## Dublished Weekly BY SWAIM & SHERWOOD

A failure on the part of any customer to order a discon-tinuance within the subscription year, will be considered in licative of his wish to continue the paper.

The following lines were written by Bishop Donne 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 New devotion thrils 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

made of Sandy Hook.

We had a hard time of it, beating about for eleven days off this coast, with cutting northeast-ers blowing, and snow and sleet falling for the most of that time. Forward, the vessel was most of that time. Forward, the 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 When at length we was exerted to the utmost. When at length we made the port, all hands worn down and exhausted, we could not have held out two days longer

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

inish my cigar.

The worthy down easter 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, coptain, as we used to say on

the Kennebec. Nothing lives comfortably out of blankets 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 floating ice. Mr. Larkin."

ing ice, Mr. Larkin,"
"Ay, ay, sir," responded the mate, and I went

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 meon's under a cloud, 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 road. The mate pointed out, with no little diffi-

word. The mate pointed out, with no little diffi-culty, the cake of ice floating off to be ward, and its white glittering surface was broken by a black spot—more I could not make out.

"Get me the glass Mr. Latkin—the meon will

be out of the cloud in a moment, and then we can

I kept my eye on the receding mass of ice. while the meon was slowly working its way shrough a heavy bank of clouds. The mate stood by with a glass. When the full light fell at last or northern latitudes, I put the glass to my eye.

One glance was enough. - Forward, there !" I shouled at the top of my voice, and with one bound I reached the main batch, and began to clear away the ship's

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 beat - my God, there are two children on that cake of ice!" Two men answered my hail, and walked lazi-

ly aft. In an incredible short space of time we myself jumped, followed by the two men, who ever seen." launched the cutter, into which Mr. Larkin and

beside me in the stern sheets.

Do you see that cake of ice with something

A convolute effort teld how willing the men

boat shot ahead like an arrow discharged from a you to descend and walk over the shining gravel. bow. Thus we worked at the este for fileen min-

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

"Almost, captain-don't give up ; for the love

Captain !"
The oars flashed as the blades turned up to the moonlight. The men who plied them were fa-thers, and had fathers' hearts; the strength which

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

—there, that will do "-and the next moment the boat's side came in contact with comething, and Larkin sprang from the boat with his heavy feet on the ice. I started up, and calling upon 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 nealing 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 loosing his own garments to the skin, placed 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

The children, as we learned when we subsequently 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, ten miles above New York. A movement of the tide set the ice in motion, and the litthe fellows were borne away on that cold night, and would inevitably have perished, but for Mr. Larkin's espying them as the ice was sweeping

"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 happiness 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 fory, and lets loose the tempest, will care for thee!-The storm may rage without, but in the bosom peace and sunshine will always abide.—Boston Muscum.

## Real Courtesy.

"This is real courtesy," said Mr. Giles, in his currence of which would lay upou lecture on Don Quixotte, "that which has rever- of a responsibility that we would far rather ence for womanhood in the sex—the courtespes harge now than expose ourselves to the which has respect for others than the rich, than of its being brought upon us afterwards. I the young—it is distinct from the courtesy which this is to open a door through which a blooms only in the smiles of love and beauty, anxieties and fears would enter in, and and withers and cools down in the atmosphere of poverty, age and toil. Show me the man relieved to who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold Certain it is that from the momentum cheerful converse with one whom years has deprived of charms—show me the man who is as willing to kelp the deformed who stands in need of help, as if the blash of Helen zantled 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 maidthe powerful protection of rank, riches and family man who abhors the libertine -show me the man who abhors the libertine's gibe, who shoos as a blasphemer, the traducer of his mother's sex-who scorns as he would a cow-ard the ridicular of womanly foibles, or the exposer 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 conshow me a centleman-nay, you show me bet ov me a true Christian. There are some men who think that persons lose in manners some men who think that persons lake in at anters 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 teonam. And when this sentiment becomes enlarged, when it is stable, a social structure may be

## Camel-Riding.

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

The men bent to their oars, but their strokes The men bent to their cars, but their strokes back. Your seat, on a broad pile of carpets, were uneven and feeble. They were used up by the hard duty of the preceding fortnight, and shough they did their best, the boat made little books, you carcely hear the measured and momore way than the tide. This was a long chase notonous impress of the broad soft foot on the more way make the first who was suffering as he saw 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 awo bottles of rum, and two months' pay. Pull, lads, for the love of God, pull! I miense, that you fall by degrees into a state of pleasurable revery, mingling early ideas of the A convolsive effort teld how willing the men East with their almost fanciful realization. And were to over, on the strong and the space of physical sense of the poor fellows was to use an exceeding his orr, and then gave out the other was meanly as far gone. Mr. Lazlin had other was meanly as far gone. Mr. Lazlin had only art to camel-riding ties in the nice points and many and the space of the space of the position of the boat," and the boat, "and the boat," and the boat," and the boat, "and the boat," and the boat," and the boat, "and the boat," and the boat," and the boat, "and the boat," Forty Doys in the Stilderness.

### The Seven Sleepers.

The story of the Seven Sleepers is the most romantic of the legends of the church. It is as follows: When the Emperor Decius persecuted the Christians, seven noble youths of Ephesus condoomed 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 pile of stones. They immediately fell into a deep slumber, which was most miraculously prolonged without injuring the powers of life, during a peri-od 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 des cended, removed the stones to supply materials for some rustic edifice. The light of the sun Gart-ed into the cavern and the Seven Sleepers were permitted to awake. After rising from their sleep, which teey thought had lasted only a few hours. which teey thought had insted only a lew hours, they were pressed by the calls of hunger, and resolved 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 aspect of his native country; and his surprise was increased by the appearance of a large cross, triumphantly 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 Decios, as the current com of the empire; and Jamblicus, on the suspicion of a secret treasure, was dragged before the judge. discovery, that two centuries were almost claps ed 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 peaceably expired !

## On Suretyship.

"There is nothing more palpable in this Book of Proverbs than the protest which it lifts against euretyship. 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 I should do with greater rejuctancy 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 away and be done with it, leaves one in a wholl to give ou some uncertain contingency, the

heart the prey of feelings insupportal ing a surety, I should not be ab to my eyes, or slumber to my eyelids. my tendencies,"- Dr. Chalmers.

## NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN WHIGS.

oined remarks of a Northern paper, the cred-York Express. The view taken of the posi-tion 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 course—as " Southern Traitors. perfect counterpart of the notorious " Stop Thief" exclamation, cannot be in spired. But to the paragraphs from the Express :

The Southern Whigs have just been put to a when "the Free Soil" hobby was got up nerected when "the Free Soil" hobby was got up nerected construct upon its site a dam 5 feet high and Rixo construct upon its site a dam 5 feet high and Rixo was an utter construct. Taylor; and all honor he to them for the feet long. This dam will give sufficient depth was an utter provention.

A spirit We were told: "General Taylor owns 300 slaves."
"You are sold to slavery." "The South has swhipped you, in your candidate, and fastened General Taylor upon you." "The South has sembraced in the estimate.

General Taylor owns 300 slaves."
Adam at Farish's ush trap. Some clearing out and blasting will be required, the cost of which is sembraced in the estimate.

A dam most be raised over the sluice as far down as we use it, and in this dam a lock will be placed of 10½ feet lift, from which a bout will pass to Buffalo!" We did not go. We stood the taurists to Buffalo!" We did not go. We stood the taurists to Buffalo!" We did not go. We stood the taurists to Buffalo!" We did not go. We stood the taurists to Buffalo!" We did not go. We stood the taurists to Buffalo!" We did not go. We stood the taurists to Buffalo!" We did not go. We stood the taurist to Buffalo! We were told: "General Taylor owns 300 slaves " the people. Onto alone went astray, and she only because the Whigs there did not do as we Pullen's Falls are the chief distance to the op-

Congress, and are to go through at home, the dar difficulties, they do appear to constitute a barsame sort of trial. Mr. Caihoon, who is an one certain sort of a Democrat, after annexing Textor of the dark and the most as bringing on the Mexican war, with the most rable addition of Free Soil Mexican Territory.

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 them to examine with me for a few mongenis the

nave scarrely is doubt that as long as the Southern Whig stand open, the Boion, they will be a wach excused agriction size.

Report upon the Cape Fear and Deep Pullen's dam. It will be 8 feet high and 446 formed in these ledges of rock, upon which dams

Alex. Mellac, A. J. DeRosset, A. S. McNeill

as Hancock's Mill, in Moore county, and having completed the Reconnoissances, together with such instrumental examinations of the most difficult portions of them, as the time allowed me would permit, I have the honor herewith to report the results, including an estimate of the proport the results, including an estimate of the proportions of the depth of water at which a succession of Locks and Dams, with

occasional short Canals.

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

their length.

Knowing the importance to the friends of this Recoving the importance to the tree as at the improvement that the question should be ascertained 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 Favetteville, and with a

escent 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 des-cending 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-

From this point to Evan's Mills, a distance of

Evans's Dam has just been rebuilt upon the ter plan and packed in with stone, about 3 feet beight. It is 190 feet long, and leaks to some of water by Id feet; when this such that it suspen-by the deposite of mud and sand held in suspenhe water brought down the river, it will water back to Haucock's Mill, 121 miles. Dam a Lock will be placed of 9 which a boat will float directly inplace, which is 200 yards below Evand a Dom, is 2 feet for a short distance, from ch a immediately deepens to five feet, and mues from 5 to 8 throughout its length.

laughton's dam is 374 feet long and 8 feet gh, over which the water was flowing at the one; showing thereby a plentiful supply. It is proposed to raise this dam one foot, which can be at a small expense, to insure 3 feet at all times back to Evans's dam, and thus, supposing stream of about 10 feet width and 6 inches depth, a Lock in Hancock's dam, we find already form-

From the Lock in this dam a boat will float into a pond of not less than 3 feet in depth, to be formed by a dam to be exected 200 feet below. Thomas Farish's fish dam. This dam was 9 feet high these lo Parish's fish dam. This dam was 9 feet high these locks, together with half a mile of the canal, and 281 feet long, and will connect the pools at and returning back upon it, lock into the river present existing and occasioned by the fish trap half a mile above. This was accordingly carried dams of Thomas Farish and Peter Evans, Sen., out and the locks put up, which would have anrming one continuous pool for Si miles from

life, from which a boat will float into a pool 74 miles long and not less than 3 feet depth, extending to Clegg's mill dam, a short distance below the mouth of Rocky River. At this point, the first real difficulties are ca-

countered, and a becomes necessary to leave the bed of the river for the first time in 394 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 it is proposed to use for 2050 trial like that we Northern Whigs went through, it will be necessary to take down Clegg's river when "the Free Soit" hobby was got up here; to dam, which only holds water for three feet, and construct upon its site a dam 5 feet high and 1023 knowing or reflecting upon the cause; which above that point back to the sill of the lock in the dam at Farish's fish trap. Some clearing out properly directed and judiciously managed, will are considered all that is necessary at this time, to

South over the North. "Ann over away with us to Buffalo!" We did not go. We stood the taurts and staid at home, and gave Rough and Ready into a pool of three indes in length and of sufficient whelming majorates. The Union, the U-kins. No sectional issues then were our ruly-ling cries, and then aroused we and carried with us.

On the property of the union of a dam just below the head of Pullen's Falls. Some clearing cries, and then aroused we and carried with us.

only because the Whigs there did not do as we in the North did—throw overboard all the disorganizers.

Pullen's Falls are the chief obstacle to the option of Paper River, and to a ganizers.

Pullen's Falls are the chief obstacle to the option of Paper River, and to a ganizers are presented in a secawation, and by a lock drop into the river because the Whigs now are going through in ganizers.

Pullen's Falls are the chief obstacle to the option of easy on the north side, through a level bottom of easy on the north side, through a level botto

Ta Mesars. Alex. MeRae, A. J. DeRosset, A. S. McNeill and F. J. Hill, composing the Committee, designated by the Pittsborough Couvention 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 survey 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

About 21 miles below Pullen's Mill, and directy 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 Counties will concentrate, to be borne upon the navious contraction of the country of Counties.

where it becomes necessary for the third time to view to expediate the work, after organizing a leave the bed of the river. Here nature has again party and procuring a suitable boat, I began the stepped in to smooth the way for us, and we find a natural canal or sluice which leaves the river side for 14 miles, again enters the river. This since 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 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 sa as to give at all times not less than 3 feet water upon From this point to Evan's Mins, a ten miles, I found a splendid pool of water with them. The sluce will be followed 1 mine, a ten miles, I found a splendid pool of water with them. The sluce will be followed 1 mine, a ten miles, I found a splendid pool of water with them. The sluce will be followed 1 mine, a ten miles, I found in the sluce of the same dam to the bank. and in continuation of the same dam to the bank below the old canal, a dam of 198 feet long and 6 feet high, also 430 feet of damming 51 feet high,

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-

There are the remains of several dams, two sets ck water from John Haughton's mill dam of locks, some half a mile apart, and the old canal ign this fine pool of water for 6) miles alluded to; showing the efforts made in former years to improve the river. The general outline upon which these improvements were last proected 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 onefourth of a mile. This creek is an inconsiderable a Lock in Hancock's dam, we find already formed, with a small outlay, a slack water navigation the sediment brought down by it to the obstruction of the navigation; even though the water of the river had been backed into it by a dam from

swered the purpose very well, if they had been properly constructed, but the simplest laws of hydraulic pressure were totally disregarded. The sides of the locks were merely upright posts braced at each alternate post, with no other support whatever. As might have been expected, they were forced open soon after being subjected to and it would have been far better had the money failure, although sometwenty years have past, is still found in the minds of many enterprising and intelligent gentiemen, who look upon any further attempt at improving this noble river as utopian, merely because they failed at that time, without was an otter want of skill in carrying out the im-

render the navigation of the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers of primary importance to the State at large, iment contemplated.

placed of 101 feet lift, from which a boat will pass into a pool 6 miles in length and of sufficient depth, formed by the erection of a dam just below the head of Pullen's Falls. Some clearing out will be required in the upper part of this joint.

Some clearing out will be required in the upper part of this joint.

tion which a post will pass into a pool formed navigation through this part of the river. In avail themselves of the easy and cheep mode of the navigation and bracket and bracket consumer that which the making mode and bracket consumer the matrix which the making mode would

There also will be required 170 feet of damming to connect two other islands with the first. may arise, as is abundantly shown by the imperfectly constructed fish dams upon them, which have withstood all the freshers 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 the first ledge will be 8 feet 9 inches 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 102 feet high—its total length from bank to bank being 500 feet. g 500 teet. In this dam a lock will be placed of 101 feet

In this dam a lock will be placed of 10d feet lift, to float the boats into the pool below, which will carry them 1 3-5 miles to the next dam, to be raised upon another ledge of rock. This dam will be 6 feet four inches high and 730 feet long. A lock in it will carry us through this pool of 12 miles in length to the next dam, to be raised upon the ledge at Hodges' 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 death

water 5 miles in length.

The pool is intended to afford sufficient depth over the shouls to Averasboro', 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.

for some distance up Lower Little River, thereby for some distance up Lower Little River, thereby facilitating the rafting of the clamps brought down it, and remove all danger of losing them, as is now frequently the case when they arrive at the mouth of the river.

From the lock in this last dam to Jones's Falls the distance is five miles, which will be the length

the distance is five miles, which will be the length of the pool. Upon these Falls the last dam will be erected—it will be 03 feet high and 460 feet

long.
From the lock in this dam, of 94 feet lift, the beats will float tate a fine navigation to Fayette-ville, 15 miles. Some outlay will be required in this distance to remove obstructions, which is pro vided for in the estimate.

The fall from Hancock's dam to Fayetteville is about 178 feet. The distance being about 100

The plan of the Dam supon which the estimate is based, is what is termed a crib dam. It is formed by longitudinal timbers, well secured to the rock, connected by cross ties, with the down-stream end of the ties kept-at such an elevation astream end of the tree representation an elevation a-bove the up-stream end as will give the proper up-stream slope 24 feet horizontal to I foot verti-cal. These timbers will be of yellow pine prop-erly hewed, and well tree-nailed together, and erly hewed, and well tree-nanea together, the intermediate spaces or cribs well packed in the intermediate spaces or cribs well packed in the intermediate spaces. the intermediate spaces or cribs well packed in with stone. Upon timbers running lengthways of the dain along the face of the up-stream slope, will be laid the sheeting of 3 inch yellow pine plank, running up and down the slope, and well secured to these timbers by tree-nails.

PLAN OF THE LOCKS.

The Locks will be a modification of the " Composite Lock, "it the walls will be formed of well hewed yellow pine timbers laid lengthways of the Lock, 10 feet apart, connected by cross ties every 40 feet of their tength. These cribs will be well packed with stone to the entire height of the Lock

tending entirely across the Lock, laid close together, and upon which a double flooring will be laid to the extent of the lock chamber, and the lining of the chamber will also be double.

The Locks will be 100 feet long in the chamber, by 18 feet width, and are calculated for boats 100 feet long and 2 feet draught, and 30 to 40 I learn from Capt. Dibble, that his steamboat

plying upon the Neuse River is 100 feet long by 17 feet wide, from the bow to the extremity of the paddle wheel, which is placed in the stern of the boat. Its draught when light is 18 inches. The depth provided for in this estimate is in no case less than 3 feet, and no doubt a boat can be

constructed to draw less than the one named a

A dam must be raised over the sluice as far as well as the countries within its influence.

It is necessary to say, that when the work is swell as well as the countries within its influence.

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It is necessary to say, that when the work is swell as the countries within its influence. It is necessary to say, that when the work is

afford. Upon Deep river ,12 miles above its con-

seacoast, there has been expended in the construc-tion of the Chesepeake and Ohio Canal, 89,502. 245, besides a new issue of bonds recently made of \$1,700,000; making together, \$11,202,345 for construction allone. To this must be added the interest and loss upon the sale of bonds up to this must be added the interest and loss upon the sale of bonds up to this distribution. The same of \$4,458,970; this swells the amount to build the banks of their rivers lakes and canals in every direction, till some of them are now check-the interest and loss upon the sale of bonds up to this swells the amount to build the banks of their rivers lakes and canals in every direction, till some of them are now check-them. \$15.661.315.

says - The prominent and main purpose of the canal, as a work limited to the Valley of the Pot-

upon the small expenditures necessary to accomplish this improvement, is it not as plain as the aun at nonday, that you can compete with the Maryland coal 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.

very much resembling black lead.

Without desiring to weary you, gentlemen, I must carry you slong with me, either by water navigation, or if that is impracticable, by a portage Rail Road, over the country dividing the Deep nd Yadkin Rivers, where we reach an immense and populous valley, rich in every variety of ag-ricultural 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 ren-der the stock of the lower Cape Fear valuable must

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 Commer-cial 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 laws of trade might direct.

Respectfully submitted:

WM. BEVERHANT THOMPSON.

RALEIGH, 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 accouplishment of the objects contemplated, and I fully concur in all the views and deductions containe in the above report.

WALTER GWYNN.

RALEIGH, Dec. 22d, 1848.

## BANK OF FAYETTEVILLE.

THE subscribers have been appointed by the Commissioners to superintend opening the Books, at Greenshorough, for subscription to the stock of the Bank of Fayetteville. The Books are accordingly ed, and ready for subscriptions from all wi

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

Feb. 1849. VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

February 20, 1849

DR. P. G. L. GRASTY.

HAVING permanently settled in Guiford 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 ment a continuance of the same. He may always be found at his residence except, when professionally engaged. except when professionally engaged. Oakland Cottage, Feb. 20, 1849.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and acquaintances that he is now disconnected from all Steam Bosts, and transacting business as a Forwarding and Commission Merchant. All consignments to his care shall have prompt attention and advices given in all cases of arrivals. A share of patronage is subscribed. JOHN C LATTA. Wilmington, N. C. Feb 3d, 1849 43:6w.

Trust Sale-Western Lands. Prist Salte we executed to me by Dr. James S. Sasith, 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 SECone and two years, FOURTEEN QUARTER SEC-TIONS 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 los of Rocking and Sitting

### COMMUNICATIONS.

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 mede upon the lands of Thomas Farish, on George's Creek, on the branches of Buffalo Creek, on the opposite side of the river, upon the lands of John Haughton, where the boring has been continued for some 20 feet without finding the thickness of the bed, and also higher up near Dr. Chalmer's 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. al 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 15,661,315.

The Report from which the above is extracted 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 brillian omac, is to lay open to the inhabitants of the Atlantic States, the mineral treasures of Alleghany lights of experience shining before us, we the peocounty; particularly its inexhaustible mines of Coal and Iron." Coal and Iron."

Now, gentlemen, this immense outlay has been expended to construct a line of canal 185 4-10 miles long, less than the distance to the Deep Riv. et mmeral region, by 14 miles; and when we take into consideration the tariff of toils necessary to pay the interest upon the small expenditures necessary to accompare it with that necessary to meet the interest upon the small expenditures necessary to accompany to the small expenditure to the small expenditure to t 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 re-lief and benefit of those who have to labor toil and dig for their daily bread.

Some who are ever wise in their own conceit strive to justify themselves in taking grounds against all schemes of improvement on the ground of our mability 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 rising 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 confeder-acy, are daily selling off their real estate and lear-ing 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 for from our kindred and friends, to induce them to make the change and take these South; but accumulating upon the wharves of Wilmington, they would be shipped where the great and enormous burdens upon themselves? or are they induced to undergo all these hard-ships 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, outs, rye, cotton, corn, rice, tobacco, indigo, madder, or the vine.
Thus forced by the climate as a large majority

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 124 and 374 cents per bushel, while the same articles with us will always readily command treble that price. Still our farmers comday after their sale is made we see them selling off as above described, and through wind and storm, mud and mire, with their families, winding their HAVE determined to move and now offer for sale in the times as chesp as it can be in North Caro, lina, there to be taxed four times as high on ey, may plantation lying on the road leading from Danielle to Salisbury, five miles east of Kerners × Roads, 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.—

good water, good orchards of Peaches and Apples.—

good water, good orchards of Peaches and Apples.—

And paradoxical as it may seem, they often realization as the subject of population as many writers upon the subject of population as Inc 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.

THOMAS SANDERS.

Pehruare 20, 1849

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 lact cannot , 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 lubor, that to 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 ay 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 peo-ple should do every where, and construct railroads and canals wherever they are practicable. It is those State improvements that accounts for their prosperity, and not their soil, climate or industry.

of the citizens of those States are, to confin

now that the economical money savers, those 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 who are penny wise and pound foolish am show that the whole aggregate capital invested in railroads in this country, from their commence-ment up to this time, yields a dividend of six per the proposed Central Road in this State; though it is the only link wanting to connect the

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 ds. 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 experiment that it is not. The argument is hollow as death and fulse as any obsurdity can be as in plainly proven by the horses of the satisfied from the case in plainly proven by the horses of the satisfied from the case in plainly proven by the horses of the satisfied from the case of the satisfied from the case of the satisfied from the 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

This simple statement of facts, that are the ac-tual results of experiments that have been made under different auspices in different States at different times, proves this argument, as we have stated, to be both false and unsound and hollow

stated, to be both false and unsound and 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 cumber your columns too much, which you have so kindly furnished me. 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 Massachuthat the Constitution, by its own inherent virtue, is over the territories from the beginning.

Mr. Webster illustrated his argument by a re-

ference to the judiciary, which, under the atitution, 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 If the Constitution were over the territories, such a tenure of the judicial office would be unconsti-

The illustrations which Mr. Calhoun adopts to make his proposition distinct, are of a negative kind. If the Constitution be not over the terriand it 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 Coagress legislate
concerning the territories—by what authority except that which the Constitution gives?—Baltimore American. more 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

"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, tucelee and three quarter pounds of gold on the Thursday and Friday preceding. Others were finding gold in the assurance that my administration would 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 bu in that section of country, and things were look-

ing 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."

zen. Prof. Locke. the Globe will explains 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, course of longitude between two points can be as-certained with the greatest accuracy.

British Census .- What the United Status be gan to do sixty years ago, Great Britain, in her wisdom, has just thought of doing—namely, num-bering the people. A census of the whole Brit-ish empire is to be taken in 1851. Orders have ry of population than Great Britain, France or Germany, yet our country has furnished more important statistical facts upon this subject than all

The Contrast.—Western Virginia contains 38, 500 far as it is possible to be informed, I shall 500 square miles; Western Pennsylvania 33,000 make honesty, capacity, and fidelity indispensable pre-requisites to the bestowal of office, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

11 shall be my study to recommend such constitutional measures to Congress as may

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 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 remarkaimpliment of being invited, by universal consent, to proceed after the expiration of his hour.— We honored Governor McDowell for his firmness

## THE PATRIOT.

## President Taylor's Inaugural Address

Elected by the American People to the nighest Office known to our laws, I appear ac- 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 par-tiality has bestowed imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties, and involves th 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 Indicial branches of the Government present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assist-ance in the Executive Departments individnals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character will furnish ample guaranties 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 1 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 illustrations 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 ap point Ambassadors and other Othcers; 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 junctions entrusted to the President by the Constitution; and it may be expected that I shall,

the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the weifare 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 dopt 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 The Clock and the Telegraph.-These two active service, care shall be taken to ensure important machines, have it seems, been brought the highest condition of efficiency; and, in into partnership by the genius of our fellow-cuit furtherance of that object, the military and navat schools, sustained by the liberality of navai 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 entan the exact fraction of a second at which a star or giing alliances with foreign nations. In all other celestral body passes the meridian at either disputes between conflicting Governments, place. In this way the difference of time, and of it is our interest not less than our duty to remain strictly neutral; while our geographie 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

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 extensions, there to be taxed four times as high on extensions, there to be taxed four times as high on extensions 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 lize a fortune for each of them before their head. many writers upon the subject of population as resort of honorable diplomacy before appearing to arms. In the conduct of our foreign to arms. In the conduct of our foreign to arms. relations I shall conform to these views, as l believe them essential to the best interests

> The appointing power vested in the President imposes deficate and onerous duties. The Contrast .- Western Virginia contains 38,- So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall

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 wis-dom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are vested by the Constitution, to regulate these and other matters of do mestic policy. I shall look with confidence lo the enlightened patriotism of that body to adopt, such measures of conciliation as may harmonise conflicting interests, and tend to Acts.

In the coly link wanting to connect the great metropolitan line that now extends from Montre- al in Canada to the Gulf of Mexico. They fear it will not be profitable and that it will not be profitable and that it will in the end in the coly link wanting to connect the great 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 in ally action calculated to promote an object so pear the heart of every one who re-

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

In conclusion, I congratulate you, my fellow citizens, upon the high state of prosper-ity 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 emmence we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils; by well directed attempts to as-suage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion; by the promulgation and practice of just and liber al 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 legisla tive 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 for-

I should indeed feel oppressed and dis heartened did I not recollect that the Senate is composed of eminent statesmen, equally distinguished for their high intellectual endownents and their amenity of mannerswhose persuasive eloquence is so happily tempered with habitual courtesy as to reyour presiding officer from all that would be painful in the discharge of his du-

tisan aspect, but as an ever recurring event contemplated by the Constitution. Compare the peaceful changes of Chief Magis-trates 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 Con stitution, 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

I congratulate you, Senators, and I con Government in its original purity, and to a ring and cheering evidences of our capacity dopt as the basis of my public policy those for self-government. Let us hope that the sublime spectacle which we now witness may be repeated as often as the people shall de-sire 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 Arrington v Serews, from Nash, affirming the

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

Den ex dem Phelps n Long, from Washington, reversing the judgment and remanding the cause. Daughtry v Riddick, in Equity from Gates, af-

firming the decree.

Carmichael v Ray, in Equity from Cumberand, directing an ac nd, directing an account, Munroe v Stutte, from Moore, affirming the judgment.

By Nash, J. In Hauline v March, from Da-

vie, 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 & Murrill, from Onelow, directing a veni-Den ex dem, President, &c., of the Literary Fund v Clerk, from Hyde, affirming the judg-

Freeman v Skinner, from Bertie, directing

dismissing the bill with costs. McGuire v Evans, in Equity, from Cumber

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, af-

firming the judgment below.

Nixon v Nannery, from Cumberland, affirm-

ing the judgment. Lea v Johnston, from Caswell, dismissing the petition with costs. Cole v Hester, from Franklin, affirming the

Twidy v Sanderson, from Tyrrell, affirming the judgment.
Tubbe v Williams, from Pasquotank, affirm-

ing the decree of the Superior Court.

Howell, in Equity from Cleaveland, dismissing the bill with costs.

Pegues v Pegues, in Equity from Anson, direct-

ing a reference to the Master.
Tilley v Roberts, in Equity from Orange, dis-

missing the bill with costs.

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

CANDLES.—2.000 lbs Tailow Candles just re-ceived and for sale. W. J. McCONNEL.

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 allades to them :

The Clerk was proceeding to call the roll, when 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 aguated. The Sergeant at Arms appeared to be endeavoring to pacify him. Mr. Giddings was standing eear 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 origin ted, we believe in reference to the territorial question and the Wilmot proviso.]

tion and the Wilmot proviso. J

Mr. McDowell—Mr. Cobb temporarily occupying the Chair—offered the usual complimentary resolution to the Speaker, for the dignity and impuriality 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

Mr. Andrew Johnson moved to amend the rea-olution 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, assis tant doorkeepers, messengers, pages, &c., the usual extra pay, which, after amendment, was

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 apport 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 in propriate to congratulate you upon the scene now passing before us. I allude to it in no particular to the preside of the scene in the interval of the scene in the sce udopted.

While the latter was under consideration. Mr. was led out into the Seargeant-at-arms

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 sent, when he was approached and had taken his seat, when he was approached by Mr. Foote, who, with gesticulations, made aome 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 re-taliate it the same way, but Sensiors in the vicin-ity interfered. Mr. Cameron who had risen, re-sumed his seat, and Mr. Foote returned to his.

THE HOMESTEAD .- We observe that Homestead Bilis—that is bills providing for the exemp-tion 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 greately pleased to see. We are strong-ly in favor of a bemestead law; and do earnestly hope that one may soon be enacted in North Car-olina. Such a provision would greatly redound to the happiness and prosperity of a large majori-ty of our people, and powerfully teno to stay the flood of emigration that is sweeping over our bor-ders. We shall avail ourself of a "convenient senson" to give our reason for this the fift that is senson to give our reason for this the faith that is in us. In the mean time we present the views of Mr. Jefferson on this subject as we find them in an exchange :- [Wadesboro' 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 juggle wrest from his wife and children. Until this is done, the Revolution will have been fought in vain."—Thomas

Dreams Explained by Dr. Winslow .- Lively dreams are a sign of the excitement of nervous acthe brain ; often in nervous fevers announcing the approach of a favorable crisis. Frightful d Dreams of blood and red objects are sign of inflamare often signs of directed mucous membranes and dropay. Dreams of distorted forms are frequentdropsy. 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 appears. venire de novo.

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

Brown v McNeill, in Equity from Cumberland, light the kill with control of the consequence of an excited imagination:

Gutta Percha .- The first importation of this material into England was in 1840, during which year about 200 cwt. were imported. It comes om the Indian Archipelago, and since 1840, 27,000 cwt. have been imported. The process of extracting it kills the tree. However, 500,800 square miles have been discovered, over which it is said ... be very thickly spread. There is, therefore, no danger that it will give out in our day.

## HIRAM C. WORTH.

HOUSE CARPENTER AND JOINER,—Tenders ais services to the people of Guilford and the surrounding country. Having for several years shared a laberal custom, he hopes and solicits a con-

shared a liberal custom, he hopes and solicits a con-tinuance of the same.

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

Designs turnished for Dwellings, Cottages, Court-Houses, Jails, Churches, Pulpits, &c. Working Draughts can be had when desired.

Shop three-fourths of a mile south of Greensboro'.

Jan. 121, 1849.

NOTICE.—The person who took a Revolver out of its case, in the store of J R & J Sloan, at February Court, would do well to return the same, and sare him-off from some provide.

# THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1849

THE INAUGURATION.

It is estimated that over twenty thousand peo ple, from every State and Territory of the Union. were present at the Inauguration of President TAYLOR on the 5th of March. The procession conducted by one hundred marshals, took up its line of march at half past eleven o'clock. Gen. Taylor was accompanied, in a carriage, by the Speaker of the late House of Representatives and the Mayor of Washington; and when the carriage arrived in front of the Irving Hotel, where Ex.President Polk was sojourning, the procession halted, and Mr. Polk was handed into the carriage, and a seat awarded to him on the right of the President elect, who shook his predecessor cordially by the hand.

In the mean time the Senate chamber was filled with Senators, Members of the House, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the retiring Cabinet officers, Foreign Ministers, Ladies, &c., in whose presence Mr. FILLMORE took the oath of office as Vice President of the United States, and delivered a brief Address which will be found in

The procession having reached the Capitol, the President elect, in company with Ex-President Polk entered the Senate chamber and assumed the seats prepared for them.

After a brief pause, the company retired, in the order of processionprescribed, to the eastern portico of the Capitol, where the ceremony of Inauguration took place.

"On reaching the staging erected over the flight of stairs of the Portico of the Capitol, (says the Intelligencer.) and standing in full view of the upturned eyes of at least twenty thousand people, representing every State and Territory of the Union, the President elect pronounced the admirable Inaugural Address which graces a preceding column of this paper. This address was delivered in a remarkably distinct voice, and many parts of it were enunciated with a full and clear emphasis, and enthusiastically responded to by the cheers of the surrounding spectators .as soon as the applause which marked the conclusion of the address had subsided, the Oath to execute the office of the President of the United States, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution, was, with due solemnity, administered to the PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES by Chief Justice TANEY .-The PRESIDENT was then overwhelmed with congratulations, Chief Justice TANKY and Ex. President Pork taking the lead.

"The ceremonies at the Capitol were terminated by salvor 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 lead ing from the Capitol to the White House, appropriated to the residence of the successive Presidents of the United States.

## THE CABINET.

A telegraphic despatch to the Raleigh Standard, dated Washington, March 6, four n'clock, P. M., gives the following as the Cabinet appointments of President Taylor. The intelligence by this despatch is confirmed by gentlemen who passed here from the North by Thursday's stage : John M. CLAYTON, of Delaware, Secretary of to old North Carolina !"

WILLIAM M. MEREDITH, of Pennsylvania, Sec-

retary of the Treasury.

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, Secretary of Har.

WILLIAM BALLARD PRESTON, of Virginia, Sec-

retary of the Navy.
THOMAS EWING, of Ohio, Secretary of the Home Department.
JACOB COLLAMER, of Vermont, Post Muster

REVERDY JOHNSON, of Maryland, Attorney Gen-

Mr. Clayton is one of the long-tried patriots of the Union Sagnetous, prudent, eminently ment would be likely to give equal satisfaction. this feasible and practicable project."

Of Mr. Meredith we know nothing. We however see it stated that as a lawyer he stands at the head of the Philadelphia bar.

intellect, ardent in patriotism, liberal in sentiment, wards Stanly. Union, &c. and unwavering in his devotion to the whole Unlon. His late masterly speech in the House of people of Fayetteville are in high hope for the Representatives, on the vexed question of slavery, success and usefulness of the plank road, and that custly won for him the praise and admiration of

Mr. Ewing, has been heretofore known to the country as a member of Harrison's Cabinet. He eral direction indicated above, would afford muis distinguished for his strong practical scose, and total facilities between Fayetteville and that rich

guished and useful position in the House of Rep- article except perhaps that of cotton. Much the

The character and talents of Mr. Johnson are

THE CLOSE OF CONGRESS.

The last day's sitting of the second session of the Thirtieth Congress was extended, with the exception of a brief recess of an hour or so, from eleven o'clock on Saturday morning until aunrise on Sunday morning. The Intelligencer pub lishes a list of the acts passed during the session, and remarks-

From this List it will be perceived that all the annual Appropriation Bills have become Laws, though, as we had foreseen, not without severe conflict, as well in the committees of conference as in the two Houses, in which more excitement and unpleasant feeling were manifested than has perhaps ever before been witnessed at the close of a Session. We do not descend to particulars, which can be but of minor and transient interest to our readers. It is perhaps enough to say, that the heats and heart-burnings of the evening, the night, and the morning, were chiefevening, the night, and the morning, were chief-ly the fruits of the contest between the two Hously the fronts of the contest between the two Houses in relation to the several propositions relative to the government of the Provinces lately acquired from Mexica. The General Appropriation was barely saved, at the latest moment, through the persevering and patriotic efforts of those gentlemen in both Houses who were not willing to see the wheels of the Government stopped (or at least impeded) by withholding the supplies necessary to keep them in metion.

The most important questions which had oc cupied the consideration of both Houses during the winter, were deferred from time to time until the last day of the session. The Intelligencer thus states the results of the questions which were left for final decision on that day :

1. No bill was passed providing a governmen for either the Territories of New Mexico or Culifornia. These measures fell through from the
inability of the two Houses to concur in any propositions for the purpose. At the last moment,
however, a bill from the House was taken up and passed by the Senate, and has become a law, for extending the Revenue Laws of the United

States to those Territories.
2. The bill to establish the Home Department ter a long, arduous, and rather stormy debate; and a new and valuable Department has the been added to the Government.

The bill for creating a Territorial Government in Minesota has also become a law, the House of Representatives having receded from

4. A bill passed in reference to the next Census, directing the heads of some of the Departments and the Attorney General to prepare and
report at the next session of Congress a bill to authorize the taking of the Seventh Census of the United States

### 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 founded upon the ill results of the past. He suggests an incompleteness of the late survey of the river immediately above Fayetteville, and dwells upon the difficulty of accomplishing easy navigation.

We know there are difficulties in the way of a system of improvement in our State; but the time has arrived when our people must look all the difficulties full in the face, and determine to overcome them. An enlarged and liberal popular sentiment is required, which looks not alone to Fayetteville, or to any other one point, no matter how important of itself,-but to the whole State. And in reference to this most catholic and patriotic idea, we may say with a shrewd practical man whom we heard in conversation the other day, "If the people refuse to build this Central Rail road, on the liberal conditions offered-good bye

The following remarks, which we take the liberty to extract from our friend's letter, apply excellently well to Fayetteville, and to the proposed plank road as a part of the great system of improvement in contemplation; but we protest against an application of his remarks to the whole State. We must have the plank road and the railroad

"Now, I think plank and turnpike roads our only alternative in this Btate, and the sconer we enter upon the plan the better. I know Fayetteville has got charters and tried scheme after scheme, and all failed. Why! Because we are poor .-We have tried too big things, and have not been able and practical as a statesman; moderate yet firm in his political attitude; he commands the respect of all parties. Except Mr. Crittenden, there is not a man in the nation whose appointment of the process of the

as to the route for the plank read, the writer names certain points which Ac considers desirable Mr. Crawford, late Governor of Georgia, is a as marking the proper route, to wit: from Faygentleman of great energy of character, and pos- etteville to Tyson's bridge, thence by the most seased of extraordinary ability. His appoint- practicable routenear the Franklinsville and Cedar ment is universally conceded to be a most excel- Falls factories, New Salem, and Lexington, and on to Saliebury-throwing out an arm to Greens. Mr. Preston is one of the most accomplished boro' and connecting with the Mt. Airy turapike, gentlemen of Western Virginia,-powerful in and also, as propriety may dictate, an arm to.

We learn from other sources besides, that the there is among them a very decided leaning to the the body of his countrymen North and South. practicability of a high northern route. And certain it is, a completion of the work in the genflour, bacon and whiskey, besides numerous minot been hid under a bushel during the years of the Fayetteville market, are carried over the route is the production of Bulwer. through Randolph and Moore-a route which; with its deep and dreary sand at one end, and its thing slee be: a plank feed or a railroad.

It must strike any one at all personally acquainted with the country, that the proposed road must pass either North or South of the Uwharie hills. Which will be most "practicable," and operation on the 1st of January 1849, and those beheficial to most people in the State, is for those opened during the year 1848! who take pecuniary interest in the fond to determine. We think it probable, as has been auggested in the Ashboro' Herald, that the most eligible route will be found to be that of the old Fayetles ville and Yadkin Railroad sutbey. That toute comes within twenty-one miles of Greensboto at a point due South, and perhaps approaches nearer at some point higher up.

Our farmers in this region of country have all their lives done their own marketing in Fayetteville; and any improved facilities offered to them would be seized with avidity and the trade largely increased, to the undoubted mutual benefit of the farmers and their market town.

Since writing the above, the Fayetteville Observer has come to hand, with the following most 2 cheering intelligence in regard to the prospects of the work under consideration :

The Plank Road !- We have very great pleasare in stating, that the subscriptions made in this town during the last week were such as to insure the commencement and completion of the impor-tant work. The citizens of this town have subscribed Fifty Thousand Dollars, and we feel assured that the town and county together will swell the amount to \$60,000. As the entire sum required to secure the \$120,000 offered by the State is \$80,000. (only \$20,000 beyond what we expect to secure in this town and county.) we think we to secure in this town and county.) we think we may safely congratulate those interested on the certainty of accomplishing the object. We cannot be mistaken in the calculation that Wilmington Moore, Randolph, Guilford, Davidson, and Rowan, will subscribe the remaining \$20,000—that is, upon the presumption that the road will take the Northern route, passing through some and near to others of the above counties, which seems to be decidedly the favorite route with a large majority of the subscribers here, the direct route being deemed impracticable, on account of the U-wharie mountains. We understand that uncertainty in regard to the route has, naturally enough. prevented subscriptions as yet in other places.— To obviate such a difficulty, we would suggest that subscriptions be taken conditioned that the road go within a certain distance of any particular point nay Carthage, or Watson's Bridge, or Asheboro', or Greensboro', or Lezington. As soon as the Company can be organized, (for which a notice of a General Meeting of the subscribers will be issued this week.) arrangements will be made for locating the Road, and commencing the work.

RICHMOND AND DANVILLE 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:

Capital stock authorized by the charter, Subscribed by Richmod, \$200,000 \$1,500,000 by individuals, 284,700 by the State of 721,400

\$1,206,100

Leaving yet to be taken.

We learn, however, by the report of the Preslent, Mr. Tunstall, that since the closing of the books, the 13th of November, additional subscriptions had been obtained, leaving about \$100,000 unsubscribed.

The President urges the prosecution of the work, with his characteristic zeal and enthusi-

IMPORTANT EDUCATIONAL MOVEMENT. The following " call " appears over the names of the State Superintendents of Public Schools of several of the Northers States and of Kentucky. The names of other distingushed gentlemen are also appended; among them we notice that of the Hon. David L. Swain, President of our University. The call appears originally in Wright's " Paper " and " Casket," cheep and useful educational journals published in Philadelphia.

National Convention of the Friends of Com mon Schools.—The undersigned, deeming that the great cause of Popular Education in the United States, may be advanced, and the exertions of its triends strengthened and systematised, by mutual consultation and deliberation, respectfully request the friends of Common Schools, and of Universal Education throughout the Union, to Universal Education throughout the Union, to meet in Convention, at the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 22d day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the promotion of this puramount interest of our Republican Institutions.

A spritted internal improvement meeting was held in Raicigh last Saturday, the 3d inst., which in England, to supply me with his best quality Needles, I am enabled to offer great inducements to the promotion of this puramount interest of our Republican Institutions.

A spritted internal improvement meeting was held in Raicigh last Saturday, the 3d inst., which in England, to supply me with his best quality Needles, I am enabled to offer great inducements to the promotion and Mr. Welles, I am enabled to offer great inducements to the most extensive manufacturers of No. I Needles, in England, to supply me with his best quality Needles, I am enabled to offer great inducements to the promotion of this puramount interest of our Republican Institutions.

We have received an Address signed by John A. Lillington, Senator from Rowan and Davie, H. C. Jones, Commoner from Rowan, and Hufus Barringer and Joseph W. Scott, Commoners from Cabarrus, on the great subject of the Central Railroad. The Watchman truly remarks-" As given to the public; and we trust pains may be taken by the friends of the Road to give it wide circulation." We propose as soon as practicable to avail our columns of its facts and argu-

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, FOR FEBRUARY .-Contents : Caucasus and the Cossacks-The Cax- of the Duke of Wellington. tons, Part X .- Statistical Accounts of Scotland-The Poetry of Sacred and Legendary An-Aand preductive portion of the back country upon Dalmatia and Montenegro-Modern Biography; Mr. Collamer has long maintained a distin- whose trade Fayetteville chiefly depends, in every Beattie's Life of Campbell—The English Unilarger quantities of the staple articles of grain, Night Dream; a poem by Delta-The Cachsta thoroughly known to the country. His light has not products of the farm, which find their way to tons," in course of publication in this magazine,

The ceremony of "breaking ground" on the The Salisbury Watchman announces Joseph, succession of mud-holes at the other, every wagon Wikmingson and Manchester Raisroad was per-P. Caldwell, Esq., of Iredell, as a candidate for boy in this up-country can testify is now any formed the secont of Wilmington the 22d , of February.

RAII ROADS IN THE U. STATES.

opened during the year 1848 !

	In operation Jan. 1, '48,	Opened du- fing 1848	Jan. 1,
minute Sec. 2	Miles	Miles.	Miles
Maine	761	341	1111
New Hampst	ire 1674	901	263
Vermont		914	.914
Mastachusette	7041	172	876
thode Island	.641		644
Connectient	194	761	270
n New Engla	nd 12071	4701	1678
New York	744	275	1019
New Jersey	2027	361	239
ensylvania	7201	and the same	720
Delaware	40		40
Maryland	252		252
irginia	400		406
V. Carolina	255		255
. Carolina	204	And the same	204
Beorgin	609		602
labama	26	Agree !	26
dississippi	92	19	111
ousiana	95		95
Centucky	28		501
ennersea	40		28
Ilinois	52		53
ndiana	NG		86
Thio	262	32	294
lichigan	264	-	264
Total	5589	8321	6421

We have undoubted authority for saying that f under the charter of the North Carolina Rail-Road an arrangement can be made by which subscribers for Stock will be able to work out their subscriptions in the manner suggested in the newspapers, the whole amount necessary to execute the work in Rowan (22 miles) will be taken by her citizens readily: We know of two gentlemen that have declared they will take nine miles of it, and two others and (have heard of) one lady who have determined on taking one or two miles each, and several who say they will go into the business to some extent. We will rouch for Rowan. Her capitalists, we admit appear to be timid; but her working men are spirited and bold. Salisbury Watchman.

To accompany the above, we subjoin the following practical remarks of the Ruleigh Stan-

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 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 upon what terms the work shall be done; and we can have no doubt, therefore, that where the state is the state and we 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 upon what terms the work shall be done; and we can have no doubt, therefore, that subscriptions abscription of \$50,000 secured.—Fayetteville may, to a considerable extent, be worked out—
and furthermore, that in all contracts to be let, the
Stockholders will be, as they ought to be, preferred. Say, for instance, an individual subscribes
\$3,000, and takes a contract for that amount. He
does \$3,000 worth of work—receives \$2,000 in
cash, and, throwing in \$1,000 worth of labor, he
was an evidence of interest in the Road to the gets an evidence of interest in the Road to the a-mount of \$3,000. There it is, in plain English; and this is the way, mainly, in which the Road is to be constructed. A similar plan, we believe, was adopted in Georgia, and with the best re-

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS is just such a paper as we hoped and expected from General Taylor. It is perfectly consistent with his character as developed during the presidential canvass. An adherence to the principles there laid down, with the firmness which he possesses, will bring our government back to the simplicity and purity of its earlier days.

The new President has met an undoubted de. mand of the public in regard to the length of his Inaugural. Concise, perspicuous, expressiveit could not otherwise have met the public want and expectation. We trust the example may do much to put out of vogue the immense and gaseous productions of our public functionaries and congressional erators.

Mr. Fillmore's Address is a model of its kind.

followed by Geo. W. Haywood, Gov. Iredell, Maj. Hinton and Mr. Weller. Messrs. Hinton and Lemay were requested by the meeting to furnish the valuable statistical information cm. braced in their remarks, for publication in the

It is understood that Gen. Taylor has determined not to interfere in any appointments to a paper presenting all the material facts, and office which belong to the Heads of Departments. rly considering the objections, &c., in relation His personal connexion with appointments will be to this enterprise, it is superior to any thing yet confined to the nominations which it is his official duty to make directly to the Senate.

> Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer, the newly appoint ed Minister from England to the United States. s brother to the celebrated author who has been so long known to the people of this country. Sir Henry recently married Lady Cowley, the niece

General Taylor and Mr. Fillmore and the particular friends of both, dined with President Polk on the 2d. Col. Bliss and lady, Gen. Case, the cabinet officers and their ladies, were of the party. A liberal spirit presided over the entertain-

The Whigs of the Ohio Legislature ran Mr. Ewing for the United States Senate, against, Mr. Chase, the Freesoil Democrat who was at last elected. The fourth ballot stood thus: Chase 55, Ewing 39, Giddings 11, Vaughan 1.

A communication, and two or three ebituary no tieca, secrised, but compet he attended to this week.

MINISTER TO PRUSSIA .- One of the last acts of The American Railroad Journal publishes the the Senate, in executive session, was to confirm following corrected table, showing the Roads in the nomination of Mr. Senator Hannegan, of Indi-

The bill authorising the coinage of gold dollars and of twenty-dollar gold pieces, became a law.

mously adopted:

imousty suspiced:

11. Resolved, That we hearfify approve of the proceedings of the meeting of Physigiana held in Raleigh during the last month; and that Drs. With Hames, Joseph H Hanby, Hardie Phelps and E T Broadnax, are hereby appointed delegates, and Drs. Grasty, Oliver, J James and Morris, alternates to the convention to be held in Raleigh on the 3d Monday in April next.

in April next, 2d. Resolved, That the Physicians of Rockingham

2d. Resolved, That the Physicians of Rockingham are hereby requested to meet in Wentworth, on the 1st Saturday in April next, for the purpose of forming a County Medical Society.

3d. Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be sent to the Greensborn Patriot for publication, and that the Raleigh papers be requested to copy.

JAMES CURRIE, M. D., Chairman. T W KEEN, M. D., Sec'y.

bout 100 hands are employed to the various de-partments.—Twelve thousand dozen scythes are

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER .- We understood

MARRIED.—In Franklinsville, on the 18th ult., by Thomas Rice, Esq. Mr. W. R. CHEEK to Miss ANN ALDRED, daughter of C. Aldred of that place.

Temperance Convention.

Temperance Convention.

THE Guilford County Temperance Convention will neet at New Garden meeting house, on the second Saturday (14th) of April, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Rev. Mr. Pearce, the Agent of the Sons of Femperance is expected to attend, and other public speakers will also probably be in attendance. The friends of the cause, and the public generally are invited to attend.

JESSE WHEELER, Pres't.

WATCH AND JEWELLERY STORE where a good assurtment of the richest and most fashionable Jeweltery, Watches, Speciacles, Thimbles, Pencile, Gold Fens, Miniature Sockets, Silver Spoons, Military and funcy goods, in fact every article usually kept in a Jewellery Store; my goods being bought at the lowest Cash Prices from first hunds. I am enabled to sell as low as any house North or I am enabled to sell as low as any house North of

The Beaux and Belles, who wish to shine Can make themselves extremely fine With Breast Pins, Rings and Bracelets rare And all things clee to suit the fair.

I am well and efficiently prepared to give unive sal statistaction in the repairing of Watches, Llocks, Spectaclics, Peneils, Jewellery &c. &c. Persons passing through Petersburg will find their interest subserved by leaving with him watches, or other work they may have to be repaired.

CHARLES LUMSDEN.

Petersburg Va.

Anniversary of Edgeworth Female Se-

THE EXAMINATION will begin on Tuesday THE EXAMINATION will begin on Tuesday the 5th of May, and close on Thursday with the advancement of pupils to higher classes and the graduation of the Senor class. The Alumne will hold their association Thursday night. A vacation of near two months will ensue, and an andivided term of 10 months will commence on the 9th of July.

Greensboro', N. C. Feb. 22, 1849.

EURNITURE.-A lot of second hand Furniture can be had low on application to the subscriber.

ANECDOTES OF GEN. TAYLOR. Gen. Cass called to see General Taylor on

the Senate, in executive session, was to confirm the nomination of Mr. Senator Hannegan, of Indiana, to be minister to Berlin.

The Postoffice Department was first tendered to Col. Gentry, of Tennessee, but declined. Abbott Lawrence, of Massachusetts, declined an invitation to the Navy Department, which has been accepted by Mr. Preston.

Gen. Samuel F. Paterson, of Wilkes, has published an address to his containments in reply to the address of Mr. Clingmant.

The bill authorsing the coinage of gold dollars

Gen. Cass called to see General Taylor on Thursday. On entering the form the General Taylor. Thursday on the General Taylor on Thursday. On entering the form the General Taylor. Thursday. On entering the form the General Taylor. Thursday. On entering the form the General Taylor. Thursday. On entering the form the General Taylor the seasond the form the fo

At Columbia. (Arkansas) an accident occurred and of twenty-dollar gold pieces, became a law.

For the Patriot.

At a meeting of Physicians held at Wentworth, on Tuesday, the 27th of February, Dr. James Currie was called to the Chair, and Dr. T W Keen appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained by Dr. Wm. Il James and Joseph II Hamby; whereupon the following resolutions were unanimously advanced. low come to anchor in quicker time, to the relief of us all, particularly when he was safely landed.

The New Orleans Bulletin publishes a leuer 

Gen. Taylor, while in Frankfort, Ky., met his former schoolmaster, "Well General," said the old schoolmaster, "I reckon I am the TW Keen, M. D., See'y.

TW Keen, M. D., See'y.

Scythe Manufactory.—'The largest scythe manufactory in the world is located at North Wayne, Me., about 16 miles from Augusta. It is owned and carried on by Reuben B. Dunn. About 100 hands are employed in the various About 100 hands are employed the things and the old school master, "I recked I am the old school master, "I recked I am the old school master, "I recked I am the old school master, and the old school master and

bout 100 hands are employed in the various departments.—Twelve thousand dozen scythes are annually manufactured, to produce which are required 400,000 lbs of iron, 65,000 lbs of sleel, L. 200 tons of hard coal, 10,000 bushels of charcoal, 900 tons of grindstones, and half a ton of borax.—The lost article is used in the process of welding.

Neo Bedford Mercury.

Among the acts passed by Congress, is one approved on the 24th inst., giving five years half pay to the widows and orphans of every officer, Among the acts passed by Corgress, is one approved on the 24th inst., giving five years half pay to the widows and orphans of every officer, non commissioned officer, and private, who served during the late war with Mexico, and was become discharged or continued in service to 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."

&c. for their relief. On her return, and was settly ed with the prison fever, died in a tent, was buried by the road side, and hes in an unknown grave. So we learn from Foote's Sketches of North Carolina.—Fay. Observer.

THE PROPERTY HAVE

THE Summer Session will commence on the 19th of March, at which time, all who intend to enter should be present. Young gentlemen will recollect that the classes are arranged on the first day, and that the Experimental Lectures are not repeated during the session.

B. CRAVEN,
March 1, 1849

ne ression.

March 1, 1849

\*\*\* North Carolina Herald will please copy.

A Good Chance for Capitalists.

Y virtue of a Deed of Trust, and for the purpos-es therein specified, the undersigned as Trustee, il offer at public sale, in the town of Mockeville,

Temperance Convention.

THE Guilford County Temperance Convention will meet at New Garden meeting house, on the accord Starday (14th) of April, at 11 o'clock, a. x. Rev. Mr. Pearce, the Agent of the Sons of Temperance is expected to attend, and other public speakers will also probably be in attendance. The friends of the cause, and the public generally are invited to attend.

JENSE WHEELER, Prest.

Jerusalem Artichokes.

A QUANTITY of these valuable roots may be had, on application to me, two miles south of Greensbero. They will be sold on favorable terms, Call soon, as they should be planted early in the Spring SPENCER D ELLIOTT.

March 8, 1849

THE subscriber continues to keep on hand, or make to order, a first rate article of make to order, a first rate article of make to order, a first rate article of cannot be lad without it. Call and see me. No sale, no pay.

HENRY H BRADY. Givensboro, March, 1849

THE PROTECT BOOTS NO. 1840 A Tot Language of the most extensive manufacturers of No. 1 Needles, in Eagland, to supply me with his best quality, as my articles shall be always guaranteed of best quality, as my articles shall be always guaranteed of best quality, as my articles shall be always guaranteed of best quality, as my articles shall be always guaranteed of best quality, as my articles shalked down to the lowest moths—much the prices chalked down to the lowest moths—much the price

To shippers by the Cape Fear River.

THE MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMP-THE MERCHANTS' STEAM BOAT COMP-ANY beg leave to say to their patrons in the back country and the public generally, that the Boats of their Line are all in order for the Spring Business, so that patrons of this line can and shall be as well, served, both as to expedition and price, as by any, other line of Boats on the River. Bills of Lading, should be filled up, "deliverable at the Merchants' Steamboat Co's Wharf, Wilmington," which will save whartage to shippers.

JNO. D WILLIAMS, Agent, Merchants' Steamboat Co.

February 26, 1849 Merchants Steamboat Co.

BOARDING.—The undersigned would inform the public that he has removed to the large building on West street, near the count house, where he would be pleased to take six or eight Boarders, at six dulars and fifty cents per month.

Feb. 23, 1849 45tt.

J. JOHNSON.

MILLINERY.—The subscriber would respect The fully inform the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity, that she has opened a Milliner's Shop on East-treet, at the house formerly occupied by Jacob, Hubbard, and now by John Chapp,—and would be pleased to wait upon customers in her line at any Hubbard, and now by John Clapp,—and would be pleased to wait upon eustomors in her line at any name.

Jan. 1840.

Jan. 1840.

Jan. 1849 WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY POR Consumption of the lungs, Coughs, Colds Bronchitts, Croop, Whichping Cough, Difficulty at Breatting, Pain in the side, Layer complaints, &c. &c. For sale by WEIR & PORTER

For Sale, or Rent.

ON accommodating terms, the HOUSE of the subscriber, consisting of four rooms bey low and two above, fogother with 36 acres of ground adjoining, most of it well improved, and 30 series of ground adjoining. The subscriber of the

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

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

"Hallo!" cried the captain, "who keeps this

"Hallo, yourself!" sang a voice from the midst

of the darkness. "Where's your wharf-boat? Show a lightwe've got freight for you," cried the ceptain.
"The wharf-boat's drifted off-there a'nt no

lights about-and you can't land no freight," 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

"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 up-

A Fool Answered According to his Folly. Verses 4 and 5 [of Proverbs] receive illustration form the following dialogue, said to have taken White Cranberry blace between Lord Rochester and Bishop Burn-Early blood red Rooted Beet

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

Long Blood Beet
Early York Cabbage
Early Sugar Load do

L .- " And yours, again, my Lord Bishop, to the centre of the earth. -" 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 engin-eer Burnel, who accomplished the desperate experment of tuneling the Thames River, was brought before a committee of the British Parlia-ment, he was asked if a speed of eighty miles per dangerous to the traveller upon it than a speed of

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

\* And a speed of ninety?"

"Just the same."

And a speed of one hundred ?"

"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 sufficiently supported, the subscriber intends to publish a monthly paper of eight pages, for the purpose of diffusing information on the subject of education—with the especial view of improving the character of our Common Schools.

It is intended to give an account, drawn from the alle despecial view of the origin and per hour, the passengers would all go to ruin— and at one hundred miles per hour, they could not

The Coolest man Extant .- We heard of man the other day, who, while the California fe-ver 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 2 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 in no danger of catching the infection .- Salem

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 forkintime (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

In 1825, eight vessels engaged in the pearl fish-ery 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 regalia of Spain are the produce of the fishery 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 exceed-ing two newspapers published in the several coun-ties, and to preserve the same among the records

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

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

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 are ctory. tlement at home before they go,

sheers. "And I am strong and make as the chasse me

THE LOVE OF PRAISE.

The love of distinction pervades every class of ociety, but with different degrees of intensity. pressive of this universal passion-

"The love of praise, howe'er conceal'd by art; Glows more or less, and reigns in every heart. The proud, to gain it, toils on toils endure; The modest shun it, but to make it sure. It aids the dance's skill, the writers' head; And heaps the plain with mountains of the dead: Nor ends it here; it noise with sable plume. Shince on our heaves and efficient on our tomb." Shines on our bearse, and glitters on our tomb "

RECOLLECTIONS OF YOUTH Ah, happy hills, ah, pleasing shade, Ah, fields belov'd in vam, Where once my careless chilhood stray'd, A stranger yet to pain! I feel the gales, that from ye blow, 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 Elon 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 lay

There are 5.800 taverns in the State of Ne 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 do
Early blood red Turnep
Bested Beat

Early Sugar Loat do Red Dutch for Pickling Large Late Drumbead of Long Orange Carrot White Solid Celery Cress or Pepper Grass
Early Prame Cucumbe
Early Cluster do
Long Green do
Gherkins for Pickling A full assertment of chose Flower Seeds of Annuals. Biennials and Per

Large Purple Egg Plant Early Curled Let uce White Silver Skined On-

Large Sugar Pareneps Greensboro', Jan. 1849

Extra English Early Pe Early Washington Dwarf Marrowfat Blue Imperial
Large Bell Pepper
Cherry do
Mammoth Pumpkia
Long Scarlet Short

ped Radish Long White Summer de Red Turnep Rooted Early Bunch Squash Long Green do Large Red Tomato Large Yellow do Ruta Baga Turnep Flower Seeds.

Buibous Reats Double Hyacinths Extra

Single do Dou-ble and Single Tulips Mixed Bird Seed for Ca Bird Founts, &c.

WEIR & PORTER.

### COMMON SCHOOL ADVOCATE. PROSPECTUS.

It is intended to give an account, drawn from the public documents and other sources, of the origin and progress of our Common School system, to compare it with that of other States here and in Europe, thus noting our improvement over former years and suggesting the means of overcoming the defects and difficulties under which we still labor. This will lead us to investigate the sources from which school funds are derived, the modes of their application, the preservation of order in schools, the selection of proper books for study, the recreation suitable for the pupils, the treatment necessary for different dispositions, &c. And believing that the State which would improve its schools must first improve its teachers, a portion

And believing that the State which would improve its schools must first improve its teachers, a portion of our columns will be devoted to the questions—How are our schools to be supplied with competent teachers! How is the standard of education to be raised, and the services of a band secured who are well qualified to go forth and in the spirit of love, labor for the advancement of the children who are placed under them. Sentered.

placed under their charge!
But Education is a word of very extensive mean-But Education is a word of very extensive meaning, and although the primary object of the publication may frequently take us into the school room, we do not intend to be always confined there. Our subject matter is the human mind and the influences—good and bad, with a view of preventing the one and strengthening the other—which can be brought to operate upon it. That this is a theme of the deepest and strengthening the other—which can be brought to operate upon it. That this is a theme of the deepest moment none can deny. It grasps the interests not of this world only—it reaches through eternity. We shall not besitate then as occasion may demand, to enter the family circle, to place ourselves on the streets or mingle in the busy crowd and there set forth the rules of life and principles at conduct which we believe will promote the good of our race here and redound to our everlasting welfare in the life, which is to come.

which is to come,

The publication will be commenced in Greensboro',
so soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained to defray the expenses of printing—to be printed on fair type, at 50 cents a year, payable on the receipt of the first number.

Letters relating to the paper may be directed (pest paid) to Nereus Mendenhall, Jamestown, Guilford county, N. C.

Subscriptions also received at the Patriot office.

Subscriptions also received at the Patriot office. The popers of the State, and others friendly to the cause of Education are requested to publish or notice the above. NEREUS MENDENHALL. 2d mo 7, 1849.

## For Sale,

ON accommodating terms, the HOUSE of the subscriber, consisting of four rooms below and two above, together with 36 acres of ground adjoining, most of it well improved, and 20 acres of word 4s ad. Greensbato". Dec. 14, 1848

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE Guilford County, N. C.

THE SECOND SESSION of the College year

THE SECOND SESSION of the College yea 1 1448-9 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 Institut ion.

EXPENSES.

Board and Tuition for each Session in tadvance.
Board per Session at \$8 per month. : 2: \$40. Tuition either in the Classical ceng. departm't 25 French or Spanish.

Prench or Spanish, 5
Prench or Spanish, 5
Painting and Drawing, 5
Needle work and Shell work, 5
Music, 1
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, it winter of some suitable material of blue color.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL.

November, 1 48.

Pres. Board of Trustee.

### GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL

REV. THOS BROWN, A. M. Principal and Prof. of Ancient Languages DAVID B. GRATTER,

THE first session of this Institution, under its present organization, will commence on Thursday the 4th day of January next, and will close on the last 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 may, 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 systemstic plan through the several departments of scademical 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 the State. Statements not tatending to pursue an ex-tensive Collegiate Education, may take such a course, of study as will qualify them for hu-iness and com-mercial pursuits. As everything which is worth learning should be well learnit, no study should be passed over superficially. Rigid accuracy, in ecila-tion, will be required-from every pupil of the institu-tion. Special attention will be given to the English Language and Composition.

Language and Composition.

Regarding any system of mere intellectual education as ratically detective, 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 connected and its instructions, will be a sizeful as a state of the pupil. vated 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 kindnes 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 department. The Institution has two valuable Libraries belonging to it, which will siliced a rare opportunity for acquiring that general knowledge of hierature 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 us to offer inducements not often found in preparatory

Greenshorough is a pleasant and healthy villagestatinguished for its fine schools, good society, and for the morality and industry of its inhabitants. Thus admining to parents, who have children to edicate, almost every lacility that can be desired. It is hoped that this effort to resuscitate a once flourishing school will secure the co-operation of the community in which it is located, as no pains will be appared to render it worthy of entire confidence and a liberal patronage.

patronage.

TUITION:

English Branches per session of 5 months. 810 thanguages, Mathematics, &c.

Payable in advance. No deduction will be made unless in cases of protracted sickness. It is desirable that all who wish to avail themselves of the full benefits of this institution should be present at the opening at the session. ing 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 craum Otter to a Rabbit for children, of all shape and sizes, suitable for the season. My varieties consist of Drab or Cream Otter, superior Beaver and Mole skin, Nutra, Muskrat, Stik, Rus-sia, Racoon, and Rabbit; smooth hals made with

sia, Racoon, and Racott smooth hals made with wide brins.

The above Hats are all got 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. Tho they may not have emblazoned in their tips the name of Beebe & Costar, 150, Broadway, New York; yet they hall 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 whither a person can live in this community or not by a mintful attendant in the same of the price in this community or not by a mintful attendant in the same of wide brims.

and as I am determined to decide whither a person can live in this community or not by a mitthful attention to business and selling for very low prices for each, I carnestly invite all who wish to support and cherish the manufactures of the "Good Old North State," to call on Henry T. Wilber, Hopkins' corner and get good, cheap, and fashionable taits. Panama and Leghorn hats bleached and pressed in superior style.

Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848

## CALL AT MY SHOP.

BOOT & SHOE MAKING .- The 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 rende by good of his work. He will have his work rande by good and experienced workmen and of the best and finest materials that can be laid, 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 KILLEIT.

PAIN ERADICATOR.

PAIN EXTRACTOR.

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

For sale by WEIR & PORTER. For sale by

SLEY. FOR SALE—One new Buggy One Carryallor Carriage
1 Two horse Wagon, and I One Horse Wagon
1 second hand Four Horse Wagon
1 young Horse, several Buresus, Bedsteads, &c.
Jan. 1849 RANKIN & McLEAN.

THE PARMERS AND PLANTERS' ALMA-

of Fanetteville and Wi'mington, are running Steamer Gov. Graham (20 inch. draft) Tow Boat Mike Brown, Telegraph,

Goo, Taylor. TillE above Brats run regularly between Fayette-ville and Wilmington at the late reduced rates of freight, and are as well prepared for the speedy and arterransportation of Goods up and down as any line on the river.

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

All produce from the country sent for W. L. McGary, Fayettoville, will be shaped 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, Fayettoville, will meet with attention. 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, 41:12m W. L. McGARY. Jan. 1849, 41:12m

## 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.

wilkbesold 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 eightern months it has produced over 1400H dwis. There is also hair 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 inflatmation respecting the property can apply to J W Kirkman, Eq., near the premises, or to J W Field, Jamestown, N. C.

J W KIRKMAN Proprietors, S G COFFIN

Feb. 5th, 1849

43.8

## BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

MAN Cannot have his diseases cured but by re moving the cause, which is generally internal No effect can take place without a cause. There-fore, NO RHFUMATISM can affect the head, the toot, or any part of the hody, save from the actual presence of those humors whose acrid or peccant qualities produce the pain. NO BRONCHIAL DISEASE

can be present, nor other affection of the Throat or Windo pe, or Consumption, but from these malignant humors having become seated upon, or near the airhumors having become seated upon, or near

essels of the largs.
It is in 'truth these acrid humbrs which are the ceeasien of all the aches and pains; all Eruptions an casion of all the acties and pains; all Eroptions and Ulcers; all Skin Disace, and Swellings of the Feet, and all Inflamations; Cancers and Tumers; all Pyles and Costiveness; all Fever and Agnes; all Dyspep the Affections; all Head acties has Bilious Affections whatsoever. Are without exception, surely removable and thorough curable, by purgation with the PHLS of Dr. BENJ, BRANDRETH.

The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sla Greensboro', Wm. H. Brittain, Summerfield, B. man & Dennell, Oak Rudge; Shelly & Field, J. town; Worth & Stanly, Centre; J. & R. Gin Gilmer's Store; E. &. W. Smith, Alamance, H. Lindsay, Friendship; B. G. Worth, New Salem.



\$2,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNI-subscriber, who keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of Furniture in the State, all of which is warranted in every particular. His assertment complete, from the cheapest Walnutam, there bles, Bureaus, Sideboards, Presses, Char-steads, up to the very finest Mahegany. Dr. . . . . reaus, Sideboards, Solas with spring scots, fine Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases, Wash Stands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Increus, &c., &c., &c. All of which is offered on the most liberal terms, and at such prices as cannot tai.

furniture.

(C) Shop and Furniture Room on West street street in Patrict Office and John A Gilmer's April, 1848

PETER THURSTON.

The 1st of January has come, when all men should settle their accounts either by cash or note. In my case cash is projected, as I shall start North soon, and cannot go without money. Interest will be charged from Jan. 1st, as that is the custom of all the mer-chants.

Those who wish to buy better bargains than ever bought in the market, can do so with each by calling very soon.

Jon. 1849

## NEW GOODS.

I WOULD inform the public that I have just re-ceived a feesh supply of Goods, con-isting of DRY GOODS, Groevies, Hardscare, Cutlery, Creckery, Glass and Queens ware, Funds and Dys Stuffs; all of which I wall self as cheep as they can be purchased in this section of country. I have also on hand and will constantly keep Upper, Sole and Har-ness Leather, Shoes and thous of various descrip-tion mentioned used by my own workmen, all of which I will sell much cheaper than usual. I will barter for tow cloth, beeswax, tenthers, tailow, hides, bacon, carn, wheat, flour, &c. These wishing to purchase will please call and examine my stock.

J. BRANNOCK.
Waterloo, Guilford co., N. C., June, 1848—1011

## Anchor Bolting Cloths,

I HAVE the agency for the sale of the genuire Anchor Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 11, which we warrant, and at prices lower than they have been was warfail, and at prices lower than they have been sold at for years. We would like to call the attention of mill owners and mill wrights to an examination of these cloths, as they are of recent importation and of auperior fabric towhat is usually sold. Orders taken or Burr Mill Stones or any kind of mill gearing.

W. J. McCONNEL.

For Consumption,

either of the Ancient or Modern Languages, \$10, Drawing and Painting \$10.

Fifty dollars are paid on entering, and the bills paid on the 1st of January and May.

Papils should enter at the opening of the year, when the classes are formed. They can enter at any time, but not to be withdrawn before the close in May; when they are examined on the studies of the care advanced to higher grades and the Samuel.

May; when they are examined on the studies of the year, advanced to higher grades—and the Senior Class having completed the course, receive Diplomas, as a permanent memorial of a finished Education.

Pupils, who are allowed insufficient time to graduate, are permitted to join the classes for which they may be qualified, and all receive the full benefit of their former studies.

Parents and Guardians are expected to write, for

more particular information, especially for the course of students, when preparations can be made at home for entering Edgeworth to the best advantage.

Greensboro', N. C., March, 1848

480

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA STOKES
County. In Equity.
Lucinda A Barker
Original bill for parti-

Lucinda A Barker
vs.

Sarah Francis & others.

A FFIDAVIT having been made in this case that
A Sarah Francis & others.

A FFIDAVIT having been made in this case that
A Sarah Francis , Frederick Francis and Elizabeth his wife, Joel Boyles, sr., and Joel Boyles, jr.,
James H Boyles, Nancy Boyles, William Riddle and
Elizabeth his wife, Josah Q Guild and Lucinda his
wite, Edwin tiolty and Mary his wife, Thomas J Barker, and Francis M Barker, defendants in this case,
are non residents of this State; and complainants
having required advertisement in vacation; It is
therefore ordered that publication be made for six
weeks in the Greensboro' Patrict for said defendants
to be and appear at our next Coart of Equity, to be
held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in held for the county of Stokes, at the court house in Germanton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday Germanton, on the 3d Monasy are:

of March next; then and there to answer, plead,
demur to Piaintiff's bill, or judgment will be take
procontesso, and the case set for hearing and hear
exparte as to them.

FERIES, c. as E. Exparte as to them. F FRIES, c M E Stokes county, Feb. 20th, 1849 Pr. adv. \$5 45:6

Stokes county, Feb 20th, 1849 Pr. adv. \$5 45:6

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA STOKES
County. In Equity.
Lucinda A Barker Original Bill for a distribution share of personal estate.

A Sarah Francis, Frederick Francis and Elizabeth his wife, Joel Boyles, sr., and Joel Boyles, jr., James H Boyles, Nancy Boyles, William Riddle and Elizabeth his wife, Josish Q Guild and Lucinda his wife, Edwin Holly and Mary his wife, defendants in this case are non residents of this State; and complainant having required advertisment in vacation: It is therefore ordered that publication be mode for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for said defendants to be and appear at the next court of Equity, to be held for the courty of Stokes, at the court house in Germanton, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March next; then and there to answer, plend, or demur, to plaintiff's bill, or judgement pro contesse will be taken, and the case set to hearing and heard exparte as to them.

Stokes county, Feb 20th, 1849 Pr. adv. \$5 45:6 Stokes county, Feb 20th, 1849 Pr. adv. \$5 45:6

PUMILDS & CO'S ORIENTAL OR SOVEREIGN BALM PILLS. combine more cleansing, healing, and purifying properties, than any other medicine now before the public. They are an effectual remedy for Jaundice, Dyspepsis, Liver Complaints, Pluersy, Ballous Dis-eases, Fever and Ague, Coughs, Colds, Inflamation of the Lungs, Rheumatism, Headache, Loss of Appe

remedy known, for costiveness. One or two pills at night, will produce relief.

For Blotches, Pimples, Breaking out or Contagi-ous Emptions, they operate by cleaning the blood, and are a sure and speedy cure.

TO Hillsboro'street, one door below T. Caldwell
& Shors, where will be found an excellent assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Clocks, Hats,
Boots and Shors, &c. &c. Dry Goods exchanged for country profuce.

I would return my thanks for the liberal pations of the very continuance of the same. No pains shall be spired continuance of the same. No pains shall be spired continuance of the same. No pains shall be spired on my part to give satisfaction to all those who may on my part to give satisfaction to all those who may

Companion.
BROWN TOWN, N. C., Jun. 4th, 1849.

than ever i by callIII ATT.

Baows Tows, N. C., Jan. 4th, 1849.

Messrs. P Chilos & Co.

Having witnessed the good effects of your Severegn Baim Pills in some two cases of Fever and Ague, by the use of a single bex they were both cared; also the headache, several cares; and there being none kept heater than 10 miles of this piace, (that i know of.) I am thereby induced to write you for an agency. 1st. because I believe them the best pill that I know of, and wish to have them to family use, and secondly, because I am of epinion that they would assect the second of the care and secondly, because I am of opinion that they 'vould save much suffering from sque and lever, and also much expense with employing Physicians.

Yours &c. i. E. PITTS.

0 P. CHILDS & Co., Clay, Onendaga county, N. Y., are the original and only manufactures of the genume Sovereign Balm Pills. Price 25 cts. per box, of 31 Pills with full directions accompanying

cach box.

These Pills are kept for Sale by Weir & Porter Greensboro', F. & W Smith Alamance; P.C. & A Smith, E-q. Cobles. R. J. Mendenhall, Jamestown; N. Hunt Jr. Hunt's Store; and Merchants generally throughout the State; also by numerous Liveggusts and agents throughout the Union.

w J McCONNEL.

THE subscriber would say to the public that he is carrying on the Carriage and Buggy making study sold. Orders taken here, three miles and a half east of Greensboro, w J McCONNEL, which of mill gearing. W J McCONNEL, where he is prepared to execute in the most burable and substantial manner all the various work in his line, viz. Making and Repairing Carriages and Bugges. He is determined to do faithful work, and respectively solicits a call from the control of the story of the st

TOTATION Dr. Johnston's Remedies.-- No Cure no

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR G. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL.

GOV. J. M. MOREHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

This year begins with July, and closes on the first months.

The several departments which forms comprehensive and ornamental Education, as Music Drawing, Painting, French, Latin and English Languages and Literature, Mathematics and the experimental Sciences; Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Bible and its Literature, are conducted by professional Teachers, of much experience.

Endaworrn is organized on a well defined plan to impart to a moderate number of pulls, the highest order of Education, and at an expense far less than in Institutious of like grade, in the large Cilics.

The greatest parextal care and oversight, exemption from improper associations, good society, a well arranged course of study, valuable Libraries and apparatus, approved methods of instruction, religious culture, love of study; great improvement, and whatever qualifies a Lauy to perform with dignity and wisdom, the station which Providence assigns her are secured to Edgeworth pupis, to an extent seldom attained in the most tavored Institutions.

The expenses for each of the five months are, Board, &c., and the instruction in all, Studies not extra, \$75, Music on Piano or Guitar \$20, Oil Painting \$20, oil Painting \$10.

Fifty dollars are paid on entering, and the bills of manufacture and for partities and first and the bills of the large and the bills of the bills of the large and the bills of the large and the large and the bills of the bills of t

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends.

and the public generally that he has put in operation at the Buffaice Mills 1 1.2 miles north of Greensborn, a 45-saved COTTOM GIN. Has toll for quantities under 100 Jbs the 8th, larger quantities the 10th. He will also keep on hand Morehead's best cotton yarn, cotton cloth, and wool rolls, which he will exchange for seed cotton at the highest marker prices. I have put a stove in my Wool room, which will exchange for seed cotton at the highest market prices. I have put a stove in my Wool room, which will enable me to card at all times as soon as it rains so as to fall the streams. My Saw Mills shall ron night and day. I am determined to run the water through the saw gates at the sacrafice of prices. My Grist Mill has been running on merchant work for rome time and at present, and as far as heard from given entire satisfaction. Any of the above business entrusted to me if injured shall be replaced with good, or the money, that optionable with theomer. Lumber, Picked Cotton, Bale Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Cloth, Wool Rolls, Fleur and Meal, always on hand and in quantities to suit purchasers. Please come on and examine my stock.

Oct 12, 1848

## FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOE ESTABLISHMENT.

T is to the interest of all persons who want to get good and rice Shoes and Boots, that will look well and do good service, to call on J. N. Wood. Those calling on him can get the channeled, or stitched, or French work. As he has good materials he is certain that all those who patronize him will be perfectly satisfied. His shep, three doors north of J. & R. Lindsay's store, will be open either day or night. either day or night.

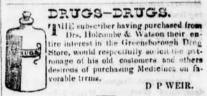
Persons wishing to have a pair of Boots or Shoes made in a burry, can have them in two days at the

REPAIRING done in the neatest style. All persons indebted to the subscriber will confer tayor by settling in as short a time as possible.

Jan. 1849

J N WOOD,

ANKIN & McLEAN would again return their the thanks for the liberal patrinage which they have received at the hands of a gen roos community and solicit a continuance of the same. Their Stock have received at the hands of a gen rows community and solicit a continuance of the same. Their Stock is quite good for the season. They have refitted up their Heuse and Lot and are better prepared to accommodate their triends; and as the 1st of January has again come round they would respectfully solicit all those indebted to them to come toward and make settlement by cash, it possible, as they are greatly in need of that article. All persons failing to close their accounts may expect to be charged with interest from this date.



## COPARTITEESHUP.

Table subscribers having formed a copartnership in the Apothecary business, would offer to the pub-lic a large and well selected assortment of Drugs and Medicines, at a small advance above New York cost.
They respectfully solicit a call from Physicians, Merchants, and others, as they are determined to sei
good articles at low prices.

DP WEIR,
A S DOTTER

Greensbore', N. C., June, 1848

## FRUIT TREES .- REMOVAL.

TallE subscriber would respectfully inform the pub THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he leas removed to has new location. I mile such tweet of Greensboro', where he has esing lished his Nurseries of Apples, Peaches, Florins, Apricots, Nectatines, &c. Having the aivantage of several years' experience in this business, and being now fixed at a point entirely convenient of access he hopes to receive a fair share of public custom.

Jan. 27th 1849, 41:390 TH FENTRESS.

for his delivery to me in Guillord county, N. C.
Feb. 1849. ALLEN C. BALES.

BIBLES & TESTALGENTS.

ANUFACTURED at the Salem mill, of the different sizes, for sale by the subscribers at the manufacturer's prices, for cash.

October, 1817

J. R. & J SLOAN For Medical Purposes,

COURTH PROOF FRENCH BRANDY,
Estra pure PORT WINE,
Best quality MADERIA WINE,
For sale by WEIR & PORTER. New Kitchen Companion.

THIRE of those Valuable Cooking Stoves, G. size, with all the necessiry utenads. Also one Agricultural Kettle 30 gals, for sale by J.R. & J. SLOAN. September 8th, 1848

A LARGE quantity of CASTING forsale, such a A pots, ovens, skillets and from, extra even lida and plough moulds; price, from 4 to 5 cents per lb W J MccONNEL.