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## Incidents of Travel. THE HOLY LAND.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

CHAPTER III.

JERUSALEM—THE TEMPLE.

My room opened upon a little terrace,—the flat roof of a lower apartment in our inn at Jerusalem, and from this little terrace I was never tired of gazing. A considerable portion of the city was spread out below me; not with its streets laid open to view, as it would be in one of our cities; but presenting a collection of flat roofs, with small white cupolas rising from them, and the minarets of the mosques springing, tall and light as the poplar from the long grass of the meadow. The narrow, winding lanes, which are the streets of the eastern cities, are scarcely traceable from a height; but there was one visible from our terrace,—with its rough pavement of large stones, the high house-walls on each side, and the arch thrown over it, which is so familiar to all who have seen pictures of Jerusalem. This street is called the Via Dolorosa, the Mournful Way, from its being supposed to be the way by which Jesus went from the Judgment Hall to Calvary, bearing his cross. Many times in a day my eye followed the windings of this street, in which I rarely saw any one walking; and when it was lost among the buildings near the walls, I looked over to the hill which bounded our prospect;—and that hill was the mount of Olives. It was then the time of full moon, and evening after evening I used to lean on the parapet of the terrace, watching for the coming up of the large yellow moon from behind the ridge of Olivet. By day the slopes of the mount were green with the springing wheat, and dappled with the shade of the olive clumps. By night, those clumps and lines of trees were dark amidst the lights and shadows cast by the moon; and they guided the eye, in the absence of daylight, to the most interesting points,—the descent to brook Kedron, the road to Bethany, and the place whence Jesus is believed to have looked over upon the noble city when he pronounced its doom. Such was the view from our terrace.

One of our first walks was along the Via Dolorosa. There is a strange charm in the streets of Jerusalem, from the picturesque character of the walls and archways. The old walls of yellow stone are so beautifully tufted with weeds, that one longs to paint every angle and projection, with their mellow coloring, and dangling and trailing weeds. And the shadowy archways, where the vaulted roofs intersect each other, till they are lost in the dazzle of the sunshine beyond, are a perpetual treat to the eye. The pavement is the worst I ever walked on;—large, slippery stones, slanting all manner of ways. Passing such weedy walls and dark archways as I have mentioned, we turned into the Via Dolorosa, and followed it as far as the Governor's House, which stands where Fort Antonia stood when Pilate there tried him in whom he found as he declared no guilt. Here we obtained permission to mount the roof.

Why did we wish it? For reasons of such force as I despair of making understood by any but those to whom the name of Temple has been sacred from the earliest years. None but Mohammedans may enter the enclosure now;—no Jew nor Christian. The Jew and Christian who repel each other in Christian lands are under the same ban here. They are alike excluded from the place where Solomon built and Christ sanctified the temple of Jehovah; and they are alike mocked and insulted, if they draw near the gates. Of course we were not satisfied without seeing all that we could see of this place now occupied by the mosque of Omar;—the most sacred spot to the Mohammedans, after Mecca. We could sit under the Golden Gate, outside the walls; we could measure with the eye, from the bed of brook Kedron, the height of the walls which crowned Moriah, and from amidst which once arose the temple courts; we could sit where Jesus sat on the slope of Olivet, and look over to the height whence the glorious Temple once commanded the Valley of Jehoshaphat, which lay between us and it; but this was not enough, if we could see more. We had gone to the threshold of one of the gates, as far as the Faithful permit the infidel to go; and even there we had insulting warnings not to venture further, and were mocked by little boys. From this threshold we had looked in; and from the top of the city wall we had looked down upon the enclosure, and seen the external beauty of the buildings, and the pride and prosperity of the Mohammedan usurpers. But we could see yet more from the roof of the governor's house, and there we went accordingly.

The enclosure was spread out like a map below us; and very beautiful was the mosque, built of variegated marbles, and its vast dome and its noble marble platform, with its flights of steps and

light arcades; and the green lawn which sloped away all round, and the row of cypress trees under which a company of worshippers were at their prayers. But how could we come from a Christian land, attend much to present things, eyes? I was looking, almost all the while, to see where the Sheeppate was, through which the lambs for sacrifice were brought; and the Watergate thro' which the priest went down to the spring of Siloam for water for the ritual purification. I saw where the temple itself must have stood, and planned how far the outer courts extended,—the Court of the Gentiles, the Court of the Women, the Treasury where the chest stood on the right of the entrance and the right hand might give without the left hand knowing; and the place where the scribes sat to teach, and where Christ so taught in their jealous presence as to make converts of those who were sent to apprehend him. I saw whereabouts the altar must have stood, and where arose, night and morning, for long centuries, the smoke of the sacrifices. I saw where the golden vine must have hung its clusters on the front of the Holy Place, and where, again, the innermost chamber must have been,—the Holy of Holies, the dwelling-place of Jehovah, where none but the High Priest might enter, and he only once a year. These places have been familiar to my mind's eye from my youth up;—almost as familiar as my own house; and now I looked at the very ground they had occupied, and the very scenery they had commanded, with an emotion that the ignorant or careless reader of the New Testament could hardly conceive of. And the review of time was hardly less interesting than that of place. Here, my thoughts were led back to the days when David and Solomon chose the ground, and levelled the summit of Mount Moriah, and began the temple of Jehovah. I could see the lavishing of Solomon's wealth upon the edifice, and the fall of its pomp under invaders who worshipped the sun; and the rebounding in the days of Nehemiah, when the citizens worked at all the walls with arms in their girdles; and in the full glory and security (as most of the Jews thought) of the Temple while they paid tribute to the Romans. Of the proud Mohammedans before my eyes, very like the proud Jews, who mocked at the idea that their Temple should be thrown down. I saw now the area where they stood in pride, and where before a generation had passed away, no stone was left upon another, and the plough was brought to tear up the last remains of the foundations. Having witnessed this heart-breaking sight, the Jews were banished from the city, and were not even permitted to see their Zion from afar off. In the age of Constantine, they were allowed to approach so as to see the city from the surrounding hills;—a mournful liberty, like that of permitting an exile to see his native shores from the sea, but never to land. At length, the Jews were allowed to purchase of the Roman soldiers leave to enter Jerusalem once a year,—on the day when the city fell before Titus.

And what to do? How did they spend that one day of the year? I will tell; for I saw it.—The mournful custom abides to this day. I have said how proud and prosperous looked the Mosque of Omar, with its marble buildings, its green lawns, and gaily dressed people,—some at prayer under the cypresses, some conversing under the arcades, female devotees in white sitting on the grass, and merry children running on the slopes;—all these ready and eager to stone to death on the instant, any Christian or Jew who should dare to set his foot within the walls. This is what we saw within. Next we went round the outside till we came, by a narrow crooked passage to a desolate spot, occupied by a desolate people. Under a high, massive, and very ancient wall was a dusty narrow space, inclosed on the other side by backs of modern dwellings, if I remember right. This ancient wall, where the weeds are springing from the crevices of the stones, is the only part remaining of the old temple wall; and here the Jews come every Friday, to their Place of Weeping, as it is called, to mourn over the fall of their temple, and pray for its restoration. What a contrast did these humble people present to the proud Mohammedans within! The women were seated in the dust,—some weeping aloud, some repeating prayers with moving lips, and others reading them from books on their knees. A few children were at play on the ground; and some aged men sat silent, their heads drooping on their breasts. Several younger men were leaning against the wall,—pressing their foreheads against the stones, and resting their backs on their clasped hands in the crevices. With some, this weeping is no form; for I saw tears on their cheeks. I longed to know if any had hope in their hearts, that they or their children of any generation should pass that wall, and should help to swell the cry, "Lift up your heads, O ye gates, that the King of Glory may come in!" If they have any such hope, it may give some awestruck to this site of humiliation. We had no such hope for them, and it was with unspeakable sadness that I, for one, turned away from the thought of the pride and tyranny within those walls, and the desolation without, carrying with me a deep-felt lesson on the strength of human faith, and the weakness of the tie of brotherhood.

Alas! all seem weal alike. Look at the three great places of prayer in the Holy City! Here are the Mohammedans eager to kill any Jew or Christian who may enter the Mosque of Omar. There are the Christians ready to kill any Mohammedan or Jew who may enter the Church of the Holy Sepulchre. And here the Jews pleading against their enemies.—Remember, O Lord, the children of Edom in the day of Jerusalem, who said, raze it, raze it, even to the foundation thereof. O daughter of Babylon that art to be destroyed, happy shall be he that rewardeth thee as thou hast served us. Happy shall be he that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones!" Such are the things done and said in the name of religion!

## Deferred Articles.

From the Raleigh Star.

### LAYING THE CORNER STONE, &c.

The interesting and imposing ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the Asylum for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, took place in this city, agreeably to previous arrangement, on the 14th instant, in the presence of a very large concourse of citizens, presenting an array of beauty, fashion and intelligence which great occasions only can bring out. The Masonic Fraternity,—the Grand Lodge, Hyram Lodge, and a great number of visiting brethren in their appropriate Regalia, marched at the head of the Procession to Calwell Square, where the magnificent edifice is in progress of being erected, under the superintendence of Messrs. D. & J. Cosay. A large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen had been for some time eagerly awaiting their arrival; and after the multitude had been composed, and all were on tip-toe to hear and see the first of the proceedings, and just as the services were about to commence, the platform, erected for the Speaker and a few attendants, being overweighed by persons crowding upon it, suddenly gave way, and a number of gentlemen were precipitated some eight or ten feet to the ground; which, however, did no other damage, we are gratified to state, than to create a momentary panic among the spectators.

After order was restored, the M. W. Grand Master, W. F. COLLINS, proceeded in an impressive manner, to lay the Corner Stone of the building. A number of articles were deposited in the Stone; among which were, the Bible, Constitution of the G. L.; a copy of the Proceedings of 1847; an impress of its seal in metal; officers of the G. L. Lodge and of the State; coin; newspapers; a metallic plate bearing an inscription explanatory of the design of the building; names of the Teachers and Pupils of the Institution; and the usual masonic symbols, corn, wine, and oil; all of which were beautifully explained by the Grand Master, in the brief, but appropriate remarks made by him on the occasion. The Grand Honor was then given by the Fraternity; when the Grand Master pronounced the ceremony completed, and introduced to the audience.

The Rev. SAM'L S. BRYANT, of Newbern, who proceeded to deliver one of the most interesting, appropriate, brilliant, and spirit-stirring addresses we ever heard; and, in so saying, we but speak the sentiments of all who have expressed an opinion of it in our hearing. He gave a brief historical sketch of Masonry; showed the origin and object of its symbolical language; met and fully answered the objections of the ladies; and presented the useful offices of the ancient Fraternity, in their subvency to the interests of true religion, in their just and proper light. He dwelt with touching pathos upon the God-like "labor of love" which provided the means of supplying sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and speech to the dumb; and justly ascribed all such works of mercy and kindness to the benign influence of Christianity. He paid a just and beautiful tribute to North Carolina, for her philanthropy, liberality and wisdom, not only in providing for the unfortunate class for whose benefit the Asylum has been instituted, but in the handsome support she has given to the cause of education generally. He took a rapid glance at her Common School system, her Colleges, and her other most prominent Seminaries of Learning; all affording facilities for the proper moral and intellectual culture of our children, and giving the pleasing assurance that our glorious civil and religious institutions will be transmitted to a posterity capable of appreciating their value and of preserving them in their purity. He vividly portrayed the advantages, the resources, the charms of our blessed old North State; and, disencumbered with a power and eloquence that thrilled the heart of every hearer, on the important duty of her citizens to cleave to her in weal or in woe,—of checking the spirit of emigration, which he regarded as the bane of the State,—of cultivating "a home feeling";—and of prosecuting a judicious and substantial system of improvements.—We pretend not even to give a sketch of the powerful and patriotic remarks of the gifted speaker, but merely to refer to a few of his prominent and striking points. We wish the whole State could have heard him; and this was the sentiment of every heart. He held his audience enchained and delighted for about an hour, though many of them, ladies as well as gentlemen, were compelled to stand up under the direct rays of a warm sun all the time.

After the close of the exercises at the building, the Masons marched in procession back to their Hall, where in company with a number of invited guests, they partook of a sumptuous dinner, which they had provided for the occasion. After dinner several very animated and eloquent impromptu speeches were elicited on the subject of education; and being a strictly temperance feast, the fine sentiment, the pithy remark, the sparkling wit, and pleasant repartee, with which they abounded, afforded abundant evidence that there is no necessary dependence, whatever,

Upon the intoxicating bowl.

For the "feast of reason and the flow of soul."

This part of the day's proceedings was crowned with happiest effects. There was an evident elevation of the tone of moral sentiment, and strengthening of the bonds of brotherhood, friendship and kind feeling.

But this did not end the joyous festivities of the day. At night there was the exhibition of a scene no less interesting and instructive. The members of the Independent Order of Old Fellows, numbering about 70, turned out in their

gorgeous Regalia, and escorted the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to the Capitol, who, with the citizens, filled the Hall and gallery of the House of Commons to overflowing; presenting one of the most dazzling pageants our city has ever witnessed.

Here, after an appropriate prayer from the Rev. Mr. JOYNER, Gov. GRAHAM, in a few pertinent remarks, introduced to the audience Mr. PEET, the able and successful Superintendent of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb of New York, who delivered a highly instructive and interesting address, of considerable length, on the origin, methods, and success of instructing that unfortunate class of our fellow beings.

His address was succeeded by the exhibition of the astonishing progress of several of the pupils of the Asylum in this city; which, as was justly remarked by Mr. PEET, furnished the best evidence of the skill and ability of the Principal of the institution. A number of questions were asked them by signs, in Geography and the Bible, which they readily and correctly answered, in writing, on the slate. Amusing stories were told by pupils, in the sign language, and translated by the Teacher; and the different professions were taken off to the life by Mr. BAKER, one of the Teachers, who himself is deaf and dumb, and who closed the exercises of the evening, amidst the most thundering applause, by a pantomimic exhibition of the amusing anecdote of the spirited wife who sewed up her husband, in a state of intoxication, in a sheet, and switched him well.

## A GOOD SENTIMENT.

Mr. Van Buren was invited to attend the festival in honor of Mr. Clay's 71st birth day, in New York the other week, and sent a letter of declination evincing of the happy private relations existing between himself and Mr. Clay. Mr. Van Buren's reply embodies a sentiment which induces us to notice it further. He says:

"To you who understand the matter so well, it will be superfluous to speak of the very wide difference of opinion which has for so many years existed, and does still exist, between Mr. Clay and myself in regard to almost every public question. But we are fortunately too liberal to allow such differences to affect injuriously our personal relations. It would essentially diminish my self-respect to believe that I am capable of claiming, as I always have done, the utmost freedom of opinion for myself, and unjust enough to deny the same privilege to those who are opposed to me. To remember the few enjoyments which public life affords by an indulgence in a sentiment so contracted and illiberal, a weakness which it is my happiness to believe I have been as free from as the infirmities of our nature will permit."

"My personal relations with Mr. C. are of a very friendly character, and I have witnessed the demonstrations of personal regard and political devotion, on the part of his friends in this city, with no other feelings than respect. A determination, so earnest and unyielding, to sustain, as long as public station is agreeable to him, an aged statesman who has spent a large portion of his life in upholding principles which these who exhibit that determination regard as having the public good for their object, is a demonstration at once honorable to those who make it, and well calculated to instill into the minds of the young men of the country higher and purer motives for political union than those which mere party warfare too often elicits."

Where such a union exists between one man and his fellow-citizens (says the Baltimore Sun) it certainly does teach such a lesson as Mr. Van Buren points out. We agree with the "New York Commercial" when it says that on this ground, apart entirely from political predilections, we shall ever rejoice in Mr. Clay's wonderful popularity. Let it be told to our children, as it was to a generation before us, that one man may irradiate public virtues so strongly that in defeat, no less than in prosperity, all hearts turned towards him, as the sun flower to the sun. Let it be known that success is not necessary to an honorable influence, but only preserves success—official rank is not the necessary prerequisite to honor, popularity and renown—that a private citizen may so win the hearts of his fellows, that they shall love him for his own sake; and you supply our youth with the noblest incentive, the most powerful motive, apart from religious consideration, for aiming at excellence and cultivating exalted patriotism.

And Mr. Van Buren is right in saying that this devotion is highly creditable to those who display it. When a nation respects and loves a man for his patriotism and personal qualities, it is a good sign that the nation is uncorrupted.

CRANMER, RIDLEY, AND LATIMER.—When Sirry wrote his "Memoirs of Archbishop Cranmer" in the year 1693, he found the book in which the expenses of the martyrs, during their residence in Oxford, were entered by the bailiffs of the city, was in existence, and it is probably still preserved among the manuscripts of that university. The sum paid for the burning of Archbishop Cranmer, and his two fellow-sufferers, Ridley and Latimer, appear in the book as follows:

—For one hundred of wood faggots, 6s. 4d.; for one hundred and a half of wood faggots, 9s. 4d.; for the carriage of them, 8d.; to two laborers, 1s. 4d.; to three loads of wood faggots, to burn Ridley and Latimer, 12s.; item, one load of faggots faggots, 3s. 4d.; for carriage of these four loads, 2s.; item, a post, 1s. 4d.; item, for chains, 3s. 4d.; item, for staples, 6d.; item, for laborers, 4d. The above are exact transcripts from the bills by the persons who had charge of the funeral piles.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE.—George Sumner, now in Paris, writes a letter to the Boston Daily Advertiser, in which he expresses the opinion that the result of the French National Assembly convoked for the 20th of April will be the adoption of the U. S. Constitution—a President and two Chambers. From his intimacy with Lamartine, Mr. Sumner may be supposed to speak authoritatively. Mr. Goodrich, (Peter Parley) writes to the Boston Courier, that he thinks that the sky be clearing, still further tempests must sweep over France, as well as other nations.

## ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

The following table of the number of Electoral votes to which each State will be entitled at the ensuing election, will be useful for reference during the campaign:

STATES THAT VOTED FOR CLAY IN 1844.			
Ohio,	23	New Jersey,	7
Tennessee,	13	Connecticut,	6
Kentucky,	12	Vermont,	6
Massachusetts,	12	Rhode Island,	4
North Carolina,	11	Delaware,	3
Maryland,	8		
Total,			105
STATES THAT VOTED FOR POLK.			
New York,	36	Maine,	9
Pennsylvania,	26	Missouri,	7
Virginia,	17	Mississippi,	6
Indiana,	12	Louisiana,	6
Georgia,	10	New Hampshire,	6
South Carolina,	9	Michigan,	5
Alabama,	9	Arkansas,	3
Illinois,	9		
Total,			170
Total number of Electoral votes in 1844-1875.			
NEW STATES.			
Iowa,	4	Texas,	4
Florida,	3	Wisconsin, (prob.)	5
Total,			16

The total number of Electoral votes at the ensuing election, if Wisconsin should be admitted, will probably be 291—of which 146 will constitute a choice.

## LAMARTINE'S COOLNESS.

On the Monday following the flight of Louis Philippe, a grand council was held of all the revolutionary leaders assembled to dictate terms *a huis clos* to the Provisional Government. The wise and calm demeanor of Lamartine seems to have irritated in no small degree the boiling, passionate nature of Lagrange, whose excitement was so fierce and terrible that several of the members of the assembly prepared to withdraw in alarm.—Lamartine alone blanching not, and the sang froid and self-possession displayed in his replies only served to increase the savage anger of his opponent the more. At length, exasperated beyond control, the infuriated republican drawing a pistol from his pocket, rushing towards Lamartine, exclaiming, "Thou art no true patriot!"—pointed the weapon at the head of the minister.—"What hinders me from taking thy life now—at once—upon the instant?" shrieked he, with redoubled fury, as the calm glance of Lamartine met his eye. "Your own conscience," coolly replied the minister, "and the utter uselessness of such an outrage; for should I fall there will still remain my colleagues, who, all to a man, have resolved to die rather than to submit to violence, or to return to the senseless anarchy of 93!" The words had the effect of calming for an instant the fury of Lagrange—he dropped the weapon which he held, and, turning pale as death, while his eye quivered before the steady gaze of Lamartine, he uttered between his teeth, "Thou art not a true republican, nor a patriot; but I verily believe thou art an honest man!" and then sank again upon his seat at the council board, trembling in every limb, and apparently exhausted with the effort of passion to which he had given way. It was then that his neighbor, L. Cassidiere, managed to seize the pistol which had been placed beside him, and by his presence of mind saved the Assembly from a dreadful catastrophe, for in the space of a few moments Lagrange arose, and with the most frightful yells and howlings, began to rend the clothes from his back and tear the flesh from his bosom, until the blood spired forth, all the while uttering the most fearful imprecations and blasphemies. In an instant the whole Assembly was in an uproar—the terror of the scene was greater than words can describe. It was evident that the fierce excitement of the last few days had turned the brain of Lagrange and produced a fit of raging madness. He was secured with difficulty, and borne to a maison de sante at Montmartre, where he now remains, I believe, still a raving maniac.

## A BRAVE FRENCHMAN.

We find the following instance of heroism in the Paris correspondence of the New York Tribune. It occurred during the last session of the Chamber of Deputies:

"It was at the close of the speech of M. Lamartine that the Duchess d'Orleans, seeing that there was no hope for her, turned to withdraw, but this was no longer facile. The Duchess was separated from her children, and the children from each other. A workman broke the sword of the Duc de Nemours in his face; and a man in a blouse seized the Comte de Paris by the throat as if to strangle him, but was thrown off by a young National Guardsmen, Alfred Mary, who placing himself between the child and the mob—whose guns were levelled at him, told them to fire if they would, but they must take his life first. Then, hurrying the Comte through a side door, he leaped from the window to the pavement beneath. A friend handed down the child, and Mary ran with him in his arms to the Hotel des Invalides, outstripping the carriage which brought the Duchess and her other child to the same place. The heroic conduct of Mary touched the heart of the royal unfortunates, and the Duc de Nemours, taking off one of his epaulettes, gave it to him as a souvenir of the day, and as a token between them."

## NAPOLEON'S PROPHECY.

During his imprisonment at St. Helena, Napoleon made to Les Caux the following prediction—which is in rapid course of fulfillment:

"In less than twenty-five years from the present time, the whole European system will be changed." "The French will cast the Bourbons and their debris off, as any Arabian steed would any stranger who would dare to mount him.—Then, if my son be in existence, he will be seated on the throne amid the acclamations of the people; if he be not, France will go back to a Republic; for no other hand will dare to seize a scepter which it cannot wield. The Orleans branch, though amiable, are too much like other Bourbons, and will share the same fate, if they do not choose to live as simple citizens under whatever changes take place. France once more a Republic, other countries will follow her example.—Germans, Poles, Italians, Danes, Swedes, and Russians will all join in the crusade for liberty."

## EFFECTS OF EUROPEAN REVOLUTIONS.

The recent revolution in the Old World, together with the general apprehension and excitement, cannot but prove of advantage to the United States. Thousands of the timid and nervous will, the moment they can convert their property into available means, direct their footsteps to the New World. We agree, with an intelligent contemporary, that "immense sums of money will come here from Europe, for investment in our public lands, in our public stocks, in our works of internal improvement, and in fact every thing here holding out prospects of remunerative returns. During the existence of such a revolution as France is now in the midst of, or even for some time after, many living under monarchial governments may feel their property insecure, but cannot, in the confusion, realize and seek safety elsewhere. As soon as things get quieted down a little in Europe, we shall see such changes in the political, financial, and every other principle of many who have heretofore looked even upon republics with a holy horror, as will astonish even some of the political weathercocks of this country. Where a man's treasure is, there is his heart also; and as soon as the immense wealth of many of the nobility of Europe can be safely transferred across the Atlantic to our shores they will soon be glad to follow it; for the world is getting too hot to hold them, and if they are wise they will start in season."

"This is the whole story in a few words. Human nature is the same everywhere,—and if a capitalist with a million, or a store-keeper who has realized a few thousands, believes that, by any sudden political convulsion, or change of government, his means—the earnings and savings of his life—will be rendered insecure, common sense will teach him to govern himself accordingly. And thus although he may sacrifice something in converting his property into an available form—a form in which it may be transferred to the United States—he will make the sacrifice on the principle that "half a loaf is better than no bread," and also on the conviction that he may live in this country, and with equal comfort, upon half the sum required for his daily wants and expenditures in Europe.—Dickell's Reporter.

## IRON FENCES.

Iron wire is now used in the construction of fences, and the Westminster (Md.) Caroleanian gives the following description of the manner of its application to this purpose:

The posts are about one half the ordinary size, planted firmly at the distance of ten feet apart, with inch auger holes; and tightly plugged at each hole; the wire is of the size of that used for the handle of the Yankee bucket, and to combine them more firm, wire of a lighter description is wound through the middle, which prevents the hogs from separating and creeping through. The whole expense of this fence does not exceed twenty-five cents per panel of ten feet, and for neatness and durability, cannot be surpassed by anything in timber.

MR. CLAY IN KENTUCKY AND OHIO.—A large Clay meeting was held at Louisville, Ky., on the 25th ult., the most prominent Whigs taking part therein. A resolution substantially, that the Whigs of Louisville prefer first of all, Henry Clay as their candidate for the Presidency; and that they solemnly pledge themselves, by all honorable means, to procure his nomination in the Philadelphia Convention, was adopted with vociferous acclamations. Resolutions, thanking the good people of Western East, for their kindness to Henry Clay, were also adopted.

A similar meeting was held at Cincinnati on Tuesday last, the resolutions of which adhere to a protective tariff, oppose the sub-treasury, favor a reduction of Executive power, and improvement of great rivers and lakes; also recommend Mr. Clay as their most suitable and available candidate.

LOUIS PHILIPPE AND DANTON.—A singular anecdote is told of the Duke de Chartres, which can hardly have been published without the warranty of that high personage. Some business having brought him from Domouriez's army to Paris, soon after the massacres of September, Danton sent for him, and informed him that he had heard that he had ventured, in conversation, to speak too freely on that subject. He told him he was too young to judge of such matters, and added, "For the future be silent. Return to the army; do your duty; but do not unnecessarily expose your life. You have many years before you. France is not suited for a republic; it has the habits, the wants, and the weaknesses of a monarchy. After our storms it will be brought back to that, by its vices or its necessities. You will be king. Adieu, young man! Remember the prediction of Danton."—Edinburgh Review.

## LUMINOUS INK THAT WILL SHINE IN THE DARK.

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

LOUIS PHILIPPE, ex-King of the French, is shown by the transfer books of the State of Pennsylvania to be a holder of about five hundred thousand dollars of five per cent. bonds. He is, besides, known to be a very large holder of both New York State and City loans, and most likely of the bonds of other States and of the General Government. The real estate that he holds in the city of New York is immensely valuable, and it is probably within the truth to set down his interest in property and the credit in the United States at not less than five millions of dollars (the sum is most likely as largely interested in the funds of Great Britain and of other European nations). He is evidently rich enough.



# THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,  
**CHARLES MANLY,**  
OF WAKE COUNTY.

The inside of our paper is almost exclusively occupied, this week, by the extraordinary and exciting intelligence, both foreign and domestic, brought us by the mails since last issue.

## TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION.

The Order of the Sons of Temperance in N. Carolina held their quarterly session, through their representatives from the several Divisions, in this place last Thursday. At night they repaired in procession, in full regalia, to the Presbyterian church, where a large assemblage awaited them for the purpose of witnessing the public exercises of the evening. Prayer was offered by Rev. B. T. Blake, the Chaplain of Greensboro' Division. After which Mr. Blake introduced to the audience Mr. GORMAN, of Raleigh, who proceeded to deliver an address marked by the excellence of its sentiment and the chasteness of its style. Although originality of argument or illustration, on this subject, can scarcely be expected at this day,—the intelligent audience of the evening were highly entertained by the grace and power with which Mr. G. sustained his views. The services were closed by prayer by Mr. Duvall, of Richmond, Va. The intervals in the exercises were most agreeably filled by music from the choir of the church.

The numerous members of the order whose Division meets in this place, together with those in attendance from other places, all formed in procession and arrayed in their neat and tasteful regalia, made an imposing appearance. And the fine moral affect intended we trust may increase and be permanent.

## RAILROAD MEETING.

The business of the Court was such, the first week of the term, that the proposed meeting to appoint delegates to the Salisbury Railroad Convention, was deferred to the next Tuesday. That day was also occupied by an important trial, allowing no time for the deliberations of a public meeting. It was therefore deemed proper to postpone the meeting until County Court in May, which will be in good time for the object proposed. It is hoped that every citizen interested—and every citizen is interested—in the planning and prosecution of the great works in contemplation, will be present, and give indication, by their presence and their counsels, that hope of improvement is not quite dead in North Carolina.

## THE COURT OF INQUIRY.

The proceedings of the Military Court in Mexico, instituted for the investigation of the conduct of certain high officers of the army, are too voluminous for our paper, or even for any satisfactory extracts. But we avail ourselves of the following perspicuous notice, from the "Fayetteville Observer," for the gratification of our readers:

**The Military Court in Mexico.**—Things have taken an extraordinary turn in this tribunal. Gen. Scott, disgusted with the injustice of the Administration, withdrew his charges against Pillow. But that worthy at once took courage, and insisted on the trial going on. He was accommodated, and, as the result shows, greatly to his disadvantage and disappointment. Gen. Scott has made it appear, by abundant and uncontradicted testimony, that Pillow himself handed to Mr. Freaner a puff of himself identical with that celebrated Leonidas letter which has made so great a noise and exposed Pillow to universal derision and contempt. Pillow had solemnly denied all knowledge of the authorship of that letter, and yet he had in his possession, and with marks of alteration in his own hand writing, a letter almost identically the same; which letter he endeavored to get forwarded with the first account of the battle (long before the official accounts) so as to make the "first impression," as he said, upon the public mind, which impression was to be, that he, Pillow, was the real hero of all the victories before the city of Mexico; that Scott, and Butler, and Smith, and Worth, &c., had nothing to do with these glorious events!

Well, Pillow not only denied all knowledge of this Leonidas letter, but a Capt. Burns, who had been Pillow's aid, wrote a letter in which he claimed the entire credit of the authorship of Leonidas, declaring that neither Pillow nor any body else knew any thing about it. This Captain being introduced as a witness for Pillow, he was cross examined most severely by Gen. Scott, who avowed his determination throughout to impeach his testimony; and the following paper which he read to the Court shows how successful he was in doing so:—

**Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Court.**—I have already declared my intention to impeach the testimony of Paymaster A. W. Burns, a witness for the defence in the case before the court, who, since that declaration and the clear purpose manifested in the cross-examination, against all precedent under the circumstances, was permitted, the morning of the 25th inst. the last session of the court, after a night's reflection, and perhaps consultation, to come in and to alter his recorded testimony in a matter quite seriously affecting his credibility. Notwithstanding that advantage, the cross-examination has abundantly shown, in more than twenty instances, that the witness had almost a total want of memory on one side of the case, even in matters of no little interest and importance, and on the other, a powerful and minute memory—grasping and retaining incidents, which at the times they occurred, must have appeared to any one else wholly unworthy of being treasured. The court no doubt, will, at the proper time, look closely to that peculiarity of memory, without my specifying the numerous instances in this place. Some scattered proofs, I will, however, here glance at and only because they are distinctly segregated on the records, and the files of the court.

The witness says, in testimony, though he was present, at the operations of the 19th of August, he was not with the operating forces the following day, and therefore did not see them carry the entrenched camp of Contreras, the church and bridge

at Churubusco. Yet, in the letter of Leonidas, which he swears was written by himself, and not by Maj. Gen. Pillow, he asserts to the public that "The foregoing account of this unparalleled victory, (meaning the events of the 19th of Aug.) I was myself an eye-witness to, and will vouch for its correctness!" The witness, then, notwithstanding his oath cannot be the author of Leonidas.

So, at the end of the last paragraph but one of Leonidas, immediately preceding the quotation just given, the writer, speaking of the heroic Butler, Colonel of the South Carolina regiment, says: "No one laments his death more than the writer of this communication, who ate with him the last meal of which he partook prior to his death."—Now, I shall show by witnesses, at present in the United States, that the lamented Col. Butler, who fell at Churubusco, early in the day—August 20—took his last meal at San Angel, near the field where he gloriously fell, and a little while before, in a company where Paymaster Burns, as indeed he himself swears, was not.

Mr. President, in further prosecution of my early manifested and declared purpose of impeaching the testimony of Paymaster Burns, I now propose in continuation—1st. To introduce a witness to prove that the said Burns, addressed a letter to the N. O. Delta, from Puebla, which Maj. Gen. Pillow handed over, unsealed and open, to Mr. J. L. Freaner, to be forwarded by the express of the latter, and 2. Other witnesses to prove that the said Burns has repeatedly declared, before the meeting of this court, that he was not the author of the letter signed Leonidas.

Besides all these exposures of Gen. Pillow and his friend, it is stated by the N. O. Delta, in which "Leonidas" first appeared, that that document was smuggled into Mr. Freaner's pocket to that paper after he had, because it was a false statement, refused to send it. The Editor, supposing it to come from Freaner, published it. Afterwards, a letter signed Veritas, was published in the Union, professing to corroborate Leonidas's story; but it now appears that Veritas and Leonidas are the same person!

It is worthy of remark that both Freaner and Trist were originally personally friendly to Pillow, as they are both still politically so. They were disgusted by his vanity and meanness.

As to the actual authorship of Leonidas, this Capt. Burns has contradicted himself. He first denied having written it. Capt. Merrill testified before the Court, that in October last he said to Burns, "Major, do you know that you are accused of writing that letter?" He answered "No," and asked by whom. I replied, "by everybody," he said "this is a mistake; I did not write it," I believe I then added, "Well, you are accused of it."

Burns had previously sworn that he never had denied being the author—or if he had, it was in a jocular way.

It is for such worthies as Pillow and Burns, and by such men, that the Administration has been laboring for a year past to destroy the old soldier of forty years' hard and glorious service!

**"OLD TECUMSEH."**—Col. Richard M. Johnson has announced himself to his Democratic friends as a candidate for the office of Governor of the State of Kentucky. This is a split in the party, as Lazarus W. Powell is the regular nominee of the party. The Hon. John J. Crittenden is the Whig candidate, who will, without doubt, be elected.

A Democratic county meeting was held in the courthouse last Tuesday, the proceedings of which were ordered for publication in the Patriot among other papers, but have not yet been handed in. They will probably appear next week.

## EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

**Elopement and Capture of Runaway Slaves.** On the night of the 15th inst. a small vessel, the schooner "Pearl," of Philadelphia, effected a departure from the neighborhood of Washington City, with a cargo of seventy-seven absconding slaves, belonging to respectable families of Washington and Georgetown. A steamer was dispatched in pursuit, and found and captured the schooner, where she had moored in the mouth of Cone river, and was just ready to go out of the Capes. Three white men were found aboard, who, together with the slaves, were brought back to Washington and committed to prison. The slaves were deluded away, remarks the correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, by idle, unprincipled, fanatical persons, under assurances that said fanatics would provide a way to their freedom. A painful state of excitement ensued in Washington upon these events, the particulars of which are given in the following letters to the Baltimore Sun:

WASHINGTON, April 18—94 P. M.  
Great Excitement—Meeting in front of the Patent Office.—The National Era office to be removed, &c.

The city has been in a most unparalleled state of excitement since dusk. At about 8 o'clock, not less than three thousand persons had assembled in front of the National Era office, an abolition paper, which has been published here for more than a year past.

Through the efforts of a number of our most popular citizens, the assemblage was prevailed on to move to the front of the Patent Office, where they are now being addressed by Messrs. Lenoxx Radcliff, and others.

A resolution has been adopted to appoint a committee of thirty five to wait immediately upon the proprietors of the National Era and to warn them to quit instantly.

In case of their refusal to move off their materials, within a given time, the committee are instructed to cause them to be taken out of the District themselves.

The committee has just been appointed, and the meeting is still in progress. The excitement is unabated.

M.

WASHINGTON, April 19, 1848.  
The Slave Excitement—Attack on the National Era office—Destructive Fire—Commitment of more Slaves—Apprehensions of Riot—Examination not concluded, &c.

The exciting scenes and feverish state of the community, yesterday, induced fearful apprehensions of a design on the part of certain evil disposed persons, to attempt the demolition of the "National Era" office, or to rescue the white prisoners from jail, with a view to wreak their indignation upon them. The prison was, accordingly, provided with a strong guard. Soon after dark, last night, some hundreds of persons assembled on Seventh street, in front of the printing office, their number gradually increasing up to 9 o'clock when the entire square was filled. The Mayor

of the City being confined to his bed, ill, the entire control of the business devolved on Captain Goddard, who was promptly and efficiently aided by Justice B. K. Morsell.

Upon the first essay of certain individuals to injure the establishment, they were told by the officers that they were there "to do their duty: that no man should enter the door, unless they first killed those who were bound to protect it."

For a season, reason predominated—probably nine tenths of those present felt justly indignant at the cool deliberate manner in which our citizens had been injured, yet, to their praise be it recorded, no one recognized as a citizen of Washington, seemed disposed to violate the laws. Towards 10 o'clock, as usual upon all such occasions, a party of vagabond boys, encouraged by some few men of their own class, who kept themselves out of sight as much as possible, commenced stoning the house, breaking the windows, window-shutters, and a portion of the sign over the door. This continued for an hour or more, when the spectators gradually withdrawing exposed the perpetrators to closer observation, and hence their outrageous conduct was brought to a close. About midnight gangs of these fellows were seen sneaking off to remote corners of the city.

Early this morning a daughter of Mr. H. A. Wheeldon, who occupied one of the large three story houses on Fourteenth street, opposite Willard's, arose from her bed, when she discovered smoke in her chamber. Instantly flying to the passage, she found that also densely filled, and gave the alarm to the rest of the family. Mrs. W. hastened down stairs, when she found that some field had set fire immediately under the stairway, in the basement story, with a view to cut off all retreat, which nearly proved effectual, for the wind blowing a gale, the devouring element spread with fearful rapidity. Mr. Wheeldon leaped from a third story window, with a child in his arms, buoyed by a father's affection, and most providentially escaped from harm. I learn also, that Lieutenant Ringgold descended from the upper story, under circumstances of great peril, by a rope.

In this house Major J. D. Graham occupied a room as an office, and it is a subject of deep regret that everything therein, embracing the charts of the North-eastern Boundary, and a valuable library of important works, were entirely destroyed. This house and its contents are a smoking mass of ruins. It was owned by Messrs. White and Stephens, of Philadelphia—no insurance.—Another house adjoining, owned by the same firm was partially destroyed.

A small frame dwelling, next door to the former, occupied by Mr. Ready, was knocked "to pieces" by the falling walls.

A two story brick building north of the frame, owned by Mrs. Blanchard, of this city, and Mr. Turry, is also reduced to ashes.

The gale wafted the sparks and cinders a considerable distance, and at one period seven different houses were on fire.

Another scene of excitement to-day. The jail and surrounding premises are crowded—"the slaves" form a theme for every tongue. Ten more were formally committed by Justice Laurensen.

The Hon. Mr. Giddings of Ohio, visited the jail this morning, but such was the state of public feeling that he was admonished to retire speedily which he did not hesitate to do.

The re-examination of parties, by Justices Williams and Goddard, was commenced, but not concluded—to be resumed to-morrow. It is generally believed that another tumult will take place to night.

MERCURY.

The Washington Union of the 20th has the following:

Much excitement has been produced in this city by the case of the fugitive slaves. The white men who were in the vessel, have, as we stated yesterday morning, been committed to jail, to await the process of the law. But a crowd had collected on Tuesday night in the vicinity of the office of the National Era, and many of its windows were broken. The crowd retired about 11 o'clock.

Yesterday the excitement continued, and new threats were thrown out. The public indignation was increased by the mischievous resolution of Mr. Giddings, in the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, and by various reports which were in circulation respecting the alleged efforts of Mr. Giddings, and perhaps others, to give aid and comfort and counsel to the white persons who were taken in the schooner Pearl.

The editor of the paper mentioned above disclaims all knowledge of the transaction, until it first became known to him only by general report.

It is sincerely hoped that the good order of the city will be preserved from all violence; and it is also hoped that the laws will be strictly enforced against all kidnappers who violate them.—The case ought to be left to the care and energy of the proper tribunals. But let order and peace reign over our city.

The conductor of the Era, above referred to, publishes a card in the National Intelligencer, denying any knowledge of, or concern in, the attempted escape of the slaves, and referring to his paper during the sixteen months of its publication, as evidence of his general course, and that he was above any clandestine transaction of the kind. The Intelligencer expresses its full confidence in his declarations. The Union of the 22d remarks that all was quiet, and the excitement had happily subsided.

**TRUTH SPOKE IN JUST AND EARNEST.**—Dow, Jr., from whom we have already quoted, amid his quaint enunciations of moral truths, gives many terse and pointed aphorisms. As, for instance, "Murmuring never healed a wound, nor eased a pain, except when one frets himself to death." "When the hatchet-teeth of trouble encompass the heart, keep as quiet as circumstances will permit; for the more you wringe and twist, the more sharply are you pricked." "A church-yard is a riddle, or a sieve that separates the bran from the flour." "I believe that a man can put himself down in the world much easier than he can be put down by others." "If you only try to do well, I believe you can do it and be happy, just as easy as a sheep can walk over a stone wall into a clover lot." "When a woman loves, she loves with a double-distilled devotedness, and when she hates, she hates on the high-pressure principle."

## The Markets.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 25. Cotton, but little coming in, no change in price, sells at 6 to 6 1/2. Bacon 7 1/2 to 8. Flour \$5.25 to 5.75. Corn 50 to 55. Lard 7 to 7 1/2. Wheat 90 to 100. Whiskey 28 to 32.

CHERRY, April 15. Cotton 5 1/2 to 7 1/2. Bacon 7 1/2 to 8. Flour 5 to 20. Corn 42 to 45. Flour \$4.50 to 5.00.

## LATE EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

THREE DAYS LATER NEWS, BY THE ARRIVAL OF THE PACKET SHIP DUCHESSE D'ORLEANS.

**Republic Proclaimed in Prussia—The King in Prison—Revolution in Lombardy Successful—Russia in the Field—Revolution in Poland—France all Quiet, &c.**

NEW YORK, April 20, 10 A. M.

The express steamer Republic has just arrived bringing up packages of Havre papers brought by the packet ship Duchesse d'Orleans, to the 20th of March, three days later than those brought by the steamer Hibernia.

The fermentation in Europe is still increasing, and Republicanism is spreading, but not without signs of opposition from the Autocrat of Russia.

A Republic has been declared in Prussia, and the King, Frederick William IV, and his Ministers, seized by the provisional government established and cast into prison. The Prince has made good his escape to England.

The revolution at Lombardy was entirely successful, but has been accompanied by great bloodshed.

The King of Naples has yielded to the people all the reforms and extension of their liberties that they demand.

England still firmly protests against the Montepenser marriage.

It is expected that, notwithstanding the concessions made by the Emperor of Austria, he will be compelled to abdicate, to make way for a Republic.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a ukase ordering the army into the field, in which he gives, as a reason for so doing, and "alliance with the U. States (should probably by United Powers) to stop the flood of anarchy spreading throughout Europe."

Some disturbances have taken place at Lyons and Havre between the people and soldiery; but they were easily quelled.

The rumored Polish revolution is fully confirmed by this arrival, but nothing further received as to its prospects or progress.

Nothing later is received by this arrival from England and Ireland than was brought by the Hibernia, consequently there is no later commercial intelligence.

## Second Despatch.

NEW YORK, April 20—1 P. M.

At the date of the sailing of the Duchesse d'Orleans, great excitement prevailed at Havre between the two classes of citizens, rich and poor, which constantly threatened serious consequences. The latter had compelled the higher orders to remain within their houses with closed doors, and the military were on the alert to prevent outbreaks and quell any disturbance that might occur.

Pecuniary matters in France still were a gloomy aspect, and failures continued among the first houses. It was reported that the Rothschilds had suspended, but from the known immense resources of that firm, the rumor had not gained general credence.

In Prussia there has been another *emeut*, which resulted in the proclamation of a republic at Berlin, the king's being dethroned, and ministers cast into prison. The Prince of Prussia (probably his apparent) had fled to England, but before his flight the people had demanded that he should renounce all claims to the throne. All Polish prisoners had been liberated.

Genoa had detached itself from the Kingdom of Sardinia, to form a member of the Italian unity, under a republican form of government. In Milan the revolution had been consummated by the entire success of the insurgents, after a severe struggle, in which much blood had been shed. Duke Stephen (a member of the Imperial family) had been appointed Viceroy of Hungary.

The King of Bavaria had abdicated in favor of his son, who ascends the throne under the title of Maximilian II.

Nicholas of Russia is much enraged at the turn things have taken in France, and declares his intention not to recognize the new government.

The French Government was much embarrassed in relation to what system of checking voters should be adopted in the coming election. The number will be immense, and each voter will have to write the whole number of Deputies in his department.

Prince (ci-devant) Louis Napoleon Bonaparte was doing duty as a member of the National Guard, and standing sentinel at the Poste du Drapeau.

Four hundred Poles had left France for their native country, to participate in the insurrection. There are no later quotations from London by this arrival. Up to the 25th French funds had fallen 3 per ct.; consols were 8 1/2.

## ARRIVAL OF THE SARAH SANDS.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, April 21.

The steamer Sarah Sands, with dates from Liverpool to the 3d inst., has arrived, and I forward you the following brief and hasty despatch. The European war anticipated, has commenced in Sardinia, and the Austrian troops are expelled.

Poland is in a state of insurrection, and Russia about sending troops South. She will probably be opposed by Prussia and France.

The French army is marching North.

The Chartists are in almost open revolt in England, and concessions must necessarily be made to them.

The Irish are buying arms of all descriptions, and the police are fraternizing with the people. Troops have been sent to Scotland to prevent a disturbance there.

The Chartists were to meet at Rockingham on the 21st inst., the day the Sarah Sands sailed. They had previously proposed to march 500,000 strong into London, all fully armed. The Telegraph wires between London and Liverpool were broke when the Sarah Sands sailed so that there is no intelligence as to the result of the popular demonstration.

France continues quiet with the exception of some petty disturbances among the workmen.

All Northern Italy is in full revolt, and the Austrian troops were driven before the people in all directions.

The report that a Prussian Republic had been established, was premature, the King being still on the throne, and granting concessions of all kinds that the people chose to demand.

There was every probability of a war breaking out between Russia and Germany.

Tranquility has been restored in Austria, and it was thought that the Austrians will unite with the Germans against Russia.

The Russian fleet was coming down the Baltic with the determination of rendering assistance to the king of Naples. Cannon were planted at Elsinore to intercept its progress.

All Southern Russia is represented to be in open revolt.

Several arrests have been made in Spain of persons charged with seditious movements.

The Pope has issued a proclamation exhorting

the Church throughout Europe to respect the rights of Kings.

The King of Naples has abandoned Sicily, and appealed for assistance to other Powers.

Sardinia and Denmark are preparing for war. Large numbers of French have entered Belgium but have been driven back.

The Emperor of Russia is sending troops to Poland. One hundred and fifty thousand have been ordered in that district.

Great agitation continues in France. The press is out openly against the Provisional Government.

The election in France was postponed to the 23d of April, and the meeting of the Assembly to the 4th of May.

The Lombardy revolution is confirmed, the Austrians having lost 10,000 soldiers in the struggle and withdrew.

## LATER.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ACADIA.  
The "Fayetteville Observer" of Tuesday last, the 25th, received a telegraphic despatch of this arrival, noticed as follows:

The Steamer Acadia arrived at Boston yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, and her news was received here at 11. We received the following Despatch during the day, dated,

RICHMOND, April 24, 1848.

General consternation continues on the European Continent. Insurrection in Lombardy confirmed. Sardinian King, heading thirty thousand troops, warring against the Austrians. Austrians all in open insurrection. Italian Duchies all in open insurrection. General Radelski, afraid to enter Mantua, compelled to capitulate. Savoy declared a Republic. In Baden, Wurtemberg, Saxony and Hanover, the people have triumphed. Russia is sending armies to the surrounding nations to oppose Republicanism.—France is tranquil—Republicanism progressing.—The Chartists are defying the English government, and determined to hold meetings. Ireland is boisterous, and demanding a Republic.

By a later Despatch, we learn that there is a considerable depression in all Foreign markets. Cotton and Grain had declined at Liverpool.—Sales of Cotton for the week ending 8th inst., 20,700 bales. Old stock on hand 325,000 bales.—178,000 of which are American. The markets at Manchester were dreadfully depressed.

## MEXICAN NEWS.

**Santa Anna left the Country—Court of Inquiry expected to adjourn to the United States—Doubts about the Ratification of the Treaty—The Mexican Congress not yet assembled.**

By an arrival from Vera Cruz, we learn that Santa Anna arrived at Antigua on the 1st, under escort of Tilghman's artillery from Jalapa.—He was offered a steamer by Governor Wilson to convey him out of the country, which he declined. He was received with his family and escort. General Scott was hourly expected at Vera Cruz. The court of inquiry, it is said, will adjourn to the United States.

There have been two arrivals from Vera Cruz—the steamer Washington to the 3d, and the ship Christina to the 4th. The latter brings dates from the capital to the 30th ultimo—being four days later than before received. The proceedings of the court of inquiry are continued. Gen. Scott has impeached the testimony of Paymaster Burns for the defence. It is the general opinion among the Mexicans "of the first class," that Congress dare not ratify the treaty. Lieut. John Smith, of White's company of mounted men, who deserted at Vera Cruz on the 30th, had been taken; seven men belonging to his company offered their services to Zenobia, the guerrilla chief; he kept them prisoners, and transmitted word to Governor Wilson, who sent after them, and had them secured at Vera Cruz.

Paredes has attempted a revolution at San Luis Potosi; he is said to have been arrested by orders of the government.

The schooner Falcon arrived from Campechy on the 3d. The insurrection among the Indians at Yucatan is truly dreadful. Every town and rancho is destroyed by fire. The inhabitants are fleeing to the northern coast; their condition is deplorable in the extreme. The Indian force is estimated at from 30,000 to 50,000.

An arrival with Vera Cruz dates to the 9th reports that Gen. Kearny was on that day installed Governor of Vera Cruz.

Mr. Sevier left Vera Cruz the 5th for the city of Mexico, under the escort of Capt. Tilghman's command, about sixty strong.

Santa Anna did not sail from Vera Cruz till the 5th, when he took passage on the Spanish brig Martino, for Jamaica—some say for Havana.

Capt. Milton arrived at Vera Cruz on the 5th instant from the city of Mexico with despatches for Washington. He reports that the road was infested with small bands of armed men masked, who commit depredations daily on the road between Mexico and Jalapa, plundering the diligences, &c. The route between Mexico and Toluca is infested in like manner.

During the week ending the 1st instant, there were 56 Deputies and 19 Senators present at Queretaro. The Monitor says it required only 15 more Deputies and 3 Senators to form a quorum to proceed to business; but we regret to say that some members of Congress had left Queretaro under the pretext of reluctance to vote for the ratification of the treaty. From the very earnest and indignant manner in which the Star mentions this subject, we infer the gravest apprehensions are entertained lest a sufficient number of factious Deputies should withdraw to prevent a quorum from assembling. Opinions are very various as to the probable ratification of the treaty. The Star is urging upon the Mexicans the absolute necessity of giving it their sanction, if they would preserve their nationality. Our correspondent, whose letter we will give to-morrow, furnishes some well considered speculations on the subject. Yet later accounts are even less sanguine than he of the chances of a ratification of the treaty. Upon the whole we cannot but regard the ratification at least problematical, although we hope for the best. The news of the action of our Senate upon the treaty reached Mexico at the end of last month, and was despatched at once to Queretaro. The Star announced it on the 2d instant and gave full particulars on the 3d.

Ex President Gen. Bustamante arrived at San Luis Potosi, on the 27th of March, with a division of troops from Guanajuato. He repaired thither by order of the general government, as is supposed, to suppress any symptoms of rebellion which Paredes may attempt.

An expedition left the city of Mexico the morning of the 3d instant to visit Popocatepetl. It was under the escort of Capt. Sibley's company.

The election in the city of Mexico took place on Sunday, the 2nd inst. Every thing went off quietly. The American troops, agreeably to orders, marched out at 8 o'clock in the morning by the Penon gate, leaving only the proper guards. They remained till after the polls were closed at 3

o'clock. In Vera Cruz they had a report that the Mexicans took advantage of the withdrawal of the troops and rose and pronounced. It was "a weak invention."

The election for alcalde and city officers took place in Vera Cruz on Sunday, the 9th instant. The Governor was requested to take down during the day, the American flag from the main plaza, where the election was held, but Captain Auld informs us he declined to do this. He was also called upon to deliver up the public buildings on the same plaza, which was indignantly refused. While the election was going on, the troops composing the garrison, with the exception of what was necessary for a guard, went out of town at 9 o'clock, a. m., and were received on the beach by Gen. Kearny.

**Mr. Trist under Arrest, and to be sent home.**

—The correspondent of the Picayune, writing from Mexico, under date of March 23d, remarks a bitter feeling of hostility displayed by Mr. Trist toward the President as well as Gen. Pillow, in his testimony against the latter before the Court of Inquiry. The correspondent protests—

"Mr. Freaner, who arrived here on the 16th inst., with despatches from Washington, brought among other communications, an order to General Butler to send Mr. Trist out of the country as soon as he had given his evidence before the court of inquiry, and, I am led to believe, as a prisoner. General Butler immediately communicated to Mr. Trist the orders of the government, and apprized him of his intention to execute them. Mr. Trist then addressed a long letter to General Butler, denying his right to arrest, or forcibly move from the country, an American citizen. The reply of the General was briefly, that he had received orders from his government, imperative in their nature, and that he would execute them to the letter; and, furthermore, that it was neither his duty nor inclination to reply to the argument of Mr. Trist in relation to his rights as a citizen. The government could not have done less than arrest Trist, to vindicate its dignity, and assert its authority. In regard to his treaty, he seems to fear that a grain of the glory he seems to imagine will accrue to him from his connection with it may be lost. It was whispered here, as well as at home, that General Scott had aided him to make the treaty, and, in case of its being ratified, that Scott's friends would claim for him the credit, not only of having directed the military operations which immediately preceded the negotiations, but also of having been chiefly instrumental in producing the treaty. Mr. Trist, therefore, seizes the first good opportunity (in his testimony before the court) to exculpate all parties but himself from the negotiations, and particularly desires, apparently, to free General Scott from the suspicion of having connived at his disregard of the instructions of the President."

## UNITED STATES MILITIA.

The Militia force of the nation, at the last official census, was as follows. Nearly two millions of men capable of bearing arms! Think of that.—And the number would be, doubtless, still greater if correctly brought down to the present time:

States and Territories.	For what year returns received.	No. of Militia.
Maine.	1845	49,065
New Hampshire.	1846	27,639
Massachusetts.	1846	95,839
Vermont.	1843	28,915
Rhode Island.	1846	15,789
Connecticut.	1845	57,719
New York.	1845	165,544
New Jersey.	1826	39,171
Pennsylvania.	1846	271,0



## CONGRESS.

Monday, April 17.

SENATE. The California claims bill was taken up and recommitted, without instructions, to the committee on military affairs.

On motion, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the regular order of the day, being the bill to relieve the Judges of the Supreme Court from District Court duty for the period of one year.

After debate by Messrs. Ashley, Allen, Crittenden, Butler and Foote, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE. The House was engaged during the entire session to day in deciding motions to suspend the rules in order to enable members to offer resolutions, and in fruitless efforts to agree to the order of business; finally, without agreeing to the transaction of any regular business, a motion to adjourn was made and carried.

Tuesday, April 18.

SENATE. On motion, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill relative to relieving the Judges of the Supreme Court from District Court duty for the period of one year.

An interesting debate ensued on the bill, which was participated in by Messrs. Brown, Johnson of Maryland, Allen, Butler, Badger, Ashley and Crittenden.

The bill was then put upon its passage and rejected—yeas 17, nays 23.

HOUSE. Mr. Giddings moved that a select committee be appointed, whose duty it should be to inquire into the reason for the imprisonment, this morning, of seventy runaway negroes taken from on board the Schooner Pearl, down the Potomac river.

Objections were made to the motion, amidst much laughter, and the subject was, on motion, laid aside informally.

Committees were then called for reports, and several were made.

The contested election case from New York was then further discussed.

Wednesday, April 19.

SENATE. Nearly all day in Executive session.

HOUSE. Engaged the entire day in the contested election from the City of New York. They finally came to the decision that the seat held by Mr. Jackson, the returned member, should be vacated, then adjourned.

Thursday, April 20.

SENATE. Mr. Hale asked leave to introduce a bill relative to rioting and unlawful assemblages in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Bagby gave notice that he would move an amendment to the bill to prevent kidnapping. An intensely excited discussion ensued, which was participated in by Messrs. Calhoun, Hale, Westcott, Davis of Miss., Foote, Mangum, Hannegan, Davis of Mass., Butler and Cameron.

Mr. Johnson of Maryland, gave notice that he should move an amendment to the bill introduced by Mr. Hale, providing for the punishment of persons interfering with slave property.

At a late hour, but without making the question, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

HOUSE. Mr. Palfrey rose to a privileged question. He offered a resolution, citing the demonstrations made by a mob in the City of Washington, declaring that a member of the House of Representatives had been threatened with violence by that mob, and calling for the appointment of a select committee whose duty it should be to inquire what action the House ought to take with regard to the matter.

An excited discussion followed the introduction of the resolution, and various motions to amend were made. In the discussion, reference was made to the conduct of Mr. Giddings by Messrs. Venable, Haskell, Giddings, Toombs and Morse. Messrs. Toombs and Morse contended that the House could not entertain a privileged question. Every member should take care of himself, &c. Without acting on the resolution, the House, on motion, adjourned.

Friday, April 21.

The Senate did not sit today.

In the House, Mr. Toombs and Mr. Inge made explanations in regard to misconceptions by the reporters of their remarks made yesterday.

Mr. Stanton rose to address the House on the subject of the question of privilege, arising upon Mr. Palfrey's resolution, refusing to give way to a motion to go into committee on the private calendar.

The debate was continued on Mr. Palfrey's resolution and pending amendment, by Mr. Stanton, Mr. Thompson of Kentucky, Mr. Bayly, and Mr. Root; when Mr. Wick took the floor, and the House adjourned to Monday.

We subjoin a more extended account of the proceedings growing out of the kidnapping case:

In Senate, on Thursday, 20th, upon the application of Mr. Hale for leave to introduce a bill relative to unlawful assemblages in the District, (the Baltimore Patriot reports) that stirring speeches were made. Messrs. Calhoun, Butler, Mangum, Hannegan, Douglass, the two Davises, Foote and others participated. Mr. Foote was the highphatton horse, and assured Mr. Hale that if he would come to Mississippi, he would be very much exalted, and said he would take a hand in doing those high honors to his abolition desert!

That is, that they would hang the New Hampshire Senator in Mississippi, if they could catch him out in that State famed for its reputation! This did not please Senator Douglass. He thought his Locooco friend Foote was doing damage to the party, by the use of such terms—that he would drive Locoocos over to the abolition cause in the free States, and cause them to vote for Mr. Hale the candidate of the abolitionists for the Presidency. So he told Mr. Foote, that his speech was as good as 10,000 votes to the Senator from New Hampshire. Mr. Foote was again upon his high horse by way of explanation.—When he had finished, Mr. Douglass said the Mississippiian's explanation was as good as 5,000 more votes to the gentleman from New Hampshire! He had now helped the abolition candidate for the Presidency to 15,000 more votes!—This amid all the excitement produced considerable merriment!

Mr. Bagby gave notice of his intention to offer an amendment to the bill, to prevent the crime of kidnapping, by the most stringent measures.

Mr. Hale rejoined that he would unite with him most heartily, in the passage of such a law as should prevent the crime of kidnapping, for he had been informed that a gross case of abduction had occurred yesterday within sight of the Capitol. He would further say that nothing is more foreign to the object of this bill, than the event referred to. So far from this, he had purposely and studiously abstained from even alluding to slavery in connection with the subject.—The bill proposed was merely intended to hold the city corporation liable for property destroyed by mob violence.

Mr. Benton hoped that the whole subject would be dropped, and the regular business proceeded with.

Mr. Calhoun spoke with warmth, denouncing the efforts of Northern abolitionists to deprive Southern men of their property. If Northern vessels could not visit Southern waters, without endangering Southern rights, Southern men would prevent them coming at all. The consequence would be that the question would thus directly be brought to an issue. If any political event threatened the safety of the Union, it is the slavery question. All matters tending to a collision upon this point should be watched and treated with caution. He trusted therefore that leave to introduce the bill would not be granted.

Mr. Hale replied, and utterly denied that he had in any manner whatever directly or indirectly by council, speech or silence, had any connection with the kidnapping business.

Mr. Calhoun abruptly closed the discussion as far as himself was concerned, by observing that he should as soon think of arguing with a maniac as the Senator from New Hampshire upon the subject.

Mr. Mangum deprecated the excitement which prevailed, as well as the ill-timed introduction of the bill.

The discussion continued until a late hour.—The Senate adjourned to Monday, without taking the question.

In the House, on Thursday, Mr. Palfrey rose to a privileged question. He wished to offer a resolution, setting forth the proceedings of the mob in the City of Washington, and moving the appointment of a select committee of five to report what action was necessary for the House to take to secure the members from personal threats and violence.

Objections were made, but finally withdrawn, and the resolution came regularly up for consideration.

Mr. Venable, of North Carolina, then addressed the House in denunciation of the abolitionists. He gave several times to Mr. Haskell and others to interrogate Mr. Giddings, who in reply to one of the questions, admitted that he avowed the right of slaves to run off in an effort to regain freedom, but with this admission acknowledged the supremacy of the law in relation to whites who abetted them. Mr. V. concluded by moving an amendment increasing the number of the committee to nine.

Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, next took the floor, and made a powerful and eloquent speech, denying that the House had any right to entertain a question of privilege.

Mr. Morse, of Louisiana, next spoke on the same side, and complimented the speech of Mr. Toombs warmly.

Some very severe declarations against Messrs. Giddings, Root, Tuck and Palfrey, generally, but against Mr. Giddings, particularly, were made by Messrs. Stephens, Haskell, Toombs and Venable. It was nearly, or quite charged by two or three of these gentlemen, that he had participated in the kidnapping of slaves and sending them off to this district, for which he deserved to be strung up! Several talked of expelling him. He declared that he had neither aided nor abetted in the escape of any slave. Were he to do so, he should expect to abide the rigor of the laws on the subject. He had visited the prison, and voluntarily offered to procure counsel and to stand by and see unharmed from mob violence, the white men imprisoned there on a charge of kidnapping the slaves taken off by the schooner Pearl, but he had done nothing to procure the escape of any slave in the District. [Mr. G. had visited the jail, but was admonished to retire speedily, which he did.]

Without coming to any definitive action, the House, on motion, adjourned.

On Friday the question of privilege being the order of the day, the House was addressed by Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee. He objected to the resolution because it proposed something to be done which was beyond the power of the House—because the inquiry proposed could result in no good whatever. No one believed for a moment that any gentleman of the House was really in any danger from the menaces referred to. And he opposed it because its true design was not expressed—because it constituted a masked battery against our southern institutions, a subject with which Congress could have nothing to do.

Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, made some sensible remarks on the question involved in the resolution. Mr. T. spoke, in conclusion, of the results of these efforts of the abolitionists, showing that, instead of striking off the manacles of the slaves, they but rivet them all the closer. If we have one plague spot upon our southern body politic, why will you continue to rasp and corrode it by all the power you have? It was an officious intermeddling in a matter about which they had not and could not pretend to the least lawful concern.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, next occupied the attention of the House, and was followed by Mr. Root, of Ohio. Mr. R.'s remarks seem to have been in better spirit than some of his abolition coadjutors, as we gather from the Union's notice.

The Union, of the 20th, has the following remarks on this days proceedings.

"The House of Representatives plunged yesterday again into the discussion of the dark subject which distracted them on Thursday. Is not the country satiated, sick, unutterably disgusted with the movements of the abolitionists? Mr. Palfrey read a statement of the threats which are aimed at him. An anonymous letter—some unexplained call at his lodgings—is construed into a spectre in a bush. The fanatic goes to jail, in the worst possible taste, at a moment of great excitement, to give countenance and offer counsel to kidnappers; and because he meets a scowl, or hears a menace, from some offended citizen, he takes it for granted that he is about to be torn in pieces, and his life is in danger!"

The course of Messrs. Palfrey and Giddings yesterday is calculated to fester the wound, and embitter the feelings of Americans. We heard a more favorable representation of the speech of another abolitionist—Mr. Root, of Ohio, on the same occasion. He threw, perhaps, too many jests into this grave subject; but he contributed to restore the House to better humor. We are sick, however, of the whole subject—utterly disgusted—and wish it were forever

"In the deep bosom of the ocean buried."

Mr. Buchanan's OFFERS.—Mr. Shidell, when he was sent to Mexico the year before the war with Mexico commenced, was instructed by the Executive to make the following offers:

For the boundary of the Rio Grande, the assumption by the United States of the debt due our citizens from Mexico, supposed to amount to about \$6,000,000.

For the balance of New Mexico \$5,000,000.

For so do with a line due West to the Pacific, for us to give as the Bay of San Francisco, \$20,000,000.

For so do if run so as to give us San Californian Monterey, \$25,000,000.

We should like to know why the President offered to pay the Mexican Government six mil-

lions of dollars for the boundary of the Rio Grande, if our title to that boundary was already, as he has since asserted, indisputable? Is it the custom of nations any more than individuals, to pay for what already belongs to them? Is this carrying out Jackson's maxim, to ask for nothing that is not right, and to submit to nothing that is wrong, in our intercourse with foreign nations?—*Richmond Whig.*

From the National Intelligencer.

### TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES.

If the following official act of the Government of the State of Texas be not meant as a joke at the expense of the President of the United States who has heretofore in his public messages to Congress declared New Mexico to be a province of Mexico conquered by the arms of the United States, it must be set down as comprehending a pretension even more groundless than the President's own claim that by the annexation of Texas the jurisdiction of the United States, was extended to the Rio Grande:

#### PREAMBLE AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the State of Texas has never parted with jurisdiction over any of her territory; and whereas Santa Fe is a part of the integral part of the State of Texas; and whereas it is believed the people of Santa Fe have attempted to establish a separate Government, which if it should be successful, would be in direct violation of the rights of Texas: Therefore—

Sec. 1. *Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Texas,* That our Senators be instructed and our Representatives requested to lay this subject before the proper authorities of the United States, and to use their utmost endeavors to have such measures taken by the Government of the United States as will secure Texas from any encroachment upon her rights by the people of Santa Fe.

Sec. 2. *Be it further Resolved,* That our Senators be further instructed to oppose any treaty with Mexico which may provide for lessening the boundaries of Texas, as established by an act to define the boundaries of the republic of Texas, approved December 19, 1836.

Sec. 3. *Be it further Resolved,* That the Governor of the State is hereby authorized and required to issue his proclamation to the people of Santa Fe to organize their county under the laws of the State of Texas; and that he also request the President of the United States to issue orders to the military officers stationed in Santa Fe and the eleventh judicial district of the State of Texas, and enforcing the laws of this State, if it should be necessary to call upon said officers of the United States to put down any resistance to the laws of Texas.

Sec. 4. *Be it further Resolved,* That the Governor be requested to forward a copy of this preamble and joint resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

JAMES W. HENDERSON,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN A. GREER,

President of the Senate.

Approved, March 20, 1848.

GEORGE T. WOOD.

The following "Eclogue on the Plough," appeared in the American Farmer more than twenty years ago:

#### ECLOGUE ON THE PLOUGH.

1. Wake up my men, wake up my soul,  
Survey the globe from pole to pole  
To which employment shall I bow,  
Pursue the arts, or hold the plough?

2. All men must see, by strict attention,  
The plough appears a high invention—  
The great Messiah when he wrought,  
Made yokes and ploughs, as we are taught.

3. The famed Elisha, you'll allow,  
Drove the meek ox, or held the plough;  
The king of Ux ploughed in his day,  
His thousand oxen rent the clay.

4. Megat renowned in India's land,  
First took the plough into his hand;  
His millions then in honor toil,  
To pulverize the fertile soil.

5. We all by vote may justly state,  
The ploughman ranks among the great,  
More independent than they all,  
Who dwell upon the earthy ball.

6. By him mechanics all are fed,  
Oft him the merchant seeks his bread;  
His hands give meat to every thing,  
Up from the beggar to the king.

7. Al hail! ye farmers young and old,  
Push on your ploughs with courage bold,  
Your wealth arises from the clod,  
Your independence from your God.

8. If then the plough supports the nation,  
And men of tank in every station;  
Let kings to farmers make a bow,  
And every man procure a Plowman.

*Pat's Dream*—We have laughed heartily over the recital of a real Liberatorian dream. Two sons of the green and glorious Isle, met a day or two since, and thus colloquized:

"Good morning, Pat."  
"Good morning, Dennis."  
Dennis.—How is it with ye, Pat? ye seems in a quandary."

Pat.—Bedad, but it's right; ye are, without knowing it, for I'm in that same. It's a provoking frame I've had."

Dennis.—A drame, Patrick! was it a good or bad war?

Pat.—Bad luck, but it was a little of both; I dreamed I was with the Pope, who was as great a jontleogan o' b'ye in the district; an' he axed me would I drink? I thinks would a duck swim; and seeing the fishoven and the lemons and the sugar on the sideboard, tould him I didn't care if I took a wee drap of punch. Could or hot? axed the Pope. Hol, your holiness replied; and he that stepped down to the kitchen for the blin' water, but before he got back I wuk straight up!—and its now distressing me that I didn't take me punch could!"

A verdict of \$2,500 has been rendered in the State Circuit Court at Lexington, Ky., in favor of Cassius M. Clay, against some of the parties who took down and sent off his office in 1845.

*A truth for Louis Philippe.*—"I hold France in my hand; I know how to manage them," said Louis Philippe, according to the *Morning Post*, on the day previous to his overthrow. He certainly did hold France in his hand—for he has let her slip through his fingers.

MARRIED.—In Asheborough, on Tuesday evening the 18th, by the Rev. Mr. Caruthers, JOHN McNEILL, Esq. of Cumberland, to Miss ROXANA WORTH, daughter of Jonathan Worth, Esq.

### THE EXAMINATION AT EDGEWORTH.

Will occupy the whole of Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 23, 24 and 25th of May; beginning at 8 1/2 o'clock A. M. The friends of the Institution are respectfully requested to accept of this form of invitation.

The Preparatory Class will be examined on Monday, 2 o'clock, P. M.

### NOTICE.

A meeting of the Citizens of Davidson County will be held in Lexington on Tuesday of May Court for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Railroad Convention to be held in Salisbury the 5th of June next.

MARY CITIZENS.

### 4,000 lbs. Sugar.

JUST received and for sale at SIX & A FOURTH CENTS per lb. Dry Goods at corresponding low prices. April 29, 1848

JOHN HATT.

### Bolting Cloths.

OF the Anchor brand—of tried and approved quality, always on hand. We have just received a fresh lot, at reduced prices, embracing the following numbers—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. J & R LINDSAY, April, 1848

### STRAYED.

FROM my house on Saturday the 22d April, 1848, a BAY HORSE, about 5 years old, having one white hind foot and one white fore foot, star in his face, and white on his nose.

Also, a SORREL MARE, 8 or 9 years old. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received and suitably rewarded. My postoffice is Alamance, Guilford county. LEVI H. McLEAN, April 27th, 1848

### STRAYED.

ON Tuesday the 15th of this month, a bay HORSE about ten or twelve years old, 15 to 15 1/2 hands high, one hind foot white, and a star, and marks of saddle on his back. A suitable reward will be given for his delivery to me in Greensborough.

April 23d, 1848 HENRY T. WILBAR

### CLOTHING FOR Wool Carding Machines.

WE are prepared to furnish Cards of every kind. We will sell any quantity for any part of the Machine that may be wanted. Also Comb Plates and Cleaning Cards, and Emory. April, 1848

J & R LINDSAY

### \$2,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE.

Is now offered for sale by the subscriber, who keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of Furniture in the State, all of which is warranted in every particular. His assortment is complete, from the cheapest Walnut and Birch Tables, Bureaus, Sideboards, Presses, Chairs and Bedsteads, up to the very best Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats, fine Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases, Wash Stands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., &c. All of which is offered on the most liberal terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to please those who wish to purchase a good article of furniture.

Shop and Furniture Room on West street, between the Patriot Office and John A Gilmer's. April, 1848 PETER THURSTON.

### NEW GOODS.

I WOULD SAY to the public that I have moved my Store to South Street, three doors below the courthouse and opposite J R & Sloan's, where I am receiving a general assortment of new Goods, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASIMERES AND VESTINGS, OF ALL KINDS PRINTS, MUSLINS, DRILLINGS, &c.

A good assortment of EIGHT-DAY AND THIRTY-FOUR BRASS CLOCKS; Shoes, Boots, and Hats;

A general assortment of Saddlery; a splendid STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING; SUGAR, COFFEE, PEPPER, SPICE, &c.

I cannot say that I will sell at cost, or sell lower than any other house in town, as such statements would be absurd in the extreme; but I am determined to sell as low as others. My Goods are ALL NEW, as I have only been in business six months. I will receive Corn, Corn Meal, Flour, Bacon, and other articles of country produce in exchange for Dry Goods. I would be pleased if the people would give me a call, as I am satisfied all that is necessary is to call and see and judge for yourselves.

JOAB HATT, 524

Greensboro', April 8, 1848.

### PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Patronize your own Mechanics.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now manufacturing ALL KINDS OF HATS from a superior cream Otter to a Rabbit for children, of all shape and sizes, suitable for the season. My varieties consist of Draw or Cream Otter, superior Beaver and Mole skin, Nutria, Muskrat, Silk, Russia, Raccoon, and Rabbit; smooth hats made with wide brims.

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 been emblazoned in their tips the name of Beebe & Costar, 156, Broadway, New York; yet they shall 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 no one determined to decide whether a person can live in this community or not by a faithful attention to business and selling for very low prices for cash. I earnestly invite all who wish to support and cherish the manufactures of the "Good Old North State," to call on Henry T. Wilbar, No. 2, Fayetteville street, and get good, cheap, and fashionable hats. Panama and Leghorn hats bleached and pressed in superior style. HENRY T. WILBAR, Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848

### TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of J. & R. Lindsay, to carry on the Mercantile business. They will be found on the corner north east of the Court House—the old stand of H. & J. Lindsay—where they are now receiving a full and an entire

### NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

and will be pleased to see every one who may favour them with a call. The principles observed by one of the partners while in business heretofore will govern their trade.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, ROBT. G. LINDSAY, Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848.

INSHEED OH.—Just received a lot of Linseed Oil, which will be sold low.

October, 1847 W J McCONNEL

### BUY YOUR GOODS WHERE YOU CAN BUY THEM CHEAPEST.

### SHIELLY & FIELD.

ARE now receiving and opening a very large and handsome stock of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, CUTLERY.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, SHOES, QUEENSWARE, PAINTS, Oils, Window Glass, Nails by the keg or otherwise, Iron and Groceries of all kinds.

This purchase added to the former stock will make our assortment compare well with the best in quality, quantity, style and cheapness.

We solicit an examination of our stock and feel well assured that those who do so will be impressed with the truth of our remarks. We are conscious our Goods have been bought at the lowest cash prices, and we will say to those that may favor us with a call that we will sell to them for cash at a corresponding low rate. We do not boast that we can sell Goods at cost, but we do boast that we can sell as low as any other house can or will do that does business in an honorable way; and we pledge ourselves to always be down to the lowest cash when cash is offered.

Come and see our Goods, if we do not trade we will not fall out. We barter for Rags, Feathers, Beeswax, Flour, Bacon hams, &c &c

SHIELLY & FIELD, 26

Jamestown, N. C., April 20, 1848

### BRIGADE NOTICE.

HEAD QUARTERS, Greensboro', April 18, 1848.

To the Colonels or Commandants of Regiments composing the 8th Brigade, 9th Division, North Carolina Militia:

Whereas, a vacancy has occurred in the 9th Division North Carolina Militia by the resignation of Major General Samuel A. Dalton; Now, in order that said vacancy may be filled, and in pursuance of law, I hereby command you the said Colonels or Commandants of the following named Regiments, to open and hold an election as follows, to wit:

66th Regiment on the 24th May, 1848 } Stokes county  
2d Volunteer Reg't 3d " " }  
68th Regiment 4th " " }  
91st " 9th " " } Rockingham  
67th " 11th " " }  
57th " 12th " " }  
3d Volunteer Regiment, and 12th May—Guilford, Regiment of Cavalry

At your usual places of muster, for Major General to fill said vacancy, and report to me as soon as convenient.

JOHN M. LOGAN,

Brig. Gen. 5th Brig. N. C. Militia.

### COME AND SEE!

THE undersigned has just received and is now opening at the brick house lately occupied by Dr. John A. Mebane, next door to Hopkins' hotel, a good assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS; GROCERIES; HARDWARE; QUEENSWARE; READY MADE CLOTHING, MADE IN THE BEST AND LATEST STYLE;

### HATS AND SHOES.

together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.—Indeed we have been so busy selling since the arrival of our new stock, that we had almost forgotten to pay our respects, through



## COMMUNICATIONS.

### TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The Guilford Temperance Convention met at Deep River Meeting House, according to adjournment, April 1st, 1848.

The Convention was called to order by the former Secretary, Lewis Reynolds acting as Secretary. The delegates present represented themselves from the following branches, viz: New Garden, Springfield, Redick's Creek, Concord, Deep River & Mearns Chapel in Guilford, Brown Town and Shady Grove in Davidson, Boliviere in Randolph, the Salem and Greensboro' Divisions of the Sons of Temperance, representing an aggregate of about one thousand members.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the election of officers for the ensuing year, which resulted in the election of Jesse Wheeler, President; William Walker, Vice President, Lewis Reynolds Recording Secretary, Samuel D. Coffin Corresponding Secretary, and Harrison Frazier, Treasurer.

The delegates from the several branches reported that the recommendation sent down to them from the last Convention to institute an epistolary correspondence had not been attended to with much success.

The delegates from one branch made a report of the disasters directly caused by the use of intoxicating drinks to be one death and one case of severe and dangerous wounds in that vicinity.

Resolved, that the recommendation be continued.

On motion, a committee consisting of one member from each branch was appointed by the President, to consult their respective branches and others friendly to the cause of Temperance on the subject of employing a travelling Agent for the State of North Carolina, whose duty it shall be to deliver lectures and visit those portions of the State as should be deemed advisable to him and his employers. The committee consisting of Samuel D. Coffin, Jeremiah Orsborn, William Trotter, George Board, Willie White, William E. Edwards, Moses Evans, Eli G. Burton, Jesse Wheeler and Joshua Bunn. The committee to report to the next sitting of the Convention.

On motion, the Convention appointed the following persons a committee of vigilance for the ensuing year, Samuel D. Coffin, Jesse Wheeler, Samuel B. Hunt, Harrison Frazier, Henry Wise, Eli G. Burton, Wm. Walker, Abasalom Brown, Wm. E. Edwards, John J. Chitty, David Moffitt, Willis White, Lewis Reynolds, Samuel Dillon, Ralph Barton, John R. Hubbard, Julius Lines, and Frederic Henly.

On motion Resolved, That Convention recommend to the branches, the propriety of leaving all the words as a beverage "from their pledges and deliberations."

On motion, Resolved, That the Editors of the Patriot and of the Communicator be requested to give these proceedings an insertion in their papers.

On motion, the minutes were read and ordered to be signed by the President and Secretary.

On motion Resolved, That the Convention adjourn to meet at Springfield Meeting House, on the second Saturday in September next, at eleven o'clock.

Signed, JESSE WHEELER, President.

LEWIS REYNOLDS, Secretary.

[FOR THE PATRIOT.]

Messrs. Editors: I have often thought the term Washingtonian, as applied to the temperance associations in this country, not so appropriate as some other appellation. I have never understood from any source that Washington ever took any measure to reform the vice of intemperance, among his fellow citizens. I have all reverence for the memory of that illustrious man, but give honor where honor is due. Of all our wise and great men, Dr. Franklin certainly deserves the first place in the list of reformers in the science of morals and economy. I have lately come into possession of some of his correspondence to his children and particular friends while resident in France, which I now give you, that you and others may judge of the propriety of my suggestion. I will give his own words, only making some abbreviations. His plan laid down was formed when quite young.

"It was about this time I conceived the bold and arduous project of arriving at moral perfection. I wished to live without committing any fault at any time, and to conquer all that either natural inclination, custom, or company might lead me to. As I knew, or thought I knew, what was right and wrong I did not see why I might not always do the one and avoid the other. But I soon found that I had undertaken a task of more difficulty than I had imagined; while my attention was taken up, and care employed in guarding against one fault, I was often surprised by another; habit took the advantage of inattention, inclination was sometimes too strong for reason."

I concluded at length, that mere speculative conviction, that it is our interest to be completely virtuous, was not sufficient to prevent our slipping; and that the contrary habits must be broken, and good ones acquired and established before we can have any dependence on a steady, uniform rectitude of conduct. For this purpose therefore, I tried the following method:

I proposed to myself for the sake of clearness to use more names of virtues, with fewer ideas annexed to each than a few names with more ideas; and I included under thirteen names all that at that time, occurred to me as necessary or desirable, and annexed to each a short precept which explained the extent I gave to its meaning. The names of virtues with their precepts were:

- 1st. Temperance: Eat not to dullness; drink not to elevation.
- 2nd. Silence: Speak not but what may benefit others or yourself; avoid trifling conversation.
- 3rd. Order: Let all your things have their places, let each part of your business have its time.
- 4th. Resolution: Resolve to perform what you ought, perform without fail what you resolve.
- 5th. Frugality: Make no expense but to do good to others or yourself; i. e. waste nothing.
- 6th. Industry: Lose no time; be always employed in something useful, cut off all unnecessary actions.
- 7th. Sincerity: Use no hurtful deceit; think innocently and justly, and if you speak, speak accordingly.
- 8th. Justice: Wrong none by doing injuries or omitting the benefits that are your duty.
- 9th. Modesty: Avoid extremes; forbear flattering in any manner; to such as you think themselves better than you.
- 10th. Cleanliness: Tolerate no uncleanness in body, clothes or habitation.
- 11th. Tranquillity: Do not disturb yourself with thoughts of vanity; keep your mind from anxious cares; do not let accidents disturb you in any manner.
- 12th. Humility: Do not think yourself better than you are.
- 13th. Humanity: Do not hurt any creature.

My intention being to acquire the habit of all these virtues, I judged it would be well not to distract my attention by attempting the whole at once, but to fix it on one of them at a time; and when I should be master of that, then to proceed to another; and so on till I should have gone through the thirteen; and as the previous acquisition of some might facilitate the acquisition of others, I arranged them "with that view" as they stand above. Temperance first, as it tends to procure that coolness and clearness of head, which is so necessary where constant vigilance was to be kept up, and a guard maintained against the unremitting attraction of ancient habits and the force of perpetual temptations.

This being acquired and established, Silence would be more easy; and my desire being to gain knowledge at the same time improved in virtue; and considering that to conversation it was obtained rather by the use of the ear than of the tongue, and therefore, wishing to break a habit I was getting into of prattling, punning and jesting, (which only made me acceptable to trifling company.) I gave silence the second place.

This and the next, Order, I expected would allow me more time to attend to my project and studies. Resolution once become habitual, would keep me firm in my endeavors to obtain all the subsequent virtues. Frugality and Industry, relieving me from my remaining debt, and producing affluence and independence, would make me easy the practice of Sincerity and Justice, &c. &c. Conceiving then, that daily examination would be necessary, I contrived the following method for conducting that examination:

	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Temperance							
Silence							
Order							
Resolution							
Frugality							
Industry							
Sincerity							
Justice							
Modesty							
Cleanliness							
Frugality							
Chastity							
Humility							

I made a book in which I allotted a page for each of the virtues. I ruled each page with red ink, so as to have seven columns, one for each day in the week. I crossed these columns with thirteen lines, making the beginning of each line with the name of one of the virtues, on which and in its proper column, I might, by a black spot, note every fault I found upon examination to have been committed respecting that virtue upon that day.

I determined to give a week's attention to each of the virtues successively. Thus in the first week my great regard was to avoid every the least offence against Temperance, leaving the other virtues their ordinary chances, only marking every evening the faults of the day. Thus, if in the first week I could keep my first line, marked Temperance, clear of spots, I supposed the habit of that virtue so much strengthened, and its opposite weakened, that I might venture extending my attention to include the next; and for the following week keep both lines clear of spots. Proceeding thus to the last, I could get through a course in thirteen weeks and four courses in a year. And like him who having a garden to weed does not attempt to eradicate all the bad herbs at once (which would exceed his reach and strength), but work on one of the beds at a time; and having accomplished the first proceeds to a second, so I should have, (I hope) the encouraging pleasure, of seeing on my pages, the progress made in virtue, by clearing successively my lines of their spots; till in the end, by a number of courses I should be happy in viewing a clean book after a thirteen week's daily examination.

And conceiving God to be the fountain of wisdom, I thought it right and necessary to solicit his assistance for obtaining it; to this end I formed the following little prayer, which I prefixed to my tables of examination for daily use:

"O powerful Goodness! bountiful Father! merciful Guide! Increase in me that wisdom which discovers my truest interest: Strengthen my resolution to perform what that wisdom dictates: Accept my kind offices to thy other children as the only return in my power for thy continual favors to me."

The precept of order requiring that every part of my business should have its allotted time, one page in my little book contained the following scheme of employment for the twenty four hours of a natural day.

Rise at five; propose the question, What good shall I do this day from five to eight? address my Creator! wash, contrive the day's business, and take the resolution of the day, prosecute the present study and breakfast. From eight to twelve work. From twelve to two read, or look over my accounts and dine. From two to six work. From six to ten, put things in their places, supper, music, diversion, or conversation. Examination of the day's question: What good have I done to-day? From ten to five sleep.

I entered upon this plan for self-examination, and continued it with occasional intermissions, for some time, I was surprised to find myself so much fuller of faults than I had imagined; but I had the satisfaction of seeing them diminish. After a while, I went through one course only in a year and afterwards only in several years; till at length omitted them entirely being employed in voyages and business abroad, with a multiplicity of affairs that interfered, but I always carried my little book with me. On the whole, I never arrived at the perfection I had been so ambitious of obtaining, but fell far short of it, yet I was by the endeavor, a better and happier man than I should otherwise have been, if I had not attempted it; as those who aim at perfect writing by imitating the engraved copies, though they never reach the wish for excellence of those copies, their hand is mended by the endeavor, and is tolerable while it continues fair and legible. It may be well that my posterity should be informed that to this little article with the blessing of God, their ancestor owed the constant felicity of his life down to his 70th year, in which this is written.

What reverses may attend the reader are in the hand of Providence; but if they arrive the reflection on past happiness enjoyed, ought to help his bearing them with more resignation. To Temperance he ascribes his long continued health, and what is still left him of a good constitution.

To industry and frugality, the early "raininess" of his circumstances, and acquisition of his fortune, with all that knowledge that enabled him to be a useful citizen, and obtained for him some degree of reputation among the learned.

To sincerity and justice, the confidence of his

country and the honorable employments conferred on him; and to the joint influence to the whole mass of virtues, even in the imperfect state he was able to acquire them, all that evenness of temper, and cheerfulness in conversation which makes his company still sought for, and agreeable even to his young acquaintance. I hope, therefore, that some of my descendants may follow the example and reap the benefit.

It will be remarked that though my scheme was not wholly without religion, there was in it no marks of any of the distinguishing tenets of any particular sect; I had purposely avoided them; for being fully persuaded of the utility and excellency of my method, and that it might be servicable to people in all religions, and intending some time or other to publish it, I could not have anything in it that could prejudice any of any sect, against it."

I have extended my quotations far enough for one essay, I intend though to trouble you with another explanatory scheme of Franklin's for forming a party of all nations to virtue similar in its bearings to the Rechabites or Sons of Temperance.

As a humble individual I wish the cause of morality and religion to receive the support and co-operation of all moral and religious people, I will receive aid from all pure sources. I have no motive in writing this save a wish that the scheme laid down may attract the attention of some young person or persons who may have the spirit and perseverance to apply it with the result at least in part, which attended the projector.

A TRUE SON OF TEMPERANCE.

\* This book is dated July 12th, 1733, and is in possession of Mr. W. S. Franklin, grandson of Dr. Franklin.

### SPRINGFIELD ACADEMY.

THE SUMMER SESSION of this Institution will commence on the fifteenth of the fifth month (May) next, and will consist of twenty-four weeks.

TERMS.  
Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic and Geography, six dollars.

English Grammar, Natural Philosophy, Intellectual Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Political Economy, Outlines of Anatomy, Physiology and Geology, Botany, Algebra, Geometry, Plane Trigonometry, Mensuration, and Surveying, eight dollars per session.

The Chemical and Philosophical apparatus are probably equal if not superior to that of any institution of the kind in the Southern States.

From the general satisfaction already given, a continuance of patronage is solicited.

DAVID MARSHALL,  
Teacher & Proprietor.  
Springfield, Guilford County, N. C. 50-13

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1848.

Elizabeth Grier, widow of Truman Grier, dec'd,

vs.

John Grier and others.

Petition for Dower.

In the above case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the Defendants Benjamin Grier, William Carter & wife Sarah, and Joseph Carter & wife Eliza, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina.—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for the space of six weeks, for the said non-resident Defendants, to be and appear at the next term of the Court, to be held in the town of Wentworth on the 4th Monday of May next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the above named petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, T. B. Wheeler, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wentworth the 4th Monday of February, A. D. 1848. T. B. WHEELER, c. c. 51-5

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ROCKINGHAM County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, February Term, 1848.

Sei. Pa's against the heirs at law of Truman Grier, dec'd, to subject real estate, in the following cases,

viz:

Win G Coleman

vs.

The Heirs at Law of Truman Grier, dec'd.

Same vs. Same

Philip Perkins vs. Same

J. W. & J. D. Ellington vs. Same

J. W. Ellington vs. Same

J. W. Barton vs. Same

Win H. Jones vs. Same

Thomas R. Rich vs. Same

Wooden & Brannock vs. Same

Win R. Walker, Assn. vs. Same

Robert Martin vs. Same

R. J. Johnson vs. Same

R. Grier to the use of Wooden & Brannock vs. Same

Wooden & Brannock vs. Same

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in all the above named cases, that Benjamin Grier, William Carter & wife Sarah, and Joseph Carter & wife Eliza, some of the Heirs at Law of Truman Grier, dec'd, are non-residents of the State of North Carolina.—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensboro' Patriot for the space of six weeks, for said non-resident Defendants, to be and appear at our next Court, to be held in the town of Wentworth, on the 4th Monday of May next, to plead, answer or demur in the above named suits, or judgment according to Sei. Pa. will be had against them.

Witness, T. B. Wheeler, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Wentworth, this 4th Monday of February, 1848. T. B. WHEELER, c. c. 51-6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, GUILFORD County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions: February Term, 1848.

B. F. Parsons vs. William Barnard.

Original Attachment levied on Land.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot for said Defendant personally to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Guilford at the Court house in the town of Greensboro' on the third Monday of May next, then and there to answer or demur in the above named suits, or judgment according to Sei. Pa. will be had against him, and the property levied on sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demands.

Witness John M. Logan, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, this the third Monday of February, 1848. JOHN M. LOGAN, c. c. 51-6

WHO would not have an OVER COAT, when they can get one for \$1 and \$5.00! Call and see what a lot we have for sale at the above prices. Nov 1847 W. J. McCONNEL.

1065 LINSEED OIL. J. R. & J. SLOAN. For sale by. 27th 1848.

SHOES—Persons in want of shoes would do well to call and see our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we have a very large stock of all kinds and at prices not to be grumbled at. Call and see! Oct 1847 W. J. McCONNEL.

BEEF TONGUES.—One barrel Baltimore choice Beef Tongues for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN, March 1848.

A LARGE supply of QUININE, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of HOLCOMBE & WATSON.

## EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR M. MORRIS, PRINCIPAL.

GOV. J. M. MORRISHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

THE year begins with July, and closes on the first Thursday in May; an unbroken term of ten months.

The several departments which form a 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.

Edgeworth is organized on a well defined plan, to impart to a moderate number of pupils, the highest order of Education, and at an expense far less than in Institutions of like grade, in the large Cities.

The greatest parental 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 Lady to perform with dignity and wisdom, the station which Providence assigns her; are secured to Edgeworth pupils, to an extent seldom attained in the most favored 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 \$30, 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.

Pupils 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 year, advanced to higher grades—and the Senior Class having completed the course, receive a Diploma, as a permanent memorial of a finished Education.

Pupils who are deficient in 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 484

British Periodical Literature.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

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A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the copy in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat—subscribe early while the price is low!

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post paid or franked, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 FLEET ST., NEW YORK.

WOOL CARDING.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now fitting up his Machinery, and intends to put up additional machinery by the first day of May, 1848, at which time he will be ready to receive and card all the Wool sent to him. Having bought out Mr. Thomas R. Tate's entire stock of Wool and Wool Rools, and spare machinery, he will keep constantly on hand, at the Baltimore Mills one and a half miles north of Greensboro' and in Greensboro' at the Store of Rankin & McLean, Win. Weiland, and Wm. S. Gilmer, a large quantity of WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE, done up in parcels to suit purchasers. Several hundred lbs. are now ready. Prices from 25 to 50 cents per lb. Rools will be carded well at 6 to 14 cents per lb. of Rools. The pay will be expected in cash, wool or wheat, when the rools are taken from the machines. Come soon in the season with clean wool and you will get good rools.

Wool will be taken in by the agents in Greensboro' and carded and sent back to them. Mixed will be charged 10 cents per lb.

Also, I have a quantity of Clipping for Carding Machines, and some other necessary Machinery, for sale. J. D. ORRELL, April 4, 1848. 5266

SALT.

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

## GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

GUILFORD COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

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

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

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

Rev. JAMES JAMIESON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Natural Sciences.

Miss AUGUSTA HAGEN, Principal of the Music Department.

Miss JANETTE HAGEN, Assistant Teacher of Music.

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

Mrs. TRIPHENA TURNER, Principal of Preparatory Department.

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Classical or English Department, : : \$70

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