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THE PATRIOT.

The letter of which the following is an extract was received after our last paper went to press; and we had received the information which it contained through other channels.

RALEIGH, Nov. 22, 1848. Messrs. Editors : On last Sabbath, notwith standing that day is the appointed day of rest for all flesh, many gentlemen of both political parties were seen muffled up to the chin in blankets, cloth and other warm comfortables, making head-way to the capital of the Old North State with all noscible speed, that they might be in the city in time on Monday to take part in the organization of the two Houses of our Legislature. Few can integine, and none but an eye witness can appreciate the z-al manifested by these worthes to get on and be at their post, ready for the struggle when the appointed hour came. You may have some idea when I tell you that a large majority of them faced "chill November's surly blast" under a heavy fall of snow, over the roughest kind of ronds, through the greater part of the day. without halting a moment except when necessity required them to aid a friend when his vehicle had broken down, or some other misfortune of a similar nature had occurred to detain them-and of these, poor fellows, they had not a lew: I saw four upset; one of their backs broken down. and two of their horses caved in. Yet all this and much more did not, nor would not, stop them. Onward they went, and arrived in good time to who came by steam over the Raleigh and Gaston railroad, and who barely saved their distance.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. From the N. C. Times.

Wednesday Nov. 22.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.
Mr. Halsey presented a communication from
the Secretary of State; which, on motion, was
ordered to lie on the table.
On motion of Mr. Lullington, the Secate pro-

Three several votings for Speaker were had on

this day, with the same result and by the same vote as given in the first day's proceedings. When, on motion of Mr. Reich, the Senate ad-

When the House met this morning, Mr. Courts moved to go into an election for Speaker; which motion was agreed to.

Mr. Courts then withdrew the name of James

C. Dobbin from the nomination

The roll being called, the members voted as

R MR. GILLIAM-Messrs. Hargrave, Troll, Mast, Stanly, Hayman, Cherry, Biggs, Allen, At-kins, T. R. Caldwell, Erwin, Barringer, Scott, Miller, Ferebee, Pigott, Hackney, McClenahan, Headen, Hayes, Paine, Wadsworth, Stevenson, J. M. Leach, Clement, Spivey, Green, Canaday, D. F. Caldwell, Johnston, Donk, Long, Smith, Farrow, Rayner, McIntosh, R. J. McDuniel, Campbell, Koonce, Shuford, Hicks, Coffield, N. A. Harrison, J.J. Williams, Russell, T.J. Person, Peebles, Nixon, McDade, Stockard, Mebane, Proctor, Skinner, C H K Taylor, Blow, Satterthwait, Steen, J. White, W. L. Steele, Regan, Mc-Neil, Courts, Keene, Bean, Logan, Wilkins, Brown, Palmer, A. M. Gamble, Blackburn, Nich-

olson, CW Williams, Sheeks, Oglesby, McCleese, Nichols, Carmichael, JJ Gamble, and Brogden FOR MR. DOBBIN-Messrs. J S McDaniel, N L Williamson, Pegram, Griggs, Kelly, Dickson, A J Leach, S J Person, Foy, Ellis, Simus, Sher-

FOR J. W. ELLIS - Messrs. Coleman, McMullea, Thigpen, Dancy, W. K. Martin, Edwards, J.
R. Davis, T. H. Williams, Thornton, Moseley... At the expiration of which time, the Speaker called the House to order, and the following were

For Mr. Courts-R. Jones, Love, J H White,

For S. J. PERSON-R. H. Jones.

er of the House of Commons.

the election of Principal Clerk, which motion was

Mr. Hayes nominated M. Q. Waddell, Mr. Dobbin nominated W. B. Gulick,

The roll being called, the House voted as follows: For Mr. Ludejobn.

For Mr. Guitek, The Giajurity being 60, there was no election. On motion of Mr. Plicks, the House again proceeded to rote for Principal Clerk, which resulted

as follows: For Mr. Waddell, Mr. Lattlejohn,

Perrin Busbee. The names of Messrs. Littlejohn and Gulick were then withdrawn, and Mr. Steele nominated

The House proceeded again to vote, when Per-

rin Busbee was elected Principal Clerk, by the following vote:

Gulick. .

On motion of Mr. T. R. Caldwell, the House then proceeded to vote for Assistant Clerk, and he nominated for the appointment, James R. Dodge, of Surry; Mr. J S Person nonmated G. E. B. Singeltary of Wake. The vote was as

For Mr. Singeltary.

So Mr. Dodge was elected.

The House then proceeded to the election of Principal Doorkeeper, when W R Lovell, was duly elected.

A great number of condidates were then put is nomination for Assistant Doorkeeper, and one House adjourned.

SENATE

Thursday, Nov. 23. Four unsuccessful attempts were made to elect Speaker—the result of the voting being each time the same; when The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Miller renewed his motion of yesterday to go into the election of Assistant Doorkeeper; which was agreed to. The House proceeded to

For Mr. Livingston, For Mr. Anderson, For Mr. Webster, For Mr. Lawrence. For Mr. Sadler.

There was no election.
On motion of Mr. Steele, the Rules of the House of Commons of lust session were adopted for the temporary government of the House. Mr. Mebane moved that a Committee of five

appoited to draft Rules for the government of the House; which was agreed to; and thereupon. Messrs. Mebane, Stanly, Ellis, Courts and Steele, were appointed said Committee.

On motion of Mr. Brogden, the House again

proceeded to vote for Assistant Doorkeeper-a number of names having been withdrawn from nomination. The vote was as follows:

For Mr. Webster. For Mr. Livingston, For Mr. Caffey, Mr. Webster was elected.

It was ordered on motion of Mr. Mebane, that Message be sent to the Senate, informing that body that the House of Commons was now organized, and ready to proceed to the despatch of

Mr. Ellis moved that a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon his Excellency, the Governor of the State and inform him that the House was ready to receive any communication that he might have to make appertaining to this branch of the Legislature; which motion was agreed to; and Messrs. Ellis, J. M. Leach and Biggs were

appointed said Committee.

The Speaker submitted to the House a communication received from the county of Perqui-mans, in regard to the contested election from said county; which, with the accompanying papers, on motion of Mr. Stanly, were laid or

A motion to adjourn was then made and nega-Mr. Ellis, from the Committee appointed to

wait on the Governor, informed the House that the Committee had performed their duty, and that his Excellency designed sending a message to the House forthwith; which message was re-Esq, his private Secretary, and informed the House of the resignation of Samuel Fleming, Esq, member elect from Yancy.

And, on motion of Mr. Ellis, it was ordered

hat a Writ of Election issue to the Sheriff of Yancy, directing an election to be held to fill the va-cancy on the 8th of Dec. next.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of New Hanover,

the House adjourned till to-morrow morning 11

Friday, Nov. 24. The Senate met pursuant to adjournment, and after voting once for Speaker, with the same result as on former days, adjourned until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After reading the Journal,
Mr. Dobbin moved that the House proceed to

elect the Standing Committees.

The Chair announced to the House, that the Rules required that these committees should be chosen by the members composing each Electo-

On motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, the House, for the purpose of electing the Standing Committees, took a recess of one hour.

The Standing Committees.

ols, Martin, Allen, D. F. Caldwell, Brogden, from the 4th District of this State, addressed the So Robert B. Gilliam was duly elected Speak.

Gothe House of Commons.

Mr. Ferebee moved that the House proceed to

Russell, Walser, Shuford, Miller, Wilkings.

Propositions and Grievances.—Mesgrs. T. J.

Person, Satterthwane, Newsom, J. E, McMullen, Williamson, Palmer, Koonce, Courts, J. H.

White, Ellis, Hayes. On Education.—Messrs. Cherry, Blow. R. H. Smith, C. H. K. Taylor, Wadsworth, Headen, Blackburn, Davis, R. J. McDowell, Atkin.
On Agriculture.—Messrs. Skinner, McCleese, -Messre. Cherry, Blow. R. H.

Canaday, Foy, Stockard, Wooten, Pegram, Oglesby, Scott, Mast, Logan.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Rayner, Dancy, Long, Nixon, Doak, McClenahan, Kelly, J. M. Leach, Barringer, McIntosh, Farmer. Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Ferebee,

Stanly, Thompson, J H Williams, Mebane, Person, Clement, Trull, T R Caldwell, Love, Sto-Un motion of Mr. Dobbin, the communication

relative to the Contested Election, in Perquimans, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and

And then the House ajourned till to-morrow

HAZEL EVES .- Major Noah says that a hazel eye inspires at first a Platonic sentiment, which gradually but surely expands, and emerges into love as securely founded as the rock of Gibraltar A woman with a bazel eye never elopes from her husband, never chats scandal, never sacrifices her never talks too much or too little, always is an entertaining, intellectual, agreeable and lovely creature. We never knew but one uninteresting and unamable woman with a hazel eye, and she had a nose which looked, as the Yankee says, like " the little end of nothing whittled down to a

MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA. The last Wilmington "Commercial" has the following appropriate notice of a movement among

" WAR! WAR! WAR!-Look out for squalls The "nation" of South Carolina is getting into a war breeze. A Circular is sent about the country inviting our distinguished men to join her in resisting the anti-slavery power, with "lives and fortunes," and the like. This is charming, com-ing as it does, on the back of the utter abandonfortunes," and the like. This is charming, com-ing as it does, on the back of the utter abandon-ment of Southern Rights by that State, in her vote for Cass and Buttler.
"The Circular is accompanied by the proceed-

ings of a meeting of "Quattlebums," who modestly call themselves the Democratic Taylor party. The National Taylor party do not know ye, gettlemen; cannot tell whence ye are, any more than any one can tell where you will be a fortnight

"We will give the Circular and the Resolution of the meeting on Saturday, or as soon thereafter as we have room—and at the same time will inform the parties of the views taken of their course, by a distinguished gentleman of this State, resident dent here, to whom a Circular was addressed.

The election of General Taylor has inspired the Democratic chivalry of our neighbor-State with fresh zeal for "dissolution." The public meetings alluded to above, and a portion of the press of the State, second each other stoutly in their efforts to make the good people of these United States " onsatisfied with their own things." subjoin a specimen, from the "Palmetto State Banner," which for violence of language we have nowhere seen surpassed; though its sentiment we believe finds several endorsers. In a piece headed "The Free Soil Victory," (alluding to the triumph of Gen. Taylor.) appears the following extract: will the reader reflect, as he goes along, that it emanates from a State which stands cheek byjowl with New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, in the support of

"Yes, Southern Whigs may rejoice, if they can find heart to rejoice at their own overthrow, and at the triumph of the foul spirit of Abolition which is ere long to sever the bonds of the Union and perhaps drench the South in blood. them exult in the glorious Whig victory which has been achieved, but let them remember that I ns been schieved at the expense of the South and of the Constitution, and at the imminent hazard of our glorious Union With an Abolitionist, rank and (coid with his hellish Free Soil principles, in the chair of the Vice President, and an automaton in that of the President, with the Veto najority in the House of Representative-and a Senate in which an Abolition Vice President turns the scale against us, verily there be much cause of congratulation at the South! Yes. Whigs of the South—Whigs of South Carolina— Whigs of the south—wings of south Carolina—throw up your aristocratic beavers—lift up your voices and make the welkin ring with your shouts for the success of Millard Fillmore and Zachary Taylor, and the universal Abolition Whig party! Never before was an Abolitionist honored with was a mere Military Chieftain, without political experience or principles, and with scarcely the literary qualifications of an old field School Master, elevated to the Chief Magistracy of this great Union, simply because he has bowed the knee to the great Moloch of Abolition, and avowed his determination to violate his oath to support the Constitution, by refusing to exercise or most important duties imposed upon him by that

The writer of this precious fanfaronade closes with an appeal to the whole South "to gird up its loins and prepare for the contest, even though

But let no one conclude that every body in South Carolina is run mad. "Ten righteous would have saved a city once ;" and South Carodreds and thousands such within her borders :--when such men as Sims-who has, alas! been suddenly snatched from time-lived and died with exhortations to preserve the integrity of our happy Union upon his tongue. The following paragraphs are from the Charleston "Courier:"

Col. A. D. Sims. Representative in Co. people at Georgetown, on Monday last.
The Georgetown Observer gives a short synop-

sis of his remarks stating that he took strong Democratic ground, and administered a wholesome re-buke to that party in the State who are trying to form a sectional or geographical political party, and shewed conclusively that if they succeeded they would only do so on the ruin of our unrival-

We think (says the Observer) it is time the press and the public men of our State should speak out plainly on the dangerous tendency of such Resolutions as have pased large public meetings recently held in this State. We are not prepared to calculate the value of the Union, nor have we forgotten the trying scenes from 1828 to '32. In that contest South Carolina was placed in a position which is now condemned by those who made We shall resist any and all attempts to put

this State in such a place again, and we ardently hope all who value the great blessings we enjoy, will unite with us in resisting such movements.

Mr. Sims is to address his constituency at Kingstree on Monday next.—Charleston Cour.

RELATIVE RANKS OF GENERALS .- An officer of the war of 1812, who amuses himself with such matters, has compiled the following:

Mojor Generals-Scott, Gains, Jesup, Taylor,

Mojor Generals—Scott, Gains, Jesup, Taylor, (Butler, Patterson.) Worth, Twiggs, (Quitman.) Kearny, (dead) Wool, (Pillow, Shields.) Persiter Smith, (Cadwalader, and Lane.)
Brigadier Generals.—Brady, Brooke, Gibson, Arbuckle, Roger Jones, Towson. (Marshall.) Churchill, Whiting, Bulkaap. Pierce, Bankhead, Totten, (Cushing.) Reiley, Harney, (Price.) Garland, Clark, (Morgan Andrews Trousdale.) Chids, Those in parenthesis are dishended.—National Intelligencer.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertises A LETTER PROM MILLARD FILLMORE. In publishing the following extract from a letter received yesterday afternoon from the Vice President elect, we plead guilty to trenching somewhat upon the inviolability of private correspondence; but the sentiments arowed by Mr. Fillmore are so honorable and just, so truly patriotic and national, and will every where be read with so much pleasure, that we feel we are justified and rendering a service in making it public:

. . "To me there is no manifestation of popular sentiment which calls up such deep ngs of gratitude as that generous vote of my old friends and early constituents of the county of Erie. It is now twenty years since they first elected me to the Assembly, and from that day to this they have stood by me through good and brough evil report, and sustained me under all circumstances with a zeal and fidelity almost anknown in this country; and the last crowning act of their continued kindness and confidence, awakens the deepest emotions of a grateful heart.

I trust too, that you will not blame me for exin receiving so flattering a vote in my native State. But these things are in a measure personal to myself, and, therefore of little importance. But the cordiality and unanimity with which the Whig ticket has been sustained every where. North and South, East and West, is a just cause of National felicitation. It proves that the great Whig party is truly a National party—that it oc-cupies the safe and conservative ground which secures to every section of the country all that it Constitution-that such rights are inviolate-and the will of the people, as expressed through their representatives in Congress, is to control, and that will is not to be defeated by the arbitrary interpo sition the veto power. This simple rule, which holds sacred all constitutional gauranties, and holds sacred all constitutions.

leaves the law-making power where the Constitution placed it, in Congress, relieves the party at once from all the embarrassing questions that arise out of sectional differences of opinion and enrise out of sectional differences of opinion and enrich the law-making power where the Constitution is needed among us, and we know the English, who have certainly brought the nursery system to great perfection, both as respects the confort and advantage of the parents and children. Hence we have seen Gen. Taylor, though attack as a slaveholder and a pro-slavery man at the North, cordially supported and triumphantly el-ected by men opposed to slavery in all its forms; and though I have been charged, at the South, an abolitionist and an incendiary, yet the Whigs winds, and, without asking or expecting anything more than what the Constitution guaranties to them on this subject, they have yielded to me a most hearty and enthusiastic support. This was particularly so in New Orleans, where the

attack was most violent. Really these Southern Whigs are noble fellows. Would you not lament to see the Union dis-solved, if for no other cause than that it separated us from such true, noble and high-minded associates? But I regard this election as putting an end to all ideas of disunion. It raises up a Na-TIONAL PARTY, occupying a middle ground, and leaves the fanatics and disunionists. North and South, without destroying the fair fabric of our Constitution. May it be perpetual."

THE FIRST RESULT OF TAKING NO PLEDGES .-The justice and appropriateness of the following remarks of the New York Courier will strike eve-

There is one feature connected with the election of General Taylor, that must be as gratifying as it is remarkable :- We hear nothing, or very little, said about office. We have never known a that contest be one of death and blood !" &c., &c. Presidential contest hitherto which was not followed by a general scramble for spoils. As soon as the result was known, every supposed avenue to cants for office. Nothing of this sort is witnessed lina, we may safely judge, has scores and hun- now. None claun office as the reward of party service. There is little speculation concerning seems disposed to let things take their course— probably for the sufficient reason that, even if they were to try, they could not prevent it.

All men, of all parties, seem to have confidence that Gen'l Taylor will act justly, prodently, and with regard to the public good in dispensing the patronage belonging to his office, and none seem to suppose that they will improve their chances by clamorous appeals on the ground of personal party service.
This is a most auspicious relief from what is

trust that, in this respect the future will not belie

Discovery in Missi-sippi - In the Southwest-ern part of Franklin county, Miss., there is a platform or floor of he wn stone, neatly polished, some three feet under ground. It is about one hundred and eighty feet long, and eighty feet wide. It ex-tends due North and South, and its surface is perfee ly level. The masonry is said to be equal, if not superior to any work of modern times. The land above it is cultivated; but thirty years ago it was covered with oak and pine trees, measuring from two to three feet in diameter. It is evidently of very remote antiquity, as the Indians who reside in the neighborhood had no knowledge of its existence previous to its recent discovery. there any tradition among them giving any idea of the object of the work, or the people who were its builders. There are also a canal and well, connected with it, but they never have been explored. A subterraneas passage may be under-neath. Further exploration may throw some light upon its origin.

From the Baltimore American. ENGLISH CHILDREN.

The philosophy of physical life is better under stood, or at all events reduced to a better system of practice, in some of the European countrie than in our town. The adapation of dress, dies and modes of life to the climate; the regulation of pursuits and amusements; all those national or local habits, in short, which are the result of long experience through successive generations, may be expected of course to attain a higher degree of improvement in old countries than in communities of more recent origin.

If we claim to be in advance of England in political attainments there may yet be much for us to learn from her in other things. The following passage from Mrs. Kirkland's Magazine pertains to a matter which none will consider trivial who have regard for those best of earthly blessings, health and a sound constitution :

Pretty children one sees in abundance every Pretty children one sees in abundance every where—and so nicely kept! It seems to us that nobody knows so well how to care for the physique of children as the English. They feed them with the simplest possible food, and are astonished when they hear that our young folks share the rich, heavy, high-seasoned dishes of their parents. Oatmeal porridge is considered a suitable breakfast for infant royalty itself; and a simple dinner at one o'clock, the proper hing for children whose parents dine sumptuously at seven. Exercise is considered one of the necessaries of life; and a naidered one of the necessaries of life; and a daily walk or ride (not drive) to the fresh air the proper form of it. It might be superfluous to notce any thing so obvious if it were not that so many people in good circumstances with us, neglect this, and keep their children immured in nurseries, or cooped up in school rooms, with no thought of exercise in the open air, as a daily requisite. We wish nothing so much for these benighted parents. as that they should once become acquainted with the habits and principles of a well ordered Engneeded among us, and we know of no people so well able to be our instructors as the English, who

DR. BAIRD'S LECTURES ON EUROPE.

Dr. Baird delivered the introductory lecture of he course on Friday evening-the which was " The Governments and Rulers of Eu-He commenced by referring to his means of information about Europe, stating that he had visited it five times and travelled repeatedly through all parts of it. We may add here that Dr. B. is a mun of very accurate observation and remarkable memory-that his zeal in behalf of great philanthropic objects, his intelligence and refinement of manners, have introduced him to the first circles of Europe, and placed him on terms of cordial friendship with quite a number of the crowned heads; while his earnest desire for information and his strong Republican sentiments have led him to mingle freely with all clas-

He proceeded to speak of the reason of on strong interest in Europe, from its civilization, advancement, emigration to this country. &c, During the last year a quarter of a million of her people have come to our shores. Emigration will probably increase until an equilibrium is induced. The population of Europe is about 250,000,000; one fourth that of the globe, while its area was only one fourteenth. There exists a great variety only one-fourteenth. in races, languages and costumes—of the latter there are said to be 22 different ones in Switzerland alone. There is not this variety among the upper classes; to see them you must go into the retired provinces and among the peasants. They are very interesting in a philosophical point of view, as landmarks of the past, and as evidence

great dissimilarity in the origin of the people. Thirteen different languages are spoken in Europe, of which the English, French and German are the chief. The Italian and Sweedish rank next, while the Spanish and Polish even are really rich in literature. They may all be classed in three great families, Latin, Teutonic and Slavonic; each spoken by about 75,000 000. The religions of Europe correspond strikingly to this division of languages. Those who speak the languages comprised under the Latin, as the Itahans, the French, Portugese and Spaniards, are mostly Catholics. Those who speak Teutonic are chiefly Protestants; while the

kingdoms. 19 of which are independent: Norway being united to Sweden, and Hungary to Austria. Norway is almost a republic and her people are best fitted for this form of government therein there is nothing at present to create unof any nation in Europe. There are 32 Duchies —29 in Germany and 3 in Italy—almost all of them are Protestant. We have not room to folthe speaker through the account of these king-doms or their rulers. He spoke of their great cases. numbers as being a hindrance to the progress of Liberty. For example, the jealousies and collisions between the petty governments of Germany will certainly overthrow the present scheme of a government by a Diet, and the administration of the Archduke John. Germany must be consolidated into one, or at farthest two governments. This will come about in time, and the new one is hardly likely to be anything else than a Republic. There are now nine Republics in Europe of which France and Switzerland are the most important .- New York Tribune.

Secretary Walker will, upon relinquishing to protect themselves; if they are disloyal, thrice 9000 men will not keep them down. [Hear, the charge of the Treasury department, resume the practice of the law in the United States Supreme Court at Washington, and make his permanent of the permanent of the treasure of the said on the United States of America are, in the strictest signification of the word of the word

still colonies of Great Britain, [hear] as Carthage was a colony of Tyre, and the cities of Ionia and Sicily were colonies of Greece; for the word colony does not necessarily imply dependency, but merely a community of persons who have removed from one country and settled in another, for the purpose of cultivating it. [Hear, hear.] Now our colonies (as I will term them) of the United States are in every point of view more useful to us than all our other colonies put together. [Hear hear.] In 1844 we exported to the United States produce and manufactures to the value of £8,000,000—an amount equal to the whole of our real export trade to our colonial dominions, which we govern at a cost of £4,000,000 a year. [hear hear] and not one ship of war is required to protect our trade with the United States.

Foreign News by the Acadia:

Battle betwee , the People and the Imperial For-ces at Vienna—Defeat of the British at Mont-tan in India—Presidential Election in France,

Australa.—The interrupted state of communication precludes correct details from the beleagured city. Accounts to the 28th October through the state every inducement to surrender having failed. Windischgratz commenced bombarding the city, which he and Jellachish still completely surrounded with a large force, which was daily increasing.

The water and gas pipes supplying the city have been detached by the imperial troops after a severe conflict to capture the works.

There was renewed reports of an advance of Hungarians up the Danube to relieve the city but at each successive approach they retired before the fire of the imperialists. Thus far there have heen only desultory conflicts between the besieged and besiegers, attended with considerable slaughter. Austria. - The interrupted state of commun

The Emperor is at Olmutz, and has ordered the transfer of the Diet to Kreussia, about mid-way between Olmutz and Vienna. Windesch-gratz steadily refuses to enter the city whilst the cinzens are armed, as it will cause a bloody engage-ment. He requires a complete disarmament and surrender of the murderers of Count Latours.

The citizens are in the meantime in extreme want of provisions and the certainty that many feel of condign punishment from Windeschgratz; stimulates them to induce the populace to hold out to the last. The popular party demands a general amnesty, popular ministers, and the re-moval of all troops. On these conditions the working classes and the Academic Legion will

submit to the disarming.

The latest intelligence received via Ralibondi, is, that four of the suburbs, viz: Lachthuthal, Sandstrost, laggersull, and Erdberg are in flames, and the cannonade continued without interinsand the cannonade continued without interins-sion on both sides throughout the day. The troops are in possession of the Northern line, but have not succeeded in taking any of the suburbs in the lagerzul. A tremendious baricade had been erected, which was defended by eight can-non, and as many companies of Burghers. A perpetual fire was kent up against the care perpetual fire was kept up against the enemy, but they were beginning to husband the pow-der. The western conduit, which is in the hands of the enemy, has not been destroyed. The dead are buried on the Glasis, as the church yard is occupied by the enemy.

India .- The Overland Mail has arrived from India, and states that the British forces have sustained a defeat near Montlan, caused by the treachery of the Auxiliary Sikhs. The troops are und-er Singh, who deserted with five thousand men and joined the forces of the Devan. Gen. This-

A force of 70.0 regular British troops, with natives, amounting to 25.00., and 75 pieces of ordnance, were unable to take the town, defendordnance, were unable to take the town, ocean-ed with the most determined fury, that withstood all assaults, by about 12,000 natives with 52 guns. gnns. A long account of the fighting, which last-ed several days, is published in the English papers and the butchery was terrible. In an attack the Europeans found four hundred men in a narrow square, and shot or bayoneted every one them.—

A mine has been blown up by them, and hundreds of scorched and shattered bodies were found piled over them. Sixty of those who had cut down Ensign Lloyd when parleying with them were destroyed by her Majesty's 10th, only five of the party escaping. The artillery destroyed 100 in one mass. Several officers of distinction fell, and the British force finally. 100 in one mass. Several officers of distinction fell, and the British force finally retreated. The place was much stronger than had been imagin-

There are 66 governments in Europe. How many there will be in a few years, we cannot tell, as things are going on now; 21 of those are kingdoms, 19 of which are independent.

dre alatm.

In Edinburgh and the vicinity it still lingers. There has been five deaths since the last report, making 169 deaths since October 7th, out of 290

ME. CLAY'S HEALTH AND VOTE .- The following is an extract from a private letter from a gentleman near Lexington Ky., to a friend in Baltimore, dated Nov. 13, 1848:

"Mr. Clay did not get to vote. He was very anxious to vote for Old Zack, but his physician positively forbade him going out, as he had been quite unwell for some days previous to the election. He is now convalescing, and, it is said, he will take an active part in the Convention for al-

Commons, Sir William Molesworth said—

"For what purpose do we keep 9000 troops in North America? [Hear, hear.] Is it to protect the colonists against the United States? But if they are loyal at heart they are strong enough to protect themselves; if they are disloyal, thrice 9000 ergs.

To the Honorable, the General Assembly of North Carolina:

the War with Mexico, which was being levied at the last adjournment of the Legislature, was mustered into the service of the United States, and embarked for the seat of War, as early as practicable, after their arrival at Smithville. Being assigned to the column of the army commanded by Major General Taylor and reaching their destination after the memoriable defeat of the enemy at Buena Virta, which overthrew and dispersed in fereign that courter they did not have the his forces in that quarter, they did not have the good for one to participate in those victories which have so signally illustrated our arms. They bore however their full share of the privations and hardships incident to camp life, and contributed more than their due proportion of victims to a cli-mate more dreadful than the foe. Had opportu-nity been afforded them, to test their prowess in battle, I doubt not, under the discipline and lead of their gallant and able commander, they would have won laurels for themselves and brought home bonors for their Country. Under the Res. olutions of the last Session making appropriations to that end, I drew from the Treasury, at sundry times, from January, till May, 1847, the sum of eleven thousand two hundred and thirty dollars (\$11,230) for the use of the Regiment, for the disbursement of which, vouchers have been de posited in the office of the Comptroller of public

An act having been passed at the recent Session of Congress, to refund to the States any moniesadvanced for the comfort and transporta-tion of their Volunteers, prior to being mustered into service, with interest on the same, I transmitted to the Secretary of War an account of the advances just stated, as well as of the transporta-tion of a part of the Regiment over the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, on their way to the ren-dezvous, and desired its early adjustment. A atrict construction having been placed on this act by the War department and proof being deman-ded which requires the vouchers of disbursement to be exhibited before its accounting officers, it was deemed best to postpone the further prosecu-tion of the claim until they shall have undergone the examination of your Committee of

The above sum is exclusive of an expenditure of \$23,03, under a separate Resolution of the General Assembly to purchase Flags for the Regiment, which have been returned to the office of the Adjutant General, and are subject to your

Fiscal Affairs.

The Fiscal affairs of the State still continue to claim the first place in the consideration of the Legislature. The detailed operations of the Treasury, since the last Session, will be found in the Reports of the Public Treasurer and Comp-troller of public accounts. Thile its resources have been sufficient to satisfy all just demands and to uphold the public credit, it will be perceived that but little progress has been made in ex-tinguishing the State debt, and in making payments, by means obtained on loan, we have only exchanged one creditor for another. In my first ressage, to the last General Assembly, I stated in extenso, the various liabilities of the and traced the history of those arising from en-dossements for the Raleigh and Caston Railroad Company. For a clear comprehension of the subject at present, it may be necessary to repeat that on account of her first succeptship for this Company, the State is responsible for the sum of \$500,000, of which the interest is to be paid semiannually, and the principal "at such time after the 1st day of January, 1860, as the Legislature shall hereafter appoint;" that she undertook a second responsibility for the Company to the a-mount of \$286,500, with interest payable in like manner, and the principal in annual instalments of \$30,000 each from 1945, till 1854 and that four of these instalments have been already dis-charged, so that there remain of this class of bonds, long the sum of \$166,500. But to aid the Treasury, in paying these instalments of principal, while sustaining the ordinary expenses of government, and the heavy drafts for interest the aggregate of both these classes of debt there has been borrowed from the Bank of Cape Fear, within the last four years, the sum of \$90. hereinaster mentioned. Such are our responsi-bilities. The scrupulous regard for the public The scrupulous regard for the public honor, which is justly the pride of the State requires them to be promptly met. To provide for this in the mode least burdensome to the people, is the appropriate duty of their Representatives. Unless and until something may be realized from re-sale of the Railroad or a rosovery against its stockholders and bondsmen, our only reupon some measure for an increase of the Revencurtailing the principal, while it keeps down the interest. The principal of the debt of \$500.000 does not press with any immediate force as we have already seen, and requires nothing at pre-ent but a provision for its interest. The Bank of Cape Fear is also bound by its Charter to lend to the State, at any time when called for, an amount not exceeding \$150,000 and no stipulation is made as to the time of payment. The residue therefore of \$166,500, is the only portion of the liability, having a fixed and early day for its limeet the interest on the three de scriptions of debt, and the principal as it may be e due, of that last referred to, I recommend, that when the means in the Treasury are insufnicient for these ends, the Treasurer be authorized to issue State Bonds redeemable in ten years, to an amount equal to the deficiency. It is also worthy of your attentive inquiry, whether like bonds should not at once be issued in lieu of the debt of \$90,000, due the Bank of Cape Fear .-To the State it is a matter of indifference, whether she shall have the loan from the Bank, or final decision. And as it embraces the main from other capitalists. But in a community subject of controversy between the State and no greater accommodation, than is required for the demands of business, it is a serious privation to commercial men to be without the facilities,

if rotat a premium. It is however contrary to all tree principles of Finance, to contract a loan all tree principles of Finance, to contract a loan that the pr The recurrence of the regular Session of the Legislature, after the lapse of two more years, demands of us renewed expressions of gratitude and praise to an all-bounteous Providence, for the numerous manifestations of his beacheenee, with which we have been favored. With rare exceptions, health has been enjoyed among our population in an unusual degree, the fruits of the earth have been yielded in abundance, not merely for the expression of two public obligations within that period, and the punctual payment of interest on the whole, they will have been yielded in abundance, not merely for the gradual redemption of the principal. have been yielded in sbundance, not inverly for the supply of all our wants, but to relieve the direction of the supply of all our wants, but to relieve the direction of the supply of all our wants, but to relieve the direction of the supply of all our wants, but to relieve the direction of the supply of all our wants, and our Common Country has been restored to the blessings of Peace.

The Folunteer Regiment.

The Regiment of Volunteers, required for the War with Mexico, which was being levied at the last adjournment of the Legislature, was must treed into the service of the United States, and the debt is diminished. In other words it will require \$70,000 or theresbouts to be annually require \$70,000 or theresbouts to be annually require \$70,000 or thereabouts to be annually applied to the public debt, over and above the ordinary expenses of Government, now averaging about a like sum, making the whole amount wanted for each year \$140,000.

Revenue System.

In the Message to the last Legislature already referred to, our Revenue System was reviewed with reference to the demands on the Treasury. and an argument was submitted to demonstrate, that the State annually lost seven or eight thou-sand dollars, from failures to enlist lands for taxation, whereby they had escaped their contintaxation, whereby they had escaped their contingent entirely or from under valuation, by means of which, it had been avoided in part; and that probably an equal sum was lost in the Poll tax from a like criminal negligence, in rendering lists of taxable persons. Accordingly, the Act of the last Session directed a new assessment, and a more vigilant supervision of the enlistment of lands. The result has been that the land Reviews enue of 1847, collected under the new Law, has exceeded that of 1846, under the old, by the sum of \$5,911 02. A table attached to the Report of the public Treasurer will show that the total number of seres taxed in 1546 was 22,368,556, and that in 1847 it rose to 24,359,075, and that the aggregate valuation of land and town property in 1846 was \$55.254, 194, and that in 1847 grew to \$66,430,821. With these material ditions in quantity and valuation, the amount of taxes received from real estate, is yet lower by two or three thousand dollars, than ought to be obtained at the present rate. There has been, also, an increase in the year of \$1561.78 in the polltax. It appears now to be collected on 173,-119 persons, against 165,310 in the previous year. I am yet satisfied however, from the statisties embodied in my former message, that even this number fails short, by at least 20,000, er adequate to the exigency conferred on the commissioners of the whole taxable population of the State. It therefore will call for your investigation, why a valuation on land of \$66,430,821, at six cents, of either convoking the Legislature, special Sesting the convoking the Legislature of mortification. on the one hundred dollars value, yields only sion, to provide the needful means, or of mort-say, 21 21, and why, out of at least 195,000 in Railrond property for the sum of taxable polls in the State, more than 20,000 yet escape taxation altogether. The maporiant addied by the fire, as estimated by its President by tion to the revenue on real property and polis virtue of the power conferred on the Governor of near \$7,500 by reason of the measures adopted and council, to make sale of the same. They at the last Session, has been the product of no advised the adoption of the latter, and an arrange new imposition on our constituents, but the mere ment was made with the Bank of the State of consequence of a fair and equal contribution of those formerly existing. By a still closer scrutiny of the subject, especially in the department of th Poll tax, I apprehend that a plan may be devised Poll tax, I apprehend that a plan may be devised ung to the Railroad and its appendant property to obtain a still further increment of five or six trust on the Railroad and its appendant property thousand dollars, from the same sources at existing

But with all the aid derivable from such measures, the Treasury will need additional means to reduce our liabilities as proposed above. The Revenue collected, the present year, from all sources, amounts to \$96,604.69. By correcting the deficiences just now exposed, it may be raised to exceed \$100,000, leaving a deficit of about \$40,000, to be supplied from other resources.— Of this it may be reasonably calculated, that \$12, 000, per year may be derived, from collections on Cherokee bonds transferred to the Treasury, from the fund for Internal Improvement, under an Act of the last General Assembly. If two cents be added on the hundred dollars value of real estate, as was the law prior to 1821, and six cents on the poll, they would yield enough with the claim on the War department, before mentioned, and the debt secured by mortgage on the Weldon Toll Bridge to the Board of Internal Improvement, which is not yet collected, to make up the residue. It is however the peculiar province of the Legislature, to devise the ways and means to fulfil all our engagements, and preserve the public faith. And in suggesting those just named, which are simple, usual and certainly reliable, I desire to be understood as entertaining no preference for them, above any others, which the wisdom of the General Assembly shall approve. The duty of the Executive is performed in presenting with frank-ness the necessities of the Treasury, leaving the manner and time of relief to the proper cor It is of tional department of the Government. moment however that measures should be taken due season to liquidate by degrees the State's liabilities, and the process herein recommended is not more speedy than a wise policy demands.— If additional resources shall be realized from a sale of the Railroad or recoveries in the suits against the steckholders, they will come opportunely in furtherance of the measure for reduction now proposed, but the expectation of them does not justify

You will doubtless observe in the Report of the Comptroller, that there is no statement tax, received on the succession to estates, real and personal of deceased persons, by others than lineal descendants, which was imposed by an act of last Session. Whether the unfruitfolness of this source of revenue thus far, has been owing to the failure to prescribe any specific time for its payment to the clerks and for its being accounted for by them, or to other causes, is a question for your investigation.

Agreeably to the instructions of the Act of the last Session, I caused an Information in the nature of a Bill of Equity to be instituted in the proper Court of Wake County, against the stockholders and other obligors of the Raleigh and Gastor Rollroad Company, to recover the indemnity stipulated in the event of any loss to the State, by reason of her suretyships for that Company. The great number of parties defendant and the changes of parties by transfers of interest, and by deaths, have delayed the progress of the cause where Banking c pitel is limited, and with the any of the defendants, the counsel for the State freest use of their means, the Banks can afford have not pressed for trial the actions at law state of the state of t gainst some of them, which had been previously

pending.

My opinion of the legal responsibility of these remption and the furnished by the loan of this aparties, was presented at some length in the measurement of the committee of your body shall have examined on oath its sage of 1846 and remains unchanged. In contact the former sale for system of the distribution of the affairs of the results and to that end shall have examined on oath its safe and to the conclusion that it is a productive stocks. 3rd. It would unter the mid
The advantage of allowing the new loan a contact and united the for system of the circumstances of their and to that end shall have examined on oath its safe and to that end shall have examined on oath its safe and to that end shall have examined on oath its safe and to that end shall have examined on oath its safe and to that end shall have examined on oath its safe and to that end shall have examined on oath its safe and to that end shall have examined on oath its safe and to that end shall have examined on oath its safe and to that end shall have examined on oath its safe and to that end shall have examined on oath its officers and head-working of the first safe \$5,677.33. One fourth of the purwhich would be furnished by the loan of this a-mount among them.

parties, was presented at some length in the mes-mount among them. siderable time to run. (say ton years.) is that it case, I am led to the conclusion that it is a pro-mount enough to being taken instruction at par per subject. for adjustment by compromise, at d

of them have no doubt sufficient means to meet it without material injury. But the large number, among whom are widows, orphane, clergy-men, mechanics, planters, with large families and moderate estates, have heretofore felt the deprivation of the means invested in this Road, as a calamity, and cannot suffer an exaction of a like amount now without ruin. I submit these observations (becoming, as think, the cander and impartiality of a Chief Magistrate) with the less reserve from an absence of all interest at any time serve from an absence of all interest at any time in this work, and of connection with any of the persons concerned which could occasion any improper bias. What may be fitting terms of acper bias. What may be fitting terms of acislature, and can be more readily negotiated by conference of those interested with a committee of your body, than in any other mode.

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. The operations of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad for the past two years will be fully detailed in the Report of the Board of Commissioners. -The statement of its Treasurer, published in the newspapers, in analogy to the Report of the Comp-troller, on the Public Finances, for the year ending the 1st of November 1547 shows & its earnings have been \$68,902 57 and disbursement \$65, 457 93. For the following year, ending November 1st. 1848, the earnings were about \$57,000 and disbursements (exclusive of extraordinary repairs, rendered necessary by a conflagration, ought to all their contents of a combustible nature having been destroyed by fire, and the four best locomotives of the road, as well as the stationary place steam engine being seriously endamaged, it be came necessary to take immediate steps to repair the injury or to permit the Railroad North Carolina, to advance the sums required, at such times as they might be called for by the progress of the repairs, on bonds of the State, reciting on their face the consideration and a deed in to secure their payment. Accordingly, bonds dated in April, May, and July last, amounting in the whole to \$25,000 all payable the 1st January next, were negotiated and a deed in trust executed. Some provision is therefore necessary to take up these bonds. Designing to place the whole subject under the control of the Representatives of the people at the earliest convenient day, I did may accrue and gradually to extinguish the prin-

> (except one wholly ruined by the fire before re-ferred to) so that the motive power of the esta-blishment is in better condition than at any time heretofore. New and superior Iron has been also purchased, and laid down, for nearten miles from Gaston Southward, and the whole superstructure of the Road has been renewed for that distance. Very extensive renewals have also sions a great waste of labor, in temporarily refitting with fragments, that are soon to be broken again as well as constant damage to the Engines and Cars from the severe wear and tear to which it subjects them. A prudent economy often consists in a liberal expenditure. Any proprietor of this work, would find it his true interest to put it in complete repair, even if it were necessary give lien on the property to raise the means. If therefore the read shall not be transferred to other hands during your sitting, it is obviously expedient and proper to purchase immediately Iron Railing sufficient to refit it for at least thirty miles. Fifty thousand dollars expended for this purpose might enable the State to receive as profits some fifteen, twenty, or twenty five thousand of the fifty-five to seventy thousand, the present meomeof the road, a large part of which is now spent on operations may go on, as at present without such aid, but they afford no prospect of profit. If a loan be con racted for this object on liberal

terest and the facility with which bidders could of the

sale, it would enhance the price of the whole prop-

erty by an amount certainly equal to the money

capital stock of (\$700,000) subscribed and paid to has been lost to the individual contributors and the property in the Hoad which it went to construct has been purchased in by the State, and affords the accommodation to the public which was the chief inducement with the Legislature in authorizing its construction. If in addition to the loss of the stock already sustained, they shall be subjected to an equal recovery on the responsibilities subsequently contracted on account of the Road, it will be a double grievance which many (I apprehend) will be annable to bear. A portion of them have no doubt sufficient means to meet it without material injury. But the large number, among whom are widows, orphans, clergy off the principal of their bonds, guaranted by the state, and amounting to \$50,000, which will be-

Internal Improvements. In surveying our territory, with an eye to the present interest and wants of the people, I am more than ever impressed with our destitution of

facilities for cheap and speedy transportation

In this regard, however unpleasant may be the admission. I am forced to the conviction, that we labor under greater disadvantages than any State in the Union. And we never can be equal com-petitors with their cuizens in our Agriculture, the predominant pursuit among us, until these disadvantages are in a great degree overcome. The who is obliged to transport in wagons no better roads than ours, a distance varying from sixty to two hundred and fifty miles, at the speed of twenty-five miles per day, can no more con-tend for profits with him who has the advantage of Railroads or good navigation, than can the Spinning Wheel with the Cotton Mill. Had we ever been in a more favorable situation in this respect, and had the impediments which now beset us been imposed by human power, no sacrifice destroyed the principal building of the Road at Raleigh.) 852,479 72. Add to this the amount of these repairs viz. 828,791 93 and the sum total of disborsements will be \$81,271 65. On the night of the 25th of Febuary last, the machine shop and engine house at the depot in Raleigh with all their contests of a computable pattern. would be esteemed too great to effect our deliver-ance and restore our prosperity. It is therefore a theme for the profoundest consideration of those enated, and intending to requite it by a faithful deto be undertaken, to remove these grievances and their industry and labor on an equal footing with those of their fellow citizens in other States It must be admitted that from geographical causes, the question was originally one rather difficult of solution. And our former enterprises in Internal Improvement, having failed from causes not necessary to be now commented on, the State has of late years taken no action in constructing works of this kind, and many good citizens appear to have concluded, that further efforts were vain, as our doom to privation in this particular was fixed Meanwhile other States have pushed forward their improvements (some of them with a rash and extravagant hand, it is true, but in the main with the most beur ficial results.) overcoming obstacles far greater than any which impedes us, and obtaining for themselves, still greater advantages over us in the competitions of the mar-ket. We are therefore impelled not only by the more obvious considerations which appealed to us in former times, but by a reasonable self defence, to abandon further hesitation and adopt at once system of improvement, commensurate with the wants and interest of the State. Too much should not be undertaken at once, but what may be attempted, should be thoroughly completed. As the commencement of such a system, and a basis, on which other works may be engrafted, to any desirable extent, as our means may from time to time permit, a Railroad from Raleigh to not propose any longer term of credit. If this Charlotte by way of Salisbury, appearss to me of however be desirable, it doubtless can be easily the first moment. This scheme has not been the first moment. This scheme has not been effected, by issuing State Bonds at five years much considered heretofore, and derives much of for an equal sum and requiring the Railroad, its importance from a kindred work, now in proif retained by the State, to pay the interest as it gress from Charlotte to Columbia, South Carolina. its importance from a kindr d'work, now in progross from Charlotte to Columbia, South Carolina. them off on the most favorable ground, and were Already from Raleigh Northward continuous lines clothed with authority to supervise and direct the of Railroad and Steamboat transportation stretch thro' the towns of Virginia and the great cities of What course shall be adopted by the State in he North, to Portland in Maine, and Buffalo on relation to retaining or disposing of this Road yet remains a question of great interest. Such has Lake Erie. Similar works also exist or are in progress, with a certainty of completion in the course of a year or two, extending from Charlotte Southward through Columbia to Charleston: and been the demand for repairs and improvements that it has yielded no dividends to the Treasury for the last two years. Two new Locomotives however have been purchased at a cest of more again from the former of these through Augusta, and the interior of Georgia, and Tennessee to provement of the plank road, may not be in roduc-Nushville, as well as to the Mississiphi at Memerican description of the plank road, may not be in roduced into extensive use in the State. The simplithan \$7,000 each, and the other Engines relitted phis, and to New Orleans, by way of Montgomphis, and to New Orleans, by way of Montgom-ery and Mobile. Through a part of North Caro-lens alone, a link is wanting, to complete the grand chain of communication, from one extremi-ty of our Country to the other, and to furnish to upper Country, recommend them to us with much the whole nation those facilities of intercourse which the inhabitants North and South of us, enjoy in their several sections. The connexion proposed therefore being as it were a bridge ovpresent earnings of the road are insufficient to procure it. The Northern half of the line, over and miles in both directions, promises a remunerwhich the heaviest trains pass, was originally laid ation for the outlay of its construction, from with thin Iron, which is much broken, and occa- "through" transportation; and in a military and other points of view, would be of great national advantage. Had nature supplied us with navigable rivers like the Mississippi, flowing from Raleigh and Charlotte, respectively, to Ne would at once perceive the benefit of the junction aid the genius of Clinton that arising from the parallel may not be yet perfect in the present state of Pentroad conveyances, but is destined to

be so at no distant day. But the foregoing are merely incidental inducements to undertake this work. It is commend-ed to us as a great North Carolius improvement, appealing to our interest and State pride, by arguments which it were almost criminal to overlook. Ist. It would open to the market of the ineffectual reparation above described. Its the world an extensive region of the State, reaching from the Capitol almost to the Blue Ridge, of great fertility and capacity for indefinite improvement, by reason of its Agricultural, Mineral and time, there can be little doubt of the ability of the Manufacturing resources, containing in the counroad to pay it with interest. And in the event of a ties within twenty-five miles of the most direct route, more than 230,000 souls : and within fifty miles more than one half of our whole popula-It would no doubt be preferable to convert this and dependant entirely on the common wagon property into funds, for the relief of the Treasury, rather than to make any other disposition.—

The occasion will not permit me to dwell on its of it. To expose it at auction however, would be to sacrifice it, from the magnitude of the in-State with the eye of a statesman and paombine their capital and put down competition. triot. 2nd. It would add incalculably to the bus- emptions at the aggregate price of

cluded from all profitable commerce, the objec-tion has not been overlooked that it does not point immediately to the seaboard of our own State, and to an increase of the prosperity of our mar-ket towns. Let them however not despair. Its advantages will be affired to them in due season. After the completion of the main track, a branch to Fayettevilte or other point on the navigable water of the Cape Fear River will be of easy ac-complishment. Its extension from Rakieh to to Fayetteville or other point on the navigable water of the Cape Fear River will be of easy accomplishment. Its extension from Raleigh to Goldsboro' would be invited by the connexion thus to be formed, between Wilmington and the upper Country, and eventually it might realize that scheme of central Railroad consecrated by the patriotic labors of Caldwell, in an extension from Goldsboro' to Beaufort. Whether therefore we regard it as a single work, or as the groundwork of an extensive plan, the Road from Raleigh to Charlotte appears to be the important improvement which should first engage our attention and our eaergies. And I accordingly recommend in the patronage of the Legislature, to the amount to the patronage of the Legislature, to the amount appointments to these several Offices. our energies. And I accordingly recommend it to the patronage of the Legislature, to the amount of one half or at least two fielths of the capital necessary for its construction. The distance is a bout one hundred and sixty miles by the ma route, and the cost of the Road and equipments over er such route as may be sile, ted, would proba-bly not exceed \$1,600.000. As an inducemen to aid this scheme, it presents an opportunity for disposing of the Raleigh and Gaston Road, as has been intimated in the preceding remarks, on that topic. A Company might be organized to embrace the entire line from Gaston to Charlotte. and the Road now owned by the State transferred to them at a fair valuation in payment of her sub scription for stock. Of the particulars of such an arrangement if favored by the Legislature, no delineation is here required. I have already treated of this subject with more minuteness than may be appropriate, in an address of this kind, because it has as yet attracted but little of the public at-tention, and from a deep impression of as arility in alleviating the condition of our industry and revaning fortunes of our countrymenwhile it gives an assured hope of profit on the capital invested.

b have remarked with much satisfaction that some enterprising persons among our fellow cit-izens, have commenced the Navigation of Neuse and Tar rivers with Steam Boats of a light class. and that a spirit is awakened among the people in the upper section of the Cape Fear to open that river for navigation to or above the confluence of its main branches. Every successful effort at objects of this nature is a public benefit, and deserves the fostering aid of the Legislature.

the power conferred on the Board of Internal Imthe Club-Foot and Harlow's Creek Canal, and year. it expired by limitation with the opening of your

Public Roads.

I beg again to impress on your attention the indispensable necessity of improving our public Roads. It is little creditable to our enterprize and intelligence, that although we are con ty, were elected by the County Courts with au thority to inspect the chief public roads, and layhands assembled to work them, it would, doubt-less, tend much to their improvement. These Courts should also be invested with power to make appropriations from the County funds to after and improve the most difficult parts, and to make plank roads where necessary and practicable, with the means at their command. Indeed it is city of their construction, involving little or no ex-

Geological Survey.

A Geological survey of the State is more than

Lunatic Asylum.

We have been as yet without any provision for the melioration of the condition of our pauper Lunatics. Those of the poorer classes who have been visited with the loss of reason, have been abandoned to their fate, except in cases of furious madand New Orleans, or even to Charleston, all ness, in which they have been committed to the would at once perceive the benefit of the junction of the two, through the interior of the State, as now ascertained that these diseases of mind, (the severest inflictions of Heaven on our race) are union of the Hudson with the great Lakes. The curable as those of the body : and most enlightened States have established hospitals where the poor thus afflicted are watched over during the poor thus afflicted are watched over during the collipse of the understanding and supplied with needful remedies. A distinguished person of the gentler sex who has devoted much of her life to the pious duty of plending the cause of the Lunatic, before States and communities, has recently traversed a considerable part of the state, in sear

the sale of certain Cherokee Lands, which had been surrendered to the State, by the former purtion, who are far removed from places of trade chasers, a Board of Commissioners was constitu-and dependant entirely on the common wagon ted who placed valuations on the several tracts, in conformity with the law, and they were exposed would numberless benefits in this regard, which will terms therein prescribed. One hundred and twenty-seven tracts comprehending 20,528 acres, besides two town lots, were appropriated by pre-

Judges and Attorney General.

During its last winter term, the Supreme Court was deprived by death of the Honorable Joseph J. Daniel, an upright, useful and learned Judge who had administered justice acceptably from our Bennent appointments to these several Office

County Courts.

I repeat the recommendation made to the last General Assembly, as confirmed by subsequent reflection and observarine, that all jurisdiction over Pleas, in the County Courts be abolished, and that provision be made for three terms of the Superior provision be made for three terms of the Superior Court per year is each County. The change is urged upon us by the maifold reasors: 1st. that it would conduce to a more correct and speedy administration of justice. 2nd. It would impose a less amount of cost on the parties cast in legal controversies. 3rd. It would save time to those called out to a tend Corrt by reducing the number of the controversies. ber of terms, from six to three in each year.
4th. It would effect a still greater saving in the County taxes, by dispensing with one half of the collections now made to pay Jurors, besides other expenses. 5th, it has been tried in other States, tions. The cost of the addition of two more Judg. es, which the alteration might require, would be as nothing compared to the maintenance of the

Literary Fund.

The Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund will acquaint you with the present state of the important insterests committed to their charge. The loan office formerly connec-ted with this l'outd, has been discontinued by delivering overto the Public Treasurer the Bonds and Judgments, against individuale, held by it as directed by the last Legislature, on his executing the Bond of the State for the aggregate amount, It has not been thought expedient to exercise viz: \$40,340 55, covenanting to repay the same the power conferred on the Board of Internal Improvement by the last General assembly to sell may accrue on the 1st of September in each

Deaf and Dumb and Blind.

A contract has been made, for suitable Buildings in Raleigh, for the education of Deaf mutes and Blind persons, according to the act of the last Session, and these edifices are partially finished. The school for the instruction of Deaf mutes is still in successful operation and contains at present and intelligence, that although we are considera-bly taxed, in the frequent calls on our labor for this object, our method of maintaining the public highways has made no advance beyond that exis-ting in England in the time of Phillip and Mary. If Commissioners not exceeding two in each Counhas fallen on the Literary Fund, to the curtailment of the distribution for Common Schools. This delinquency will require correction at the hands Legislature.

The Common Schools.

There was distributed among the several Counties fir the support of Common Schools in the year ending the 1st of September, 1847, the sum of \$101,775 00, the 1st of September, 1847, the sum of \$101,775 00, and in the subsequent year, the sum of \$20,543 14, the diminution in the latter being chiefly caused by the withdrawal of the encounts apprepriated to the Building stready noticed. The next omnor income of this tond to be distributed for Common Schools will probably not be less than \$10,000; and it is worthy of serious inquiry whether as a pre-requisite to receiving a quota in such divisions, each County shall not be required to have levied at least one half of a like amount for the benefit of her schools, by local taxation. At present, the law is constructed as not imperative on this point, but permissive; and in many of them, nothing is collected in aid of the general tund, and the Sel of slan; u sh for wint if adequate support. If there be any doubt on this question, I presume there can be none as to the propriety of withbeen made in the wood week of the line general.

Iy. But the process of repairing is now carried on under great disadvantage, for want of fron to relay a considerable part of the track, and the present earnings of the road are insufficient to South, with their numerous branches for a thouseducational interests within her limits. There is nov no sufficient accountability for the expenditure of the money, or the effect ve administration of the system. Where it operates well, it is rather owing to the public spirit and enlightened labors of its administrators than to any legal chiligation upon them. Our mis-tortune however is that, in many situations we can obtain no knowledge of its operation at all. Not more than two thirds of the counties, at the utmost, have reported its condition in them, in any one year; and a considerable number have never given any considerable number have never given any indication of its existence in them, except in drawing their shares in the distributions made from the Treasury. If you shall not think proper to institute a rigid enquiry as to the disposition which has been made of the jublic tunds in the counties, it is highly expedient, in order to the matterly operation of the

traversed a considerable part of the State, in sear ch of information respecting these unfortunates among us, and will prepally ask leave to present their case to you, at an early day. I cannot too earnestly commend the cause itself, or the disinter-exied benevolence of its advocate.

Cherokee Lands.

Pursuant to an act of the last Legislature, for object intended to be accomplished. I am yet of opinion that a school Commissioner to supervise its administration, visit the several Counties and districts, advise as to its management, exact accountability from
the County authorities, give publicity to their proceedings, and the due meed of praise to the deserving,
and censure to the delinquent, is indispensable to the
success of these schools, at least until they are established on a better foundation than at present, and that
the necessity of such an agent would be demonstrated
by the investigation now proposed.

. Miscellancous.

Survicy interesting mafters pertaining to the Swamp Lands, under the control of the Literary Board, will no doubt receive your attention in their report which

ill be laid before you without delay.
The recent return of our-volunteers to their sespec-

tive neighborhoods, with the familiar knowledge of

tive neighborhoods, with the familiar knowledge of decipine acquired in a service of eighteen months, affords advantages for the improvement of our militia system: and the revision of our code under that system: and the revision of our code under that system: and the revision of our code under that the system: and the Honorable George E. Badger, as a Senator of the United States from this State, will Senator of the United States from this State, will Senator of the United States from this State, will senator of the United States from this State, will express of the completion of the enclosure around Union equare presents a fit occasion for paying a long deferred tribute to the memories of two noble martyrs to the libesty and glory of the State. Brigadier Generals Francis Kash, and William Davidson, the former of the Contineatal line from this State, and the latter commanding our Militia force, at the period of the British invasion, were both killed in battle, in the war for Independence and in the gallant discharge of duty. The Contineatal Congress impeliately siter the fall of each, expressed their sense of his character, in terms of the highest commendation, and requested the Governor of the State to cause a monument in honor of him to be erected, at the cost of Five Hundred dollars, and to draw on the National Tressury for the the respective amounts. But nothing has ever been done to give effect to these resolutions. I recommend that a simple monument of native material, with suitable inscriptions in regard to each, be reased in the grounds of the Capitol, and the an appropriation not exceeding the aggregate of the sums above stated, be made for the purpose. It would be a fitting memorial of the patriotic services and successing the suggregate of the sums above stated, be made for the purpose. It would be a fitting memorial of the patriotic services and successing the suggregate of the sums above stated, be made for the purpose. It would be a fitting memorial of the patriotic service and success and success

any demand it, to devote themserves to seen death, for their Country.

At the solicitation of sundry good citizens, I suggest the propriety of adopting a joint resolution requesting the Governor in future to recommend some day of thank-giving to the Almighty ruler of Natious, in is kindness and care over us, as a people. The custom of such an observance is now nearly universal in the States, and seems to be but a fitting requital for

the States, and seems to be but a firming required to the layers we enjoy.

Having received information of the deaths of James K. Hill, and Harrison W. Jovington, Senators, and Affred Marler, member of the House of Commons, and the resignation of High Waddel', Senator, and A.C. Melintosh, and Henry H. Watters, members of the House, all elected to the present General Assembly, I have issued writs of election to supply the several vacancies.

With great deference to the General Assembly, With great deference to the General Assembly, I recommend a more strict supervision of the enrolment of the Acts which may reclieve their sanction. The wisest intentions may lail of effect, by clerical omissions or inadvertance, and cases have occurred where the extremest license of construction was barely sufficient to effect the known purposes of the framets of the Law.

The resignations of Justices of the Peace, since the last Session are transmitted in the package marked A. and the Resolutions and proceedings of sundry State Legislatures, requested to be laid before you, in that marked B.

Cooise of the resolutions of the Comptroller for the year.

Copies of the report of the Comptroller for the year coding lat Nov. 1847 printed for the use of the General Assembly are likewise sent herewith.

My Letter Book will be submitted to your inspec-tion by my Private Secretary at the convenience of the Legislature.

he Legislature.

As the most appropriate opportunity which may on the brief remainder of my term of office, I do to be brief remainder of my term of office, I do cat in the brief remainder of my term of office. I as sire, in conclusion, to acknowledge my protound obli-gations to the people of the State, for the honors be stowed by their hands and the confidence of kindness which has been extended to my official action, to repeat my yows of devition to the great principles of Constitutional freedom, which are the basis of our system of Government, and my most ardent wishes for the enduring prosperity, happiness and glory of our Country.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Executive Department. {
Rateigh, Nov. 21, 1845. }

" FIAT JUSTITIA, RUAT CŒLUM."

To the Editor of the Union : Labserved in the last Intelligencer a notice from its Baltimore correspondent of a newly-invented "electro-chemical telegraph." The wri-

Virginia, I auggested this mode of communica-tion to my classmates; and, in illustration of my plan, made a drawing in pencil upon the fire-piece in dormitory No. 52, of Randulph Macon College. That drawing has, I suppose, long since become obliterated. If not, it will still show for itself. My plan would have been communi-cated to the public press, had I not about that time become engaged in other matters which pre-vented my making the experiments necessary vented my making the experiments necessary for its recommendation. Since then I have a-gain and again discussed this telegraphic plan with scientific and other gentlemen both publicly and privately.
Some two or three years ago I communicated

my invention by letter to a gentleman connected with the Patent Office by the name of Page. had no personal acquaintance with the gentle had seen honorable mention of his name in the public prints, in connexion with the science of electricity. My object was to obtain his opin-ion of the merits of my plan; but although my letter to him was couched in the most respectful terms, he never condescended to answer soon, as they say, "began to tmell a rat. The gentleman being an officer could not himself take a patent. I knew if any one else applied for a patent while he held my letter in his hand, to the invention, or at least to make the fact known that I claimed it. This thing can be better understood by gentlemen of Washington and Baltimore than myself. I live in the "backwoods" of North Carolina; and it might have been thought that I would never find out "Profession". That, if I did, one so obscure an operation. Or that, if I did, one so obscure and distant could be easily silenced. Well, it may be so. I do not ask any of the emoluments. it was his duty as an officer, to dispute their claim

may be so. I do got ask any of the emoluments which might arise from a nation of this invention, but I demand that there share to Cosar the things that are Cosar's." I only claim ... Take her, she is a good girl and loves you the honor of the invention.

I will further state that I communicated to electro chemical plan of a telegraph about two years ago to a travelling lecturer, by the name of Botsford, of the mintary school at Raleigh.—My conversation with him was at Lexington, N. Ostoliaa, on the evening he delivered a lecture to the people of that place. I hope he still re-

nmunicated my plan to a lecturer, by the name of Bybee, about six months ago at Sal-I am able to produce the testimony of any number of gentlemen of the highest respec-tubility is proof of the fact that for many years I have claimed this invention; some of whom know of my corresponding with Mr. Page upon the

I ask only justice to this matter. I have no personal acquaintance in Washington or Balti-more; but I hope to find the friends of truth and Yours, &c., JUNIUS L. CLEMMONS.

Lemmaron, Davidaus Co. S. C., even. 1886.

ADVICE TO UNMARRIED LADIES. Found Among the Mes, of a late Downger.

If you have blue eyes-languish.

If black eyes-leer. If you have a pretty foot-wear short petta-

If you are in the least doubtful as to that point -let them be rather long.

If you have good teeth—don't forget to laugh
ow and then-

ow and then.

If you have bad ones—you must only simper.

While you are young—sit with your face to the light.

en you are a little advanced-sit with you back to the ack to the window.

If you have a bad voice—always speak in a low

one.

If it is acknowledged that you have a fine voice—
never speak in a higher one.

If you dance well—dance but seldom,

If you dance ill—never dance at all.

If you sing well—make no previous excuses.
If you sing indifferently—healtate not a moment when you are asked, for few persons are competent judges of singing, but every one is sensible of a desire to please.

of a desire to please.

If in conversation you think a person wrongrather hint of a difference of opinion than offer

ontradiction.

If you find a person telling an absolute falselet it pass over in silence, for it is not worth while to make any one your enemy by provhim a liar.

ng him a liar.

It is always in your power to make a friend by smiles—what a folly to make enemies by frowns! When you have an opportunity to praise-do

with all your heart. When you are forced to blame-appear, at least, to do it with reluctance.

If you are envious of another woman—never

show it but by allowing her every good quality and perfection except these which she really pos-

If you wish to let the world know you are in love with a particular man—treat him with form-ality, and every one else with ease and freedom. If you are disposed to be pettish or insolent—

In better to exercise your in number on your go, your cat, or your servant, than your friends.

If you would preserve beauty—rise early.

If you would preserve esteem—be gentle.

If you would obtain power—be condescend-

ng. If you would live happy—endeavar to promote the happiness of others

THE USED-UP POLITICIAN.

Peter Brush was in a dilapidated condition out at the elbows, out at the knees, out of pocket and out of spirits, and out in the streets, an "outand out or spirits, and out in the streets, an outand outer" in every respect. He sat on the curb
stone, leaning his head upon his hands, his ellow
being placed upon a stepping stone. Mr. Brush
had for some time been silent, absorbed in deep thought, which he relieved at intervals by spitting through his teeth forlornly into the gutter. length, heaving a deep sigh, he spoke :

e They used to tell me, put not your trust in princes, and I havn't. None of em ever wanted to borrow money of me, and I never see any of them to borrow nothing of them. Princes ! pooh put not your trust in politicians! Them's my been serving my country like a patriot for this five years ; going to meetings ; huzzaing and gening blue as blazes; havn't I broken windows, got licked fifteen times ; carried I don't know how many black eyes and broken noses for the good of the commonwealth, nd the purity of legal rights. and for what !-

Why for 'nix.

If any good has come of it the country has put the whole in her pocket, and swindled me out of Republics. from its Baltimore correspondent in the water of the written deep reduction of the many invention; but I am satisfied from his brief account of it, there has been some foul play in this matter, and that an attempt is being made to give matter, and that an attempt is being made to give one professor Bain (of whom I know nothing) the one professor Bain (of whom I know nothing) the credit of an invention which is due to me.

The written was earlied in the water of water of the water o fat and easy. I wanted to take care of my country, and I wanted my country to take care of me. Head work is the trade I'm for, talking; that's my line. Talking in the syster cellar, in the bar-ro any where. I can talk all day, only stopping for approbation of a sufficient number on both sides, meals and to wet my whistle. But parties are all to secure its adoption. The propositions contained alike. I've been on all sides, tried 'em, and I in this plan, I conceive to be not merely fair. know none of 'em gave me any thing, and I've a great mind to knock off, and call a half a day.—

J. C. Neal.

> Popping the Question .- Mr. Smithson (en improvement on the celebrated name of Smith) wishing to take Miss Brownly (another improvement) to the opera. He has been on terms of in-timacy with the family for about five years, but grace. whereas, the interests of the State require that the Senate should organize without further delay, and whereas this important object is not likely to be ellected without conciliation and concession:
>
> This took Smithson a little aback, for he had spent the preceding evening with the family—
>
> Before he can be preceding evening with the family—
>
> Whereas, the interests of the State require that the Senate should organize without further delay, and whereas this important object is not likely to be ellected without conciliation and concession:
>
> Therefore, Resolved, First: That the Speaker be given to the Democratic party.
>
> Second: The this concession of the State require that the senate should organize without further delay, and whereas this important object is not likely to be ellected without conciliation and concession:
>
> Therefore, Resolved, First: That the Speaker be given to the Democratic party.

Before he could answer, however Jane's brothers and sisters (eight or ten in number) had gathered about him. Summoning all his courage, he

" I have come to ask you-

"Not, here, James—not—now—ob!"
"That is," stammered Smithson, "if you're of engaged——" not engaged-

"Oh! oh! water-quick."

"What's that," inquired her father, " who says she's engaged?"
"I didn't mean—" said Smithson in confu-

"Of course not," continued Mr. Brownly, you've always been our favorite!"
Then advancing and taking poor Smithson's

hand he said-

day is long."
Thereupon mother and children crowded upon Smithers and wished him joy, and company coming in at the moment, the affair was told to them as a profound secret. So Smithson told to them as a profound secret. got a wife without popping the question, and al-most before he knew it himself. But we cannot est before he knew help thinking he was burried into matrimony.

A great many of the office holders in Wash ngton City, who were for Mr. Polk and General Cass, have been, all at once, since the result of the Presidential contest turned up, metamorphosed into marvellous proper Taylor men! For every five Whigs that could be found amongst then a month ago, there are now thirty or forty !

The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States has twenty-nine bishops, 1427 clergy-men, and 80,000 communicants. This is giving an average of about 56 communicants to each

THE PATRIOT sincerely as he desired to commence and proceed harmoniously with the public business.

Our first page contains the proceedings of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 22d, 23d and 24th November, which resulted in the organization of the House of Commons. A Whig Speaker, Democratic Principal Clerk, and Whig Assistant Clerk elected.

The length of the Governor's Message recludes the proceedings of Saturday and Monday last, the 25th and 27th, as they appear in detail in our Raleigh papers. But re give the material portion.

After voting for Speaker from day to day vithout effect, until the afternoon of Saturday, the Senate on that day effected an organization, on the principles of a compromise proposed by General PATTERSON, of Wilkes and Caid well. Mr. P. prefaced his compromise preamble and resolutions with the following remarks: SEXATORS: It would be useless to attempt to

disguise the fact, which is apparent to all of us, that we are placed in an awkward and most painfol dilemms. Six days have now nearly elapsed. since we first met and attempted to organize this body, and as yet ineffectual steps have been taken to produce that result. It is true that propositions for a compromise of our difficulties have been made by each of the political parties in the Sconte to the other, and by each respectfully declined.— It is also true that a self-constituted Committee, consisting of three members of each political party, of which I was one, have been most assiduously engaged for the greater part of the last two days. engaged for the greater part of the state of compro-mise which they hoped would be satisfact ry to their respective friends, and thus settle the diffi-culty. Various propositions were submitted and discussed in that Committee, without arriving at any definite conclusions. I have therefore giver up that made of arranging our differences, in des pair. Something, bowever, must be done. The guished for its adherence to law and order, is stake—the public interests are suffering—necessary and important legislation is delayed. As an individual member of this body. I have been soxious from the first, to adopt some compromis which would enable us to proceed with the public business, and sin now willing to go as far as duty and propriety will allow me, to accomplish so de-sirable an object. Why then, I would ask, can-not something be done? Where all are actuated by an honest and sincere desire to arrive at a articular result, as I trust we are, it seems to me there ought not to be, cannot be any great dif-ficulty in attaining it. Moreover, in my view of the subject, it is a solemn duty which we owe to our State at large, to our own respective constituents, and to ourselves, forthwith to put an end to

the existing state of things.
I had hoped that some gentleman, better qualfied for the task than myself, would have off some plan or proposition, to relieve us from the painful attitude, in which we are placed; but no one having done so, I have with some pains, prepared a plan of compromise, which I offer on my own responsibility, to my Democratic friends, and also to my brethren of the Whig party, for their consideration, not knowing that either will accept it, but hoping that it may at last win the but liberal to the Democratic side of the Senate, and I offerthem in good faith, as the olive branch of peace, not seeking or desiring any advantage, but solely for the purpose, and with the hope that they may accomplish the object for which they are intended, by putting an end at once to our present disorganization, and thereby save the character of the State and of ourselves from dis-

Second: That the present Clerks of the Senate be retained.

Third: That the Standing Committees be appointed according to the Rules of last Session—the Whig party to layer at least three out of the seven on each mmittee.
Fourth: If the Whigs at any time during the Ses-

son desire to increase the number on the Committee on Privileges and Elections, they shall be at laberty, on motion, to add one of their party to that Commit-Fifth : That in all cases of a tie in the Committee

on Privileges and Elections, each half shall be at liberty to proceed and report the facts, with the testimony to the Senate, for its action.

Mr. Asias moved that Mr. Patterson be requested to set as pre-iding officer of the Senate, during the consideration of the said preamble and resolutions; which was agreed to, and Mr. Patterson took the The question then being on the adoption of the secti.

resolutions, Mr. Ashe moved for a division, and that the vote be taken on each separately, which motion

he subsequently withdrew.

Mr. Ashe then offered an amendment, providing simply in substance, that the Democrate should have simply in substance, that the Democrate should have simply in substance, that the Clerks, and that the symmetries committees com

political party, withou, howeverport in case of a tie,

Mr. Ashe objected to the compromise proposed by
Mr. Patterson, usually on the ground that it contained
a provision, which would be a reflection upon the
Speaker and Committee on Privileges and Elections.
Why, he asked was it necessary to interfere with the
senal parliamentary course in reseast to the appointment of committees? This had been spoken of as
a small matter. If it was so regarded, why not then
strike it from the compromise? We understood him
to say, also, with this omission, the compromise could
substantially have been effected hervefore.

Mr. Wassington, thought the compromise was the representative in Congress of the liberal, and granted to the Democratic party, representing as they did a minority of the people of the senting as they did a minority of the people of the state, more than they had any right to demand, and he, for one would sit there till the first of January, 1812, before he would consent to store, arisingly and the samply the vacancy.

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1848.

The Governor's Message is devoted exclusively to State affairs. It is able, dignified, practical, and will commend itself to every true hearted North Carolinian.

We have inserted hands to the various subjects, for convenience of reference.

General Assembly.

Mr. Gilmen was willing to vote for the propositions of the Senator from Wilkes and Caldwell, an a compromise of any amendment, by which it would be shorn of any amen

ty much to the same effect of those of the Whigs who preceded him.

Mr. Ashe finally withdrew his an Patterson, and they were adopted—Yeas ty to the General Assembly. 24, Nays 21-[95 only two Democrats vo-Mr. REICH, of Stokes.]

Mr. Gilmer then withdrew the name of Col Joyner from the nomination for Speakcr: and on motion the Senate proceeded to vote again for Speaker, which resulted in the election of Mr. Graves, of Caswell-Mr. G. receiving 41 votes, Mr. Shepard 1, and Mr. Joyner 1.

The two Houses therefore stand organized as follows:

Senute.

C. GRAVES, of Cuswell, dem., Speaker. H. W. Miller, of Raleigh, whig, Clerk.

H. W. Husted, of Raleigh, whig, Clerk Assistant.

Green Hill, of Raleigh, whig, Doorkeeper. Patrick McGowan, of Raleigh, dem., Assistant Doorkeeper.

House of Commons. ROBERT B. GILLIAM, of Granville, whig,

Speaker. P. Busber, of Raleigh, dem., Clerk. J. R. Dodge, of Surry, whig, Clerk Ass't.

W.R. Lovell, of Surry, whig, Doorkeeper. W. S. Webster, of Chatham, dem., Assistant Doorkeeker,

On Monday, 27th, the Governor's bimial Message was received. Committees in the proper quarter. ere raised on rules of order. In the Sen ate Mr. Gilmer presented the momorial of Mr. Waddell contesting the seat of Mr. Berry, of Orange, and a commission was sent to that county to take depositions touching the election. In the Commons Mr. Steele presented resolutions relating to the common rights of the States, in the Tetritories of the United States, which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

On Tuesday, William Hill, the venerable Secretary of State, was re-elected to that office. R. K. Bryan, of Cumberland, was elected Engrossing Clerk. A proposition was made in the Senate to go into an election for U. S. Senator on the 7th of Decemer, but lost by Democratic votes.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

It is now pretty well ascertained that the States will stand, for Taylor and Cass respectively, as arranged in our paper of Saturday before last;-Taylor receiving 163 Electoral Votes, and Cass 127-Taylor's majority 36.

reported returns from all but seven counties, and supposes that Cass's total majority in the State will be from 500 to 800.

.2labama -The Montgomery Flag gives the official vote : for Cass 31,316, for Taylor 30,523-Cass's majority 793. In 1844 Polk's majority was 11,145.

The aggregate popular vote this year is 9,045 less than it was in 1844.

Virginia .- The returns from all the countics but two, (Broxton and Logan,) give Cass 1174 majority. Braxton gave Clay 30 maj., Logan gave Polk 54.

We deem it unnecessary to give any farther details from other States. A table of the full official results will be given as soon as received from the several States.

Several of the newspapers are teeming with the plans and suggestions of correspondents, on the subject of internal improvements in North Carolina. What effect they will have upon the Legislature is yet to be

We have on file for insertion the report of a survey of a canal route from the Yadkin to the Cape Fear river. Other internal improvement articles will be copied, as we

Those who use the Brandreth Pills, are the ones that receive the interest of a thousand per centilities? In a present payment of health, of viracity for dullnass, of brightness and clearness of perception, in place of cloudiness and confusion of mind.

Brandreth Pills are a life preserver. Those who may have light, liberty-and room.

Congress will convene next Monday. We may look for President Polk's valedic-The Orange Presbyiery will meet in this

place next Wednesday. Hon. A. D. Simms died at Kingstree, S. C.,

Mr. Wassington, thought the compromise was He was the representative in Congress of the

HON. HOBERT, B. GILLIAM,

The House of Commons may congratulate itself on securing the eminent services of this gentlemon as Speaker of that body—for besides being a perfect adep; in all the rules of Parliamentary usage, he combines in an exatted degree, that urbanity of manner, dignified bearing, and impartiality of decision, which should characterize the Presiding Officer of a deliberative body. His remarks on taking the Choir, were of the most conservative character, and gave an earnest of his intention to concerate with the House, in all measures for the be combines in an examendage, that comparison of manner, dignified bearing, and impartially of decision, which should characterize the Presiding Officer of a deliberative body. His remarks on taking the Choir, were of the most conservative that taking the Choir, were of the most conservative character, and gave an extrest of his intention to character, and gave an extrest of his intention to cooperate with the House, in all measures for the advancement of the interests of the State, independent of party drill and aggrandizement.—Rateigh Register.

Waddell and Berry.—At a meeting of a number of the Whigs of Orange county, assembled in the Court-house in Hillsboro' on the Sthinst, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

1st. That in the ominion of this meeting Hugh Waddell. Eeq., received a majority of the quality waddell. Eeq., received a majority of the THE ORIENTAL OR SOVEREIGN BALSI

ment, and the question was taken on the preamble and resolutions submitted by Mr.

Buterson and the ment, and the question was taken on the preamble and resolutions submitted by Mr.

ting with the Wings in favor of this compro-mise, viz: Mr. Hawkins, of Warren, and this meeting confidently believes

were cast for his opponent.

3d. Resolved that the chairman appoint a committee of twelve persons to aid in procuring the proofs necessary to the attainment of the object of

INTERNATIONAL POSTAGE.-An international postal treaty has been concluded between the United States and England, the main features of which are as follows :

1. Entire reciprocity between the two governments in the transmission of letters by their respective Steamers.

2. The rates of postage to be uniform for the

American and English Steamers.

3. The Critish Colonial mail to be conveyed through the United States, and by the American as well as English Strangers.

4. American mails for Europe, Asia and Africa, to be conveyed by the British as Well as American Steamers.

merican Steamers.

And it is thought, though an official copy of the treaty has not been received, that the postage on a letter from any part of either country to the other, will not exceed twenty five cents.

THE CASINET .- The Cabinet makers are busy at their work. The Locos excel in this sort of business. Having failed to defeat Old Zack, they very kindly volunteer to supply him with confidential advisers. They will receive proper thanks

Among the various names suggested for the Departments, we notice the following.

For State Department: John J. Crittenden Wm. C. Rives, John M. Clayton.

Wm. C. Rives, John M. Cisyton.

Treasury: Abbot Lawsence, George Evans.
Joseph R. Ingersoli, Wm. H. Seward.
Navy: P. B. King, Col. Gadsden, I. E. Holmes.
Ogden Hoffman, W. P. Mangum, Geo. E. Badg-War : John Bell, Jeff. Davis, Balie Peyton, Ma

jor Bliss, Gov. Jones, of Tenn. Post Office: Truman Smith, Thadeus Stevens Wm. L. Goggin, Attorney General: J. J. Crittenden, Reverdy Johnson, M. P. Gentry, Robert Toombs.

EDITORS IN CONGRESS .- Mr. Joseph R. Chand ler, for many years an able and industrious editor of the United States Gazette, published in Phila of the United States Gazette, published in Phila-delphia, has been elected to Congress in that ci-ty. The Whigs of New York nominated Mr. Brooks, of the Express, and Mr. Greely, of the Tribune, as congressional candidates, and they have been elected. The somewhat novel specta-cle is presented of the two largest cities in the Un-ion being represented in Congress by Editors.

OF A Telegraphic despatch from New Or leans, of the 14th, aunounces the arrival there of Mr. Clifford, our Minister to Mexico. He is accompanied by Mr. De la Rosse, the new Minis Mississippi .- The Vicksburg Whig has ter from Mexico to the United States.

> A CONCERT will be given at the Female College on Tuesday evening next, to commence at 7 o'clock. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

MARRIED.—In Randolph county, on the 19th ult., by L. M. Leach, Esq., Mr. Josse Burton, of Guilford, to Miss Serah Frazer, of Rando ph.

DIED,-August 18th, in the 62d year of his age, at Lower Simerrine in the plains of New Mexico, after in ilness of four or five days, Robert Woodburn, fermerly of Guilford county, N. C.

10,000 FINE FRUIT TREES.

THE undersigned have, ready for sale, at their POMOLOGICAL GARDEN and NURSERIES, a large collection of the meet kinds of Apple, Pench, Pear, Plam. Cherry, Apricol Nectarine, &c.

pricot. Nectarine, &c.
Orders should be directed to J. & T. Lindley,
Cane Creek, Chatham county, N. C.
Catalogues may be had at the North Carolina Book
Store.
J. & T. LINDLEY.
Nov. 29, 1844.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

know their quanties feel secure in their health and frow their quantities feel secure in their meant and faculties being preserved to them to an indefinite period. They are equally good in all kinds of disease, no matter how called, because they cannot be used without taking out importies from the blood, and persoverance will cause its perfect purification, and no disease can be present when the blood is pure.

The above medicine is for sale by J R & J Sloan Greensboro', Wm. H Brittain, Summerfield, Bow mai & Donnell, Oak Ridge: Shelly & Field, James town; Worth & Stanly, Centro; J & R Gilmer Gilmer's Storé; F & W Smith, Alamance-Lindsny, Friendship; B G Worth, New Salein.

A PPLICATION will be made to the ensuing General Assembly for the passage of a law requiring the Sheriff of Guilford doubtly to make return of all Gaze, forfeitures, &c., to the Clerk's Office with

POPULAR MEDICINES

THE ORIENTAL OR SOVEREIGN BALLI
PILLS.

THIS invaluable family medicine, combines where
cleansing, healing, and puritying properties, than
any other pills now in nes. After nearly eight foreexperience of their astonishing success, we have pohese, ston in claiming for them a popularity and verintervalled by any other medicine.

They are an effectual cure for Jaundice, Dyspensia, Liver Comp 'ante, Pleurisy, Billous diseases, Fever and Ague, and all other Fevers, Coughs, Colds,
Infamation of the Lungs, Rheumatism, Head-ache,
Loss of Appetite, &c.

loss of Appetite, &c. 6.7 P. CHILDS & Co., Clay, Onendaga county, N. 7, are the original and culy manufactures of the genuine Sovereign Balm Pila. Price 25 cts. per box, of 31 Pills with full directions accompanying

each box.
These Pills are kept for Sale by Weir & Ports:
Greensboro'. F. & W Smith Alamance; P C & A
Smith, Erd, Cobles. R. J. Mendenhall, Jamestown;
N. Hunt Jr; Hunt's Store; and Merchants generally,
throughout the State; also by numerous Druggists
and agents throughout the Union.

Give me your eve!

HAVING associated with Dr D P Weir in the.

Drug business, I would respectfully request those indebted to me on book or otherwise to conforward and make settlement. I cannot do busine without cash. May you have no power in resist.

Sept. 1848

CLOPHING PUB 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 Carde, and Emery. April, 1848

J&R LINDSAY

Gennessee White Wheat.

86 1-2 BUSHELS GENNESSEE WHEAT. raised by James Sloan, from three bushels of seed, the past season on four acres of ground, 40 bushels of which is for sale for seed, at \$1.00 per bushel by J R & J SLOAN.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY POR Consumption of the lungs, Coughs, Coldry,
Bronchitis, Croup, Whooping Cough, Difficulty
of Breatling, Pain in the side, Liver complaints, &c.
&c. For sale by WEIR & PORTER.

NOTICE.—Application will be made to the pres-ent Legislature to incorporate the German; ton Lodge of Ancient Free and Accepted Masons. Nov. 19, 1848 NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the present General Assembly for the passage of an Act establishing the freedom of Thomas Gussett, a slave now belonging to Lewis Walten and others.

2000 lbs. SOLE LEATHER, from the manufactory of Guon & Bows, Caswell county

WITEH GLOTPITO

WOVE wire of different width and numbers, suitable for Rolling Screens and Wheat Fans, and three sizes for meal sieves, for sale by June, 1848

J & R LINDSAY.

Wrapping Paper

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

October, 1847

J, R & J SLOAN

PLOUGHS Of the manufacture of C II Richmond—a superior article for the soil of this vicinity—for sale at the store of RANKIN & McLEAN.

SUGAR.

20 HOGS: HEADS of brown sugar at 8 cents for cash, and every other article in the Grecery line equally as low. Call and see.

July 1, W J McCONNEL.

2000 LBS. BACON—20 Boxes fresh RAL SINS—a quantity of first rate TURNEP SEED—just received and for sale by JOAB HIATT.

ForMedical Purposes. POURTH PROOF FRENCH BRANDY,
Extra pure PORT WINE,
Best quality MADERIA WINE,
For sale by WEIR & PORTER.

A LARGE quantity of CASTING foreale, such as A pole, ovene, skillets and irone, extra even lides and plough moulds; price from 4 to 5 cents per lb W J MccONNE

Bolting Cloths

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.

April, 1848

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES.

IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Pleas and Davidson county at November Term, I shall proceed to sell at the dwelling honse of Samuel Lambeth, sr., decessed, on Tuesday the of Samuel Lambeth, sr., deceased, on Tuesday 100 2d of January next, TWENTY-SIX LIKELY AND VALUABLE

TWENTI-STANDARD VALUABLE NEGROES, consisting of men, women, and children belonging to said setate. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving band and approved security.

DAVID LOFTIN, Admir.

November 20th, 1848 MILL STONES.

WE are still engaged in the sale of PRENCH BURR MILL STONES and care fill ail or ders for any number and size.

ders for any number and size.

One of our House having been in the business for several years and old chany pairs from 3 ft. 4 to 5 leot, feels safe in recommending them.

J&R LINDSAY.

: Gregneboro', fune, 1815

STRANGERS COMING .- A letter is in town, reevived by the last steamer, which states that the English Government is making preparations to send out 4000 select pauper boys from Ireland, and 10,000 from England, to the settlements in Australia. The rejected paupers will be quietly shipped to the United States. There are over 2,000,000 of poor in Ireland; all of whom will go out to America as fast as funds can be obtained for their transportation." From another source we learn that, owing to the want of employment, From another source we 4500 Swiss watchmakers are preparing to embark for New York and Philadelphia. In addition to the above, an immense number of "Garcons" of Paris, out of employ, are coming to the United States; some hundreds have already arriv-The average of arrivals in New York for the last four months have exceeded 700 per day. Our city is full of poor strangers. All who can go west before the river closes should be on the We fear there will be a most distressing time among the foreigners this winter-and to Societies are in a less prosperous condition at these times than they have been for many years, owing to the heavy drafts that have been made during the last two years.—N. Y. Mercury.

Arkansas Court .- A correspondent of the New York Spirit of the Times, writing from El-Orado, relates the following " good un."
R. H. M., an Attorney of high standing at our

Bur, being counsel in a case then pending, was called by the Sheriff from the Court House door three times, distinctly—R H. M., Esquire! R. H. M., Esquire! R. H. M., Esquire! R. H. M., Esquire! R. H. M. Esquire! to either call, and it was impossible to preceed with the case, without him; some inquiry was made by the Court "in person," when one of the crowd walked up to the bench, saying; "Ef you want him pretickeler, Judge, he's over at B.'s playing poker."

was a fix. The Court had too much respect for such sport to break up the game; but could not conveniently adjourn; so after reflecting a moment, he very coolly remarked to his in-formant, "Go over and play his hand awhile, and tell him to come into Court."

A QUEER JOKE.—Some person got permission of the Rector of the Episcopal Church at Cambridge, Mass, to place some tracts in the pews, which was done. But the sexton soon smelt a rat, and on examining the "religious tracts" found them to be electioneering pamphlets in favor of Van Buren and Free Soil. They were written in the most violent and rampant style. The rector collected them in a bunch and put them in the stove before the congregation assembled.

Among the other resolutions adopted by the Rough and Ready Club of Washington, in view of their approaching celebration of the election of General Taylor, the following was unaimously adopted : Resolved, "That any transparency. containing any motte or device reflecting on the Administration, or its measures, or any other display which would be in any manner calculated ound the feelings of our opponents, will not

Common Schools.
Fall dividend from the State and County.
Not \$53.35 No.23 880 51 No.45 \$36 86

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-		JESSE		SAY,	C. B. S
November 1848.			32-4t.		

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE. Guilford County, N. C.

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

Board and Tuition for each Session in advance. Board per Session at \$3 per month, : : \$40 Tuttion either in the Classical or Eng. departm't 20 French or Spanish, : : 5 French or Spanish,
Painting and Drawing,
Needle work and Shell work, Music,
Tuition in Preparatory department, : \$12 to 15

Primary department, : 8
The College uniform adopted by order of the Trustees, consists, in Summer, of a plain white dress, i winter of some suitable material of blue color.

GEO. C. MENDENHALL,

November, 1.48. Pres. Board of Trustees

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

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

W.J. McCONNEL

British Periodical Literature, VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSECIBERS. Subscribe early while the terms are low.

REPUBLICATION OF The London Quarterly Review The Edinburgh Review. The North British Review. The Westminster Review Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

The above Periodicals are reprinted in New York immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are taitful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Maoazing being an exact fac-simile of the Edindurgh edi-

They embrace the views of the three great parties They embrace the views of the three great patties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical.—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edingburgh Review "Whig; and the "Westminster Review "Radical. "The North British Review is more of a religious character, having been originally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death being conducted by his son in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary

3,00 per an 5,00 " 7,00 " For all four of the Reviews, 5,00 "
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3,00 "
For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9,00 "
For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10,00 "
Psyments to bemade in all cases in advance. PREMIUMS.

Consisting of back volumes of the following value

bleworks, viz:
Bentley's Miscellany.
The Metropolitan Magazine.
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Blackwood's Magazine.

The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Reviews.

Any one subscribing to Blackwood, or to oze of the Reviews, at \$3 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals at \$5, will receive, gratis, one volume of the oreminume above name.

premiums above named. premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals at \$7
a-year, or to the Four Reviews at \$8, will receive
two premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at
\$9 a-year, or to the Four Reviews and Blackwood, at

\$10, will receive three premium volumes.

OP Please be particular in naming the premiums desired and the works subscribed for.

ums desired and the works subscribed for.

CLUBBING.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three—the tourth copy being gratis.

* No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be turnished, unless the subscription is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an agent.

EARLY COPIES.

A late arrangement with the British publishers 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 entire number 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 carly while the wrice is low.' the price is low.

Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked; to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton st., New York.

TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVE received from New York and Philadelphia Dry Goods, Groceries, Saddlery,

SHOES AND BOOTS, A large lot of Ready Made Clothing,

good assortment of HATS surpassed by nonein thi Sugar, best brown, 12 lbs. to the doller.
Loat Sugar 12 1-2 cts per lb.
Pepper 12 1-2 cts per lb. Spice 20 cts.

Melassea 35 cts per gallon, for cash.

Other goods in proportion. I will sell as low for cash as any other merchant in town or country.

Corn, Flour, Meal, Tallow, Beeswax, Feathers, Pork and other country produce taken in exchange

tor Dry Goods. Give me a call and examine my stock and prices. A few Brasa Clocks and a quantity of Bacon f JOAB HIATT. Nov. 1848. 31:tf

BOLDOD WIEN Direct from Boston, New York, Phil-adelphia and Baltimore.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

JUST receiving by W.J. McConnel on westart three doors from the court house, one of the largest Stock of DRY GOODS,

LADIES DRESS GOODS & FANCY ARTICLES ever exhibited in this place, of the latest styles adapted to the Fall and Winter Trade: to which we call the attention of our old customers, and indeed all who wish to purchase any thing in our line of business at the lowest cash prices. We have Dress Goods of every variety—Broad Cloths, Casimeres Goods of every variety—Broad Cloths, Casimeres Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Kerseys, Vestings, and variety of articles in the fancy line. In the

BONNET AND SHAWL SALOON may be found the most extensive assortment of fashionable Shawla. Bonnets, Ribbons, Silks, Gimps,
Fringes, Embroideries, Lace Goods, Laces and Edgings, with various other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold very cheap for cash.
Also a very large Stock of Groceries, such as Coffee,
Sugar, Molasses, Indigo, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, and
ageneral assortment of Boots and Shoes
WIMCONNEL

W J McCONNEL Greensborough, October, 1848

20 BOXES superior TALLOW CANDLES. 4000 lbs SHOT, assorted sizes. 4000 lbs LEAD, For sale by Jan 1, 1848 JR & J SLOAN

New Kitchen Companion. TITHREE of those Valuable Cooking Stores. G. Also one Agricultural Kettle 30 gals., for sale by JR & J SLOAN.

September 8th, 1848

DR. JOSEPH A. McLEAN. HAVING located in Greensborough, tenders in professional services to the public.
His office is in the new builing, one door north of Rankin & McLean's store.

July 1st, 1848

TO SELL OR RENT-My house and lot on East street, next to Sheriff Winbourn's. Terms moderate. Apply soon. L. D. ORRELL Nev. 27

AN APPRENTICE would be taken by the sub-For Consumption,

HASTINGS COMP. SYRUP OF NAPHTHA,

Cure for Consumption, Decline, Asthma and all

discason of the closet and lurgs.

Figure by Consumption of the closet and lurgs.

Figure by Consumption of the closet and lurgs.

Figure by Consumption of the closet and lurgs.

Dec. 1847.

BERIES FOR 1849.

THE HOME JOURNAL.

EDITED BY MORRIS AND WILLIS. The editors of this widely circulated and popular family newapaper, animated to renewed servicing the extraordinary increase which has taken place their substription list during the past year, have rorganized their whole establishment upon a NEW AND EXTENDED BASIS

and have put such resources into operation for the coming year as will enable them, beyond all question, to render the Home Jeurnal, decidedly the BEST WEEKLY PAPER OF THE AGE.

The first number of the new volume will be issued during the first week of January next. It will be printed on paper of the finest texture, (manufactured expressly for the purpose) and with new type. It will contain several openinal Fratures of great and the proprietors have

peculiar interest. Among them the proprietors have much pleasure in announcing an ORIGINAL NOVEL, from the pen of a highly gifted woman of the West,

BEQUEL TO THE WANDERING JEW. This remarkable work abounds in interest of the startling description, and is one of the most attractive and delightful blendings of romance and reality that has ever issued from the American press.

The interest which is so vividly and universally

tive and delightful blendings of romance and reality that has ever issued from the American press.

The interest which is so vividly and universally felt in any portraitures of these among us who are ritted by Nature with unusual beauty, or who exercises great influence by uncommon personal grace, loveliness and accomplishment, has suggested to us the idea of portraying such idols of the present hour by description. We propose, that is to say, to give pen and ink portraits of the pen and ink portraits will describe features, manners and causes of attraction and fascination; and as, of course, no names will be given, they will invoke.

Those verbal portraits will describe features, manners and causes of attraction and fascination; and as, of course, no names will be given, they will involve even less publicity than the engraved likenesses in a Book of Beauty, being subject to identification only by friends and acquaintances. We shall not confine ourselves to single nor to married ladies, but shall portray loveliness wherever we have seen it in this our American galaxy of women—the brightest, we safely and confidently say, after much observation of other countries, which the world can show. The portraits will appear, from time to time, in the progress of the coming volume.

gress of the coming volume.

As it is intended, hereafter, to give the subject of

As it is intended, hereafter, to give the subject of art more attention than it has heretofore received, a portion of the paper will be devoted to information and comments upon the works of American artists, and the proceedings of

ALL THE ART-UNIONS.

The universal demand for Dr. Culverwell's previous works, (printed during the past year in the Home Journal) has induced the editors to procure another series of papers from the same able pen, which will be republished in their columns under the title of WHAT TO EAT, DRINK AND AVOID.

These essays form a guide to health and long lite,

WHAT TO EAT, DRINK AND AVOID.
These essays form a guide to health and long life, and the most valuable treatise of our time: they show all people of all ages, sexes and conditions, how to live—how to think—how to take exercise—how to control the passions and eppetites, and how to regulate their whole conduct from childhood to old age. Every man and woman should be familiar with these remarkable papers, which should be universally circulated for the benefit of the whole human race.

A series of

A series of RARE AND CURIOUS DOCUMENTS, giving a brief but complete history of the origin and discovery of all the useful inventions of the age, will

POPULAR SONGS AND BALLADS,

POPULAR SONGS AND BALLADS,
THE WORDS BY SURGEY. MURRIS,
the music by a number of distinguished composers,
will also be published in the course of the coming
volume, pruted in the most accurate and beautiful
manner. The cost of these, if purchased at the
stores, would far exceed the price of the Home Journal for the whole year.

Besides these new and peculiar features, we shall
continue what has become so popular with all clases of readers, our eccasions! translations of the brief
novels and piquant atories of George Sand, De Balzac, Dumas and others; and the sparkling wit, and
amusing

ANECDOTE, NEWS AND GOSSIP, ANECDOTF, NEWS AND GOSSIP, of the Parisian Papers: and also Personal Sketches of public characters; the stirring scenes of the city we live in; a chronicle of the news for ladies; the fashions and fashionable gossip; the facts and ontlines of news; the pick of English information and brilliancy; the wit, humor and pathos of the times; essays on life, literature, society and morals, and the usual variety of carful choosings from the wilderness of English periodical literature, criticism, poetry, etc., etc., etc.

etc., etc.
In addition to our already copious and splendid ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTORS.

we have made arrangements to receive the regular communications of many other authors of acknowledg-

ed eminence and marked ability.

We assure our readers that we shall spare neither toil, care, nor expense to render the new year of the Home Journal every way superior to all its predecesors in the richness of its contents, the beauty of its

All letters, ren paid) to be addre

MORRIS & WILLIS, New York.

NOTICE.

The subscriber has once more established in Greenaboro a fashionable SHOE AND BOOT SHOP.

And having since he left worsed ha some very good shops, he is better prepared to do good and fine work. He has good stock and intends to do good work or none. Thankful for past encouragement, he still wishes enough to sustain him in keeping up a good shop in this place. Repairing done to order. one to order.
In connexion with his Shee and Bootshop be has a

CONFE CTIONARY.

comprising Toys of various kinds, Figs, Raisins cigars. Sky-rockets, Almonds. Walnuts, Filberts, and other articles. Call and examine his stock, I door north of J & R Lindsay's store, in the brick house J. N. WOOD.

Aug. 1848 21-11

MOTECE.

DOCTS. If ALCOMBE & WATSON HAVING sold their interest in the Drug Store, would request all persons indebted to them to come torward and make immediate settlements, as it is desirable to

close their business.

They would also state to the citizens of Greensbo-They would also state to the citizens of Greensbo-rough and the vicinity that they still offer their ser-vices in the Practice of Medicine.

June 1st, 1848

Stf

Terms
RELL
34tf

The subthe subtr's busic
5 years
and stea

BORTABLE HORSEPOWER AND THRASH
YES are still engaged in the sale of FRENCH
BURR MILL STONES and can fill all or
ders for any number and size.

One of our flours having been in the business for
several years and sold many pairs from 3 ft. 4 to 5
feet, feels safe in recommending them.

July 1849

EDGEWORTH

FEMALE SEMINARY EV. PROFESSOR G. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL GOV. J. M. MOREHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

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

The several departments which term a comprehen-The several departments which torm 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.

EDENMONTH 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 parexual care and oversight, exemption from improper associations, good society, a well

The greatest pare.tal 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 seldem attained in the most ravored Institutions.

The expenses for each of the five months are, Board, &c., and the mistruction in all. Studies not extra \$475.

&c., and the instruction in all, Studies not extra, \$75

uste, 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

GREENSBORO' HIGH SCHOOL. REV. THOMAS BROWN, A. M., DAVID B. GRETTER, Professor of Mathematics & Natural Philosophy

L'HE first session of this Institution, under its present organization, will commence on Thursday the 4th day of January next, and will close on the last Friday in May. The design of the Instructors is to establish a permanent school of high order. That system will be pursued which the experience of many years has proved to be eminently effective in the development of mind and the formation of character. The course of instruction will be thorough, comprehensive and practical. Young gentlemen will be carried by regular and systematic plan through the sev eral departments of academical education, they are prepared to enter, with credit to themselves, any class in the University or any other

College in the State.

As everything which is worth learning should be well learnt, no study will be passed over su-perficially. Rigid accuracy, in recitations, will be required from every pupil of the institution.— Special attention will be given to the English

Language and Composition.

Students not intending to pursue an extensive Collegiate Education, may take such a course of Collegate Education, may take such a course of study as will qualify them for business and commercial pursuits. Regarding any system of mere intellectual education as radically defective, it will be our aim to cultivate, in just proportion, the entire nature of the pupil. The Bible will be a text book,—and its pure and elevated principles, its counsels and its instructions, will be mingled in our daily exercises.

The government of the school will be based on

for acquiring that general knowledge ture, so essential to respectability and success in after life. A Philosophical Apparatus has also been secured which will enable us to offer inducements not often found in preparatory schools. Greensborough is a pleasant and healthy village

-distinguished for its fine schools, good society, and for the morality and industry of its inhabitants. Thus affording to parents who have children to educate, almost every facility that can be

is desirable that all who wish to avail themselves of the full benefits of the institution should be present at the opening of the session. Greensborough, N. C., Nov. 1848.

ALAMANCE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, UNDER THE CARE OF REV. E. W. CARUTHERS. WITH AN ASSISTANT.

THE next session will commence the 5th of

December. From the liberal patronage this School has received; from the highly satisfactory manner in which the students acquitted themselves at the examination, and the fair prospect for next session, confident hopes of the success of the School are entertained. The English department is well attended to, and the advantages are very great for young men who wish to qualify themselves for teaching district schools. Boys are prepared for the Soph. class in college. The location is very healthy and pleasant, nine miles southeast from Greensboro', and the neighborhood is not surpassed in good order and morals. The prices of tuition and board are very moderate. Nov. 15, 1848. Nov. 15, 1848.

BIBLES & TESTAMENTS. BIBLES from 25 cent to \$12.50.

TESTAMENTS 6 1-4 to 2.00,

For sale at the Guilford county Bible Society's Resitory. October, 1847

JR & J SL CAN

Personshore' Zong 1919 .

BACON for sale by



\$2,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNIsubscriber, 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 Tabies, Buresus, Sideboarde, Presses, Chairs and Bedsteads, up to the very finest Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Solas with spring scate, fine Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases, Wash-Stands,
Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Buresus, &c., &c., &c. All of which is offered on the
most liberal terms, and at such prices as cannot tai
to please those who wish to purchase a good article
of furniture.

(C) Shop and Furniture Room on West street etween the Patriot Office and John A Gilmer's April. 1848 PETER THURSTON.

NEW GOODS.

I WOULD inform the public that I have just received a fresh supply of Goods, con-isting of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware. Cuttery, Crockery Glass and Queens ware, Paints and Dye Stuffs; all of which I wil sell as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of country. I have also on hand and will constantly keep Upper, Sole and Harnicss Leather, Shoes and Boots of various description manufactured by my own worknein, all of which I will sell much cheaper than usual. I will barter for tow cloth, becswax, teathers, tallow, hides, bacon, corn, wheat, flour, &c. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine my stock.

J. BitANNOCK.
Waterloo, Guilford co., N. C., June, 1848 10tt

TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that he has put in operation at the Buffaloe Mins: 12 miles north of Greensboro, a 45 sawed COTTON GIN. Firs tolical quantities under 100 lbs the 8th, larger quantities the 10th. He will also keep on hand Morehead's best cotton yarn, cotton cloth, and wool rolls, which he will exchange for seed cotton at the highest market prices. I have put a stove in my Wool room, which will enable me to card at all times as soon as it rains so as to fill the streams. My Saw Mills shall run night and day. I am determined to run the water through the saw gates at the sacrafice of prices. My Grist Mill has been running on merchant work for some time and at present, and as far as heard from given entire satisfaction. Any of the above business entrusted to me it injured shall be replaced with good, or the money, that optionable with theowner. Lumber, little Course. or the money, that optionable with the wner. Lumber, Picked Cotton, Bale Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Cloth, Wool Rolls, Flour and Meal, plways on hand and in quantities to suit purchasers. Please come of and examine my stock. L. D. ORRELL. and examine my stock.

PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Patronize your own Mechanics. 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 Drab or Cream Otter, superior Beaver and Mole skin, Nutris, Muskrat, Silk, Russia, Raccon, and Rabbit; smooth hats made with wide butter.

sia, Raccon, and Rabbit; smooth hats under wich wide bruns.

The above Hats are all got up with especial care and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, as my standing rules are well known to make up any deficiency and keep them in proper order free of charge. Tho they may not have emblazoned in their tips the nam of Beebe & Costar, 156, Broadway, New York; ye 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

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

HENRY T. WILBAR.

Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848 Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848



DRUGS-DRUGS.

THE subscriber having purchased from Drs. Holcombe & Watson their en-tire interest in the Greensborough Drug Store, would respectfully solicit the pat-ronage of his old costomers and others desirous of purchasing Medicines on fa-

COPARTITERSHUP.

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

DP WEIR.
A SPORTURE good articles at low prices.

Greensboro', N. C., June, 1848

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of J. & R. Lindsay, to carry on the Mercantic 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 recieving 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.

ROBT. G. LINDSAY.

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

SAMUEL G. THOMAS. SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.



HAS moved his shop to Southstreet opposite the store of J. R. & J. Sloan where he manufactures all articles in his line of business, and offers their low for cash. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for v. ork. Repairing done at the she

CALL AT MY SHOP.

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

HENRY H. BRADY.

Greensboro', September, 1848.

JAR LINDSAY.

S TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, Surry county

In Equity, Fall Term, 1848.
Petition for sale of land.
TC Hauser & Geo Wilson & wife Sophia II Wilson

TC Hauser & Goo Wilson & wile Sophia II Wilson vs.

Thos East, jr., Haywood East. Alvis East, Mary intermarried with John Lisk, Nancy intermarried with James Wooton, Sally intermarried with James Wooton, Sally intermarried with Jesse East, and Julia East and John Flynt and wife Elizabeth. It as pearing to the esturaction of the Court, that the detendants, Thos Haywood, Julis East, and Sally intermarried with Jas Wooton, and Eliza intermarried Jesso East, are non-residents of this State,—It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, that they appear at the next Term of the Court of Equity, for Surry county, to be held on the first Monday of March, 1849 at the courthouse in this Town of Rockford, then and there to answer, plead or demur, to the Bill of complaint of T C Hauser and others exhibited against them in this honorable court, otherwise judgement pro confesso will be entered, on the hearing of the case ex parte. Test: B GRAVES, 6 is a Pr salv \$6

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES

County. September term, 1848;
John Banner and Absalom Scales,
Adm'rs of Jos. Il Scales, deceased,
Lands for the

Jno. Scales, Peter C Scales & others | Lands for the Jno. Scales, Peter C Scales & others] Psyme meets
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that
the decendants John Scales, Peter C Scales, st., ste'
not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered
by the court that publication be made in the Greenboro' Patriot, for air weeks notifying said defendants
to be and appear before the justices of our next court
of pleas and quarter assistent to be held for the county of Stokes at the Court House in Germanton, on
the second Monday of December next, then and there
to plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the allegations set forth therein will be taken
pro confesso and the petition heard exparts as to
them.

Witness John Hill, Clerk of our said court at of-29 6 JOHN HILL, e. c.

County. Superior Court of law, Fall Term,

County. Superior Court of Law, Pall Levis,
1848.

Henry G. Hampton
Va.

Thomas D K-lly.

In this case it appearing to the astisfaction of the court that the defendant Thomas D Kelly is not an resident of this State, it is orderen by the court the publication be made in the Greensboro Patriot for sign successive weeks for the defendant to appear at the next superior court of law, to be held for the county of Surry, at the court house in Rockford, on the lat Monday in March next, then and there to plead and replevey or judgment will be rendered against him pro confesso, and the lands levied on and condemned to the use of the plaintiff.

Witness H C Hampton, clerk of our said court, at office the 1st Monday in September, A D 1848.

H C HAMPTON, e.e., Pr adv \$5

\$100 REWARD.

ANAWAY from the subscriber, about the first of September Jast, a negro man named BOB.—
BOB was owned by Wm. Youngblood, Sen., of this district. He is about 24 or 25 years of age, 5 fest 10 or 11 inches high. of a copper color—has a long head and face, and carries his head inclined somewhat to the left side. The above reward will be giren for the delivery of the above named boy, and the proof necessary to the convictiou of any white person or persons of hatboring or assisting said boy away, or Firty Dollars for his apprehension in this State or North Carolina, so that I can get him.

ROBERT G. McCAW, Yorkville, S. C. October 31, 1348. 33: 3

\$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the night of the 11th inst, his negro man ALFRED, who is about five feet 6 or 7 inches high, well made, a pretty bright sulatto, about twenty-four years of age, and a good blacksmith The boy who was working in the shop with him seys that a wagoner from Randolph county, North Carolina, took off his clother, and that Altred followed after him. For proof to the conviction of the white man who carried him off, I will give Fitty Dollars, and will give Twenty five Dollars for the apprehension of the boy, and the lodging him in jail in South or North Carolina so that I get him. Altred is intelligent, and can read and write, and may have forged free papers with him.

JAMES J. HARLLEE.

Marion Court House, S. C., Nov. 15, '48 33:4

SALE OF VALUABLE NEGROES. IN pursuance of an order of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Davidson county at November Term, I shall proceed to sell at the dwelling bonse of Samuel Lambeth, sr., deceased, on Tuesday the 2d of January next,

TWENTY-SIX LIKELY AND VALUABLE NEGROES.

NEGROES,
consisting of men, women, and children belonging to
said estate. A credit of six months will be given,
the purchaser giving bond and approved security.
DAVID LOFTIN, Adm's.
November 20th, 1848
23-7

ELECTRIC LOTION OR PAIN KILLER.

PAIN ERADICATOR.

PAIN EXTRACTOR.

Of Rheumatism, Nervous pains, Sprains, Bruises,
Tooth ache, &c.,—pains of rhumatic or nervous character especially, may be removed by the timely application of the above remedies.

For sale by WEIR & PORTER.

NOTICE.

A LL persons indebted to the estates of Robert Donnell, dec'd, and Dr. Washington Dondell, dec'd, are hereby notified and requested to wise, they must be made by an officer of the law.
EMSLY DONNELL,

Ex'r of R. Donnell, dec., and Adm. of W. Donnell, dec. Nov. 14, 1848. 32-1*

HATS. -

Hat of rich angear ace, best material, and of receive son car, we would say, that we shall break according to the store of Beebe & Costar, 156 Brown ay, New York, two cases which cannot fail give satisfaction. They are as fine as any to be found in the city of New York.

April, 1848

J. & R. LINDSAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina to incorporate a Volunteer company in the county of Guilford, by the name of the Head Buffalo Volunteer Company.

31.5 Nov. 7, 1848,

UST received and for sale Pale and Dark French Brandies, Holland Gin, Port Wine, Madaria Wine, Malaga Wine, Shampaign Wine, Monongahale Whiskey, Oc. Rye Whiskey. Persona wishing any of the above Liquors may be certain of getting pure article. Oct 1848 W J McCONNEL

THE TRUSTEES of Greensboro' Female College are notified to meet on the first day of the ensuing Examination, being the 8th of December next. GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres. 22.86

Nov. 16th 1849.