced rates of freight, and are well prepared for the speedy and safe transportation of Goods up and down any line of the river.

Thankful for the last year's business we solicit a continuance and increase for the future. All goods consigned to J. & W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, N. C., will be forwarded free of commission.

All produce from the country sent to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will be shipped to where desired free of commission. In all cases we give the earliest information of the arrival and departure of goods.

Communications addressed to J. & W. L. McGary, Wilmington, and to W. L. McGary, Fayetteville, will meet with attention.

W. L. McGARY, Agent.

THE undersigned having commodious Ware Houses at the river, and having been long engaged in the forwarding business, will receive and forward all goods sent to his address at the usual commission.

Jan. 1849, 4112m

W. L. McGARY.

**VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE**

THE valuable Gold Mine known as the HODG-

IN MINE, situated in the county of Guilford, 7 miles south of Greensboro, N. C., containing

**105 ACRES OF LAND,**

will be sold on the premises on the 3d day of April, 1849, on a credit of 12 months. This mine has been worked successfully for Gold for several years, and for the last eighteen months it has produced over 140,000 dwts. of gold, at an expense not exceeding \$6000. There is a fair prospect for copper; opinions of experienced miners for this metal are favorably given to this mine.

There is no mine perhaps in this section of country that has produced a better profit, and none that presents as fair a prospect at this time.

The sale will positively take place, as one of the proprietors wishes to leave the country, and this method is resorted to in order to make division. Persons wishing information respecting the property can apply to J. W. Kirkman, Esq., near the premises, or to J. W. Field, Jamestown, N. C.

J. W. FIELD, J. W. KIRKMAN, A. B. GARNER, S. G. COFFIN, Proprietors.

Feb. 5th, 1849

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**BRANDRETH'S PILLS.**

MAN Cannot have his diseases cured but by removing the cause, which is generally internal. No effect can take place without a cause. Therefore, NO RHEUMATISM can affect the head, the foot, or any part of the body, save from the actual presence of those humors whose action or present qualities produce the pain.

NO BRONCHIAL DISEASE can be present, nor other affection of the Throat or Windpipe, nor Consumption, but from these malignant humors having become seated upon, or near the air vessels of the lungs.

It is in truth these acid humors which are the cause of all the aches and pains; all Eruptions and Ulcers; all Skin Diseases, and Swellings of the Feet, and all Inflammations; Cancers and Tumors; all Dropsies and Catarrhes; all Fevers and Agues; all Dyspepsia, Abdominal, all Head aches, all Bilious Affections whatever. Ate without exception, surely