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THE PATRIOT.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER BRITANNIA.
SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

*Attempt of Ledru Rollin to destroy the provision-
al government.—Great excitement in France.
—Ireland on the verge of war.—England quiet.
—Advance in bread-stuffs.—Cotton firm.
&c.*

NEW YORK, May 8.
The steamer Britannia reached Boston at 12
o'clock, m., yesterday; but the telegraph being out
of order between this city and Boston, no news
was received by her until the arrival of the mail
this morning.

She brings the important intelligence that M.
Ledru Rollin had at length made the formal at-
tempt to destroy the provisional government in
France, and that troops were arriving every mo-
ment in Paris from all parts of the country.

The greatest excitement and alarm had been
created in Paris and throughout the country by
these astounding events, and scenes of the most
momentous character were daily expected.

The financial crisis in Paris was apparently
subsiding, though business and trade were still
much depressed.

Nothing has been heard by the Britannia from
the steamer Hermann; and she has not yet been
telegraphed at this port, as was rumored yester-
day.

There was no change in cotton at Liverpool on
the 22d, though the market was firm.

The market for breadstuffs was firm, at an ad-
vance since the sailing of the America.

Indian corn, 24s. a 27s. per quarter.

Flour, American, 26s. a 27s. per barrel.

The Rothschilds have refused to loan Russia
money at a discount on best bills of 34 per cent.

The Croix have set fire to the village of Cas-
selle Nueva, forming a cordon around the village,
and 2,000 of the inhabitants were burnt to death,
uttering the most appalling shrieks.

The Prussian troops are invading Denmark, and
the Danes were defeated in a skirmish.

A Chartist organization has taken place in Scot-
land, and is spreading throughout the country with
great energy and vigor.

The Prussian Diet has been dissolved in a most
undignified manner.

The news from Austria and Italy is not impor-
tant.

The Sardinians have gained some slight advan-
tage over the Austrians.

The Pacha of Egypt has hung a deputation
from a large meeting, who had been appointed to
lay before him the complaints of the people.

The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier have
been banished from the capital of Spain.

The Austrian government has expelled the Jesu-
its of Linz, which gives great satisfaction to
even the Catholics.

Lamarine has prepared an offensive and de-
fensive alliance between the French and the
Swiss republics.

An incendiary insurrection has taken place in
the kingdom of Saxony, which has not yet been
put down.

ENGLAND.

A fresh agitation has been got up in London
for the extension of suffrage, equitable taxation,
reduction of government expenditures, and the
advancement of reform principles throughout the
kingdom. Forty members of Parliament assisted
at a formation.

The run on the savings banks of England is
still on the increase.

Prince Metternich, his Princess, Prince Rich-
ard, Baron Charles Hazel, and suites, have ar-
rived in London.

The House of Commons of England, having
passed the crown and government security bill
by an overwhelming majority, virtually adjourned
on Wednesday evening, 19th April, for the
Easter recess.

Meetings in favor of the charter have been
held during the week in almost every town in
England and Scotland.

The Chartist convention, before adjourning, ap-
pointed deputations to visit the provinces, adopt-
ing a petition to the Queen praying the dismissal
of her ministry.

IRELAND.

Ireland continues in a very critical state, and
the excitement among the people continued to
increase rather than diminish.

Arms are in brisk demand, and the people are
being openly drilled with pikes and rifles, de-
spite the threatened interference of the govern-
ment. Indeed, there seems to be no longer any
doubt of the fact that Ireland is on the eve of a
civil war.

Most alarming demonstrations of public opinion
continued to be made; and it was the general
opinion that bloodshed was not far off.

True bills have been found against Mitchell,
O'Brien, and Meagher, the three most energetic
of the Irish leaders.

FRANCE.

Paris has been the scene of one of those ex-
traordinary demonstrations which can only occur in
that capital. Fortunately it has passed off with-
out bloodshed.

M. Blanc having been stung to madness by the
publication of certain papers alleged to be found
at M. Guizot's hotel, which impeached his politi-
cal character, fulminated a most bitter philippic
against the provisional government—declared the
documents published to be forgeries—and in-
vigorously but bitterly against M. Guizot.

M. Lamartine, in terms not easily to be forgiven.
He swore to overthrow the government.

It seems that a plot was actually formed to in-
timidate the provisional government, and reject
Lamarine, Marrast, and other moderate mem-
bers therefrom, and form a new government,
consisting of Ledru Rollin, Cabut, Blanc, Al-

bert Louis Blanc, Flocom, Arago, Respaie, and
Pierre Leroux.

A meeting was accordingly got up for the
Champs de Mars on Sunday night, with this ul-
terior object. However Messrs. Lamarine and
Marrast having got previous intelligence of the
plot, circumvented their designs. The national
guards, as well as the mobiles, were called out;
and the critical state of things which threatened a
complete reign of terror furnished the provisional
government with the pretence to military display.

All classes now deeming the lately proscribed
troops of the line as defenders of order, life, and
property, a couple of regiments were brought in-
to Paris. Cannon, for the first time since the re-
volution, were placed before the Hotel de Ville of
the national guard of Paris. No fewer than one
hundred and twenty thousand men assembled at
the quays and boulevards, joined by forty thou-
sand of the Beaulieu, or suburbs.

To these were added twenty thousand of the
guard mobile and this body, between which and
the national guards some jealousy had previously
existed, fraternized as they passed each other, and
their common difficulties were buried in oblivion.

The cause of quarrel between Ledru Rollin
and his colleagues is said to have been as follows:
A deputation came to Paris from Amiens, for the
purpose of presenting a petition for the removal
of one of Ledru Rollin's commissaries, on account
of some violent proceedings he had indulged in the
exercise of the unlimited powers with which he
and his fellow-commissaries had been invested by
M. Rollin. M. de Lamarine and several other
members of the provisional government are said
to have admitted the misconduct of the commis-
sary, and stated that he ought to have been re-
moved.

M. Rollin refused to sacrifice a functionary who,
if to blame at all, was only guilty of over zeal in
the cause of the republic. Upon this, a violent
scene ensued, and words passed between the dif-
ferent members of the provisional government,
which caused a wide breach in the councils of the
nation.

AUSTRIA.

The basis of the new Austrian constitution was
just published. It is as follows: All the provin-
ces are constituted into one body, with the ex-
ception of Hungary, Slavonia, Sieverbenger, and,
for the present, the Italian provinces. The divi-
sion of the Empire shall remain as it exists at this
time. The Emperor, declared person inviolable,
the Emperor is to have full power over the land
and sea forces, and the right of making war or
peace. Treaties of every description with foreign
powers can only be made with the sanction of the
two Houses of Parliament. The attribute of
mercy and the right of bestowing rewards belong
to the Emperor, but mercy cannot be extended to
the ministers, without the sanction of the Parlia-
ment. The laws are to be administered publicly
in open courts, by oral proceedings, and trials to
be by jury; the judges are to be appointed for
life.

All the projects of loans are to be proposed,
as well as sanctioned, by the Emperor. The Em-
peror will assemble the Parliament annually, and
he must call them together at stated intervals.—
He has the right to prorogue and dissolve them.
The freedom of religion, of speech and of the press
secured and the right of petition and of holding
public meetings is granted to every citizen, sub-
ject to future laws.

The Austrian Government has ordered the Jesu-
its to quit Linz. This step has given consider-
able satisfaction even to the Roman Catholic popu-
lation.

ANNIE'S LEGACY TO THE CONSUMPTIVE.

You are, or you believe yourself to be, con-
sumptive. You wish, above all things, for health
and strength. You are poor, and wish that you
were able to buy some of the patent, all-curing,
all-promising specifics advertised in the news-
papers. Thank God, rather, for the poverty that
prevents your purchasing. Taking patent medi-
cines is like drinking in the dark, where some of
the vessels are filled with wholesome drink, and
some with deadly poisons. You may chance upon
the right draught, or you may not. It is a great
risk. But the medicines for your debility are
cheap—cheap as sunshine; and safe—safe as na-
ture. They are—air, water, exercise, diet.—
There is nothing original in the rules I am about
to transcribe. They are as old as common sense.

You may read them in many books and news-
papers, and hear them at lectures; but yet you may
not heed them more than I did, before it was too
late. Perhaps, though, when they come as a leg-
acy from your sister, who has lost health and
by the neglect of them, why, then they may ex-
ercise all the moral influence of "the last dying
speech and confession" of a man about to be
hanged.

1. Bathe in tepid water every day. The "ben-
efit of bathing can only be justly estimated by
those that practice it." Wear flannel winter and
summer, too, if you can bear it next your skin.
It will keep the skin in a healthy condition.

2. Take a walk every day. But that will
not be exercise enough, or of the kind, for a con-
sumptive. Make beds, rub tables, sweep, or do
something else that will exercise the arms and
chest. Sing or read aloud.

3. Ventilate your rooms, air your bedding,
clothing, &c., every day. The lungs require
pure air, as well as the palate requires pure wa-
ter. Men. Do not keep a stove in your common
sitting room; what it saves in fuel, it costs in
health. I have found from experience that the
burnt air from hot stoves, and the thick vapor from
anything that may be cooking upon it, is very
unpleasant, and very injurious to weak lungs.—
Use a fireplace or a Franklin stove in preference;
for then everything injurious is carried up the
chimney.

4. If you can, leave off gradually the use of
strong tea and coffee. They keep up a slow, con-
suming fever in your system; (it has been so
with me;) drink milk instead. When you are
feverish, do not use pepper, mustard, spice, &c.,
in your food. Try this way of living for a month;
and if you are not stronger, take the advice of a
regular practitioner. Never take Neighbors'
Prescriptions.

5. TOLERATION.—I would never separate myself
from any man upon the difference of an opinion; or
be angry with his judgment for not agreeing
with me in that, from which, perhaps, within a
few days, I should dissent myself.

(From Bicknell's Reporters.)
OUR REPUBLIC.

The Beauty of the System.

THE LONDON PRESS.

It is curious to read the speculations of
some of the leading London journals, in re-
lation to Republicanism, its merits and de-
fects. It is only within a few years, that the
fact of success, so far as this country was
concerned, has been conceded. For a long
time after the Declaration of our Independ-
ence, the Monarchists of the Old World
looked on with incredulity, and gave expres-
sion to their feelings, in sneers of ridicule and
contempt. They believed that the experi-
ment would prove an utter abortion, and that
the system would explode, and that anarchy and
misery would be the consequences. And this
they also hoped, for with such results, re-
publicanism would become odious through-
out the civilized world, while monarchy and
despotism would become the ruling prin-
ciples in forms of government. Hence they
looked on with anxiety, watched our pro-
gress step by step, predicted coming calami-
ties, fancied with every slight difficulty, that
the Union would be dissolved. Nay, several
of them labored under such apprehen-
sions, that American journals were studiously
excluded from their dominions, and the dis-
cussion of republicanism by their own
presses, was deemed a serious offence.—
Nevertheless the young giant of the West-
ern World, progressed rapidly, and the story
of her resources, her happiness and her
might, which was at first regarded as little
better than a romance, became accredited by
the masses, and thousands and tens of thou-
sands of them directed their footsteps to the
new land of promise. Still there were many
who disbelieved. The new Republic was
derided and laughed at, and its down-fall
was speedily predicted. Even now, a
few political bigots may be found, who sneer
at the idea that man is capable of self-gov-
ernment, and who denounce republicanism
with no little bitterness. The following, for
example, which we copy from a late num-
ber of the Liverpool Mail, may be quoted in
illustration:—

"If these were not sad truths we should be
disposed to laugh at them. But it is no laughing
matter. Bedlam has burst its chains—the insane
are emancipated—and a fraternity of fools, knaves,
and desperate scoundrels rule in France."

"We cannot dissemble our thoughts. We
have an imperishable hatred of all republics, sim-
ply because we prefer intelligence to ignorance,
love of freedom in its antagonism to anarchy,
and excrete the tyranny of the multitude ten thou-
sand times more than the despotism of the individ-
ual. In such times as these, when the lava of
insurrection is rolling over the greater portion of
Europe—when the feet are dictating to the head
—when plunder and injustice are being perpetrat-
ed in the name of liberty—the post of honor is a
private station; and therefore, for the sake of
peace and security, we should greatly prefer living
in St. Petersburg to living in Paris."

"The Republic of France has entered upon
its third moon, and the beginning of its first
difficulties. The giant Poverty, and its schoolmaster
Revolution, are stalking over that fair land, with
a whip of scorpions, a levelling scythe, and a
death's head and cross bones. The army, to use
a French hyperbole, is fulfilling its destiny. The
common soldier, whose duty it is to obey, is elec-
ting his officer who is to command. Equality is
consequently making itself as ridiculous as possi-
ble."

A change, however, has come over the
more enlightened spirits of the European
press. Many who were formerly our revil-
ers, are now among our eulogists. Even
the London Times, a print that has reviled
and assailed us with more bitterness than
any other leading journal of Great Britain,
has seen, and to some extent, admits the er-
ror of its course. In a late number of that
paper, we find this language:—

"Nor can it be denied that things look as if
the philosophic vaticinations of M. De Tocque-
ville were about to be realized, and the old world
were going to learn a new political alphabet
at the feet of her Transatlantic offspring. The
exiles whom Europe of the 16th and 17th centu-
ries, disinherited as prodigal children, planted
their ideas in a congenial soil, and the luxuriance
of their growth is overshadowing and blighting
the parent tree. It would be considered irrele-
vant at this juncture, to inquire accurately into
the respective merits of the two systems of gov-
ernment which are at issue; as to which produces
the greatest amount of individual happiness,
of national greatness, of moral and intellectual
fruit. There is no question at any rate as to
which is the most powerful and prosperous, and
America may be allowed to take full advantage
of the popular tendency to cry *evae victis*, and
shout with the winning side."

Again, the Times says:—

"Strength and stability are essential points to
be considered in deciding the respective merits
of different forms of Government, and it is use-
less to prove, on paper, that a certain constitution
is the best, if, as a matter of fact, we find that it
cannot stand alone, when we attempt to realize it.
Just now, the fact that if the American people
were polled to-morrow, from the Rio Grande to
the St. Lawrence, every single individual would
vote for precisely the form of Government which
he now possesses, is undoubtedly a strong argu-
ment in favor of that government. Of course,
we do not say that it is a conclusive one; we
ourselves happen to like something different—
only we imagine that, as between a stable, that is
"Conservative" democracy, and a decadent,
that is "revolutionary" despotism, there can be
little doubt which to prefer. And so we may
assume that for the present at least, and till we
see what the upshot of the new state of things
may be, the advocates of arbitrary power will be
silent, if not convinced; and the constitutional
questions which will be henceforth warmly ar-
gued, with a view to practical results, are those
which concern the degree of power which the

people should hold in their own hands, the de-
finition of the word "people," the modes in which
they can best exercise that power, and the mutu-
al relations of different communities and states."

But again, the Times still further endor-
ses our system:—

"There is at this moment a very evident ten-
dency all over Europe, in two directions, appar-
ently opposite, to local self-government and to
national unity. In 1815 certain lines were drawn
upon a map, according to which states were car-
ved, as it were, out of the Continent, without re-
ference to language, habits, race, feelings, antipa-
thies, or any of those influences which constitute
real nationality. The consequence was that the
desire for national independence, in the provinces
thus subjected to foreign dominion, went hand
in hand with the wish for popular institutions;
they became convinced that they could not have
the one without the other, they have long strug-
gled for both, and at length they appear on the
eve of winning them. But these provinces have
in almost every case, national unities of their own
to which, when rid of the crude and Pocrustean
arrangement of 1815, they are beginning natu-
rally to look, as supports to their new born inde-
pendence, and rallying points for their awakened
patriotism. Thus Italy is gathering under one name
and banner her estranged and provincialized chil-
dren; the scattered and disunited states of Ger-
many are craving earnestly for union; Poland is
uniting; Switzerland is uniting; it will not, per-
haps, be long before we see a Pan-slavonic na-
tional constitution in the east of Europe. Yet none
of the provinces would like the idea of ceasing to
manage locally their own affairs, in order to secure
the safety of a greater fatherland. The question
then, for them to consider, is, whether, by an ad-
option of the principle of federalism, their wants
may not be supplied and their tendencies satisfied."

"Let them observe the workings of Federal-
ism in America. The most complete national
unity is there preserved as regards foreign nation-
ality; complete freedom of trade, complete uniformity
of action in all respects essential to national life;
while, at the same time, the inestimable habit
of self-government is created and retained, and the
power of adapting local institutions to local wants
exercised so fully, that no American citizen has to complain
that the interests of his locality suffer by the dis-
tance or neglect of the legislative centre. The
German in Pennsylvania, the Frenchman in Louisi-
ana, the Spaniard in Florida, had no need, when
they came to participate in the advantages be-
longing to the great American Union, of sacrific-
ing one iota of the local institutions to which they
were attached. So wonderfully elastic and ex-
pansive is this principle of Government, that the
entire American continent might, as it appears
to us, be absorbed in one vast federation, with
but little inconvenience or danger resulting from
its extent and diversity of characteristics. If a
similar system of permitting local self-gov-
ernment, in subordination to a supreme legisla-
tive head, had been pursued in Lombardy and Po-
land, we do not believe the fact of the central
head being an arbitrary monarch would have in-
duced in either case, the declaration of indepen-
dence which has now ensued. The Spanish mon-
archs had no subjects so loyal as the inhabi-
tants of the Basque provinces; the fidelity of the
Tyrolese to Austria is proverbial; because the
former lived practically under the shadow of their
own *fueros*, and the latter were not deprived of
their ancient *grundgesetz*. The Romans un-
derstood this principle and left to the municipi-
ality of their own enormous empire the full enjoy-
ment of their institutions, and management of their
affairs. This was the cause of the astonishing du-
ration of their rule, and of the general contented-
ness of their subjects. In France on the contrary,
where the utmost point of administrative cen-
tralization has been obtained, the "people" are
demoralized and incapacitated for liberty by the
habit of having everything done for them; the
consequence now is, that the mob of Paris now
rules France; the 35,000,000 individuals who
inhabit the provinces follow like sheep after a
leader, even though it be down a precipice."

"If there be any truth in these speculations,
the object of which we have rather indicated
than explained, the good or bad success of the un-
precedented movement now going on in Europe
will depend, in a great measure, upon the extent
to which the different nations engaged in it may
succeed in reconciling and turning to account the
principles which we have been describing—that
of local self-government, the true source of free-
dom, and that national unity, the best safeguard
for peace, civilization, and social progress. It is
impossible to lay down, beforehand, how far and
in what manner it may be possible, in each par-
ticular case, to do this; but the tendency of the
attempt, however imperfectly developed, is in the
right direction; the ideal perfection of it would
be a Utopia."

"Where the drum should throb no longer, and the
last flag be furled,
In the Parliament of man, the federation of the world!"

This is certainly strong language, and
from a strange quarter. The fact too, men-
tioned by the Times, that in this country, the
people are universally, and without a dissenting
voice, in favor of the republican, or the
form of Government under which we now
live, is conclusive as to the practical advan-
tages of the system. We have in this country
no monarchists. An individual who,
under existing circumstances, should advo-
cate a change to monarchy, would be deem-
ed little less than mad—a fit subject for a
Lunatic Asylum. Yet this is a system under
which we have lived, since the establishment
of the Government by our fathers. Can this
be said of any other existing system? And
if not, can we be surprised that as light, in-
telligence, and education increase, the masses
in the old world as well as in the new,
should be disposed to imitate our example.
Take the case of the Chartist of Great Brit-
ain. The six points for which they contend,
we already enjoy. They form features of
our system, and work admirably. But with
these conceded, other changes would be
urged in Great Britain. The dissolution of
Church and State, the abolition of the law
of primogeniture, and the annihilation of all
privileged orders would speedily follow.

Knowledge is power. Money, dirt.

ANCIENT ANTIQUITIES.

Nineveh was 15 miles by 9, and 40 round,
with walls 100 feet high, and thick enough for
three chariots.

Babylon was 60 miles within the walls, which
were 75 feet thick, and 300 high, with 100 bra-
zen gates.

The temple of Diana at Ephesus, was 425 feet
long, and 200 broad, with 127 columns, 60 feet
high, to support the roof. It was 200 years in
building.

The largest of the pyramids is 451 feet high,
and 693 feet on the sides; its base covered 11
acres. The stones are about 30 feet in length,
and the layers are 208; 360,000 men were em-
ployed in its erection.

The labyrinth of Egypt contained 3,000 cham-
bers, and 12 halls.

Thebes, in Egypt, presents ruins 27 miles
round. It has 100 gates.

Carthage was 25 miles round.

Athens was 25 miles round, and contained 25,
000 citizens, and 400,000 slaves.

The temple of Delphos, was so rich in dona-
tions, that it was once plundered of 10,000 ster-
ling; and Nero carried from it 500 statues.

The walls of Rome were 13 miles.

THE CUP OF COLD WATER.

A young Englishwoman was sent to France
to be educated in a Huguenot school in Paris.—
A few evenings before the fatal massacre of St.
Bartholomew's Day, she and some of her
young companions were taking a walk in some
part of the town where there were sentinels plac-
ed, perhaps, on the walls; and you know that
when a soldier is on guard he must not leave his
post until he is relieved, that is, till another soldier
comes to take his place. One of the soldiers, as
the young ladies passed him, besought them to
have the charity to bring him a little water, add-
ing that he was very ill, and that it would be as
much as his life was worth to go and fetch it him-
self. The ladies walked on, much offended at
the man for presuming to speak to them, all but
the young Englishwoman, whose compassion was
moved, and who, leaving her party, procured some
water, and brought it to the soldier. He begged
her to tell him her name and place of abode; and
this she did. When she rejoined her compan-
ions, some blamed and others ridiculed her atten-
tion to a common soldier; but they soon had reason
to lament that they had not been equally com-
passionate, for the grateful soldier, contrived, on
the night of the massacre, to save this young En-
glishwoman, while all the other inhabitants of the
house she dwelt in were killed!

INVENTION.

The two Rats, the Fox and the Egg.—Laf-
ontaine says two rats in search of food found an
egg. While preparing to enjoy the luxury, they
descried a fox at no great distance, approaching
the spot. How to carry off their prize they
were puzzled to decide, and the fox continued to
approach. But necessity is the mother of inven-
tion; and they soon struck upon a plan which
proved completely successful in the execution. One
rat laid upon his back and held the egg in his
fore paws. The other dragged him by the tail,
and, saving a scratched back, they reached their
hole in safety, and deposited their egg where the
fox could not get it.

Here we are taught that some persons never
find out what they can do, until they are driven
to it; and these rats would probably have diled
away some hours in contriving how to carry
off the egg, had not their wit been sharpened by
the imminent danger of losing it. They found
there was but one alternative, either to lose the
egg or secure it in their hole. Then they desir-
ed themselves in earnest, and proved the old
proverb true, that "Where there is a will there
is a way."

RIGHT IS MIGHT.

Though the strong wind rent the mountains,
and broke in pieces the rocks, yet the Lord was
not in the strong wind. Nor was he in the earth-
quake; nor was he in the fire. In what then
was he? In the still small voice; and this is
one of his holy utterances—Right is Might. As
sure as God liveth—as sure as the holy one of
Israel is the Lord of Hosts, the Almighty—right
is might. Meekness is might. Patience is
might. Humility is might. Self-denial and self-
sacrifice is might. Faith is might. Love is
might. Every gift of the Spirit is might. The
cross was two pieces of wood; and a helpless
Man was nailed to it; yet it was mightier than
the world, and triumphed, and will ever triumph
over it. Heaven and earth shall pass away, but
no pure, holy deed, or word or thought. On the
other hand, might—that which the children of
earth call so, the strong wind, the earthquake, the
fire—perishes through its own violence, self-
exhausted and self-consumed; as our age of the
world has been allowed to witness in the most
striking example. For many of us remember, and
they who do not, have heard from their fathers,
how the mightiest man on earth, he who had
himself with all might, except that of right, burst
like a tempest cloud, burst himself out like a con-
flagration, and only left the scars of his ravages to
mark where he had been. Who among you can
look into an infant's face, and not see a power in
it mightier than all the armies of Attila or Napo-
leon!—Archdeacon Hare's Mission of the Com-
forter.

VOLTAIRE'S CHARACTER OF CROMWELL.

Cromwell is described as a man who was an
imposter all his life. I can scarcely believe it.—
I conceive that he was at first an enthusiast, and
that he afterwards made his fanaticism instrumen-
tal to his greatness. An ardent novice at twenty
often becomes an accomplished rogue at forty.—
In the great game of human life, men begin with
being dupes, and end in becoming knaves. A
statesman engages as his almoner a monk, entire-
ly made up of the details of his convent—devout,
credulous, awkward perfectly new to the world;
he acquires information, polish, finesse, and sup-
plants his master.—Philosophic Dictionary.

DISSEMBULATION.—Dissemblance in youth is the
forerunner of peridy in old age; its first appear-
ance is the fatal omen of growing depravity, and
future shame. It obscures the lustre of every ac-
complishment, and sinks us into contempt. After
the first departure from sincerity, it is hard to
stop; one artifice leads on to another; till at last
the intricacy of the labyrinth increases, we are left
in our parts.—Blair.

THE WIT OF SARCASM.

To be sarcastic is thought by some people a
proof of ability. Such individuals are like a pack
of Chinese crackers thrown into a crowd, contin-
ually exploding in every direction, but with great-
er noise than injury. There is more ill-breeding
than wit in a sarcasm; and more ill-nature than
either. True wit does not consist in abuse, but in
profound wisdom tersely expressed. Nothing,
therefore, can be further from wit than sarcasm,
and where they go together, one is pressed into
the service, and is not a legitimate ally.

Nevertheless, we know many, mostly young
persons, who set up for wits on the score of sar-
casm. They are usually very conceited, or very
follish, or very unamiable individuals; and by no
means the terror to others they imagine. Persons
of sense are no more affected by their sarcasms
than mastiffs are by the yelp of a lap-dog. A
real wit never condescends to reply to them. We
have seen many of such sarcastic persons in our
experience, and always found they cured them-
selves of this childish habit as soon as they grew
up, or if they did not, that they remained children
in their temper to the end of their careers. It is
a mean sort of revenge that seeks to gall another's
feelings by sarcasm. For where it chances to be
successful, it is like the copper shot of the Mexi-
cans, which gangrenes the wound.

We frequently hear young persons at a party
make sarcastic remarks on those who enter.—
There is here, perhaps, not so much ill-will, as
ill-breeding, not so much spleen as others as a de-
sire to display ourselves. It is a sort of verbal
barbarism got up to raise a laugh. The would
be wits in this case are like the monkey in a red
coat at the menagerie, who rides the ring and
plays his antics to amuse the children rather than
the adults of the scene. When young gentlemen are
the actors, they are generally forward and con-
ceited slips of boys cultivating mountebank, and
stretching themselves up in

SPEECH OF MR. TRUMAN SMITH, OF CONNECTICUT.

The territory to be ceded (supposing it be truly indicated by the well settled belief of the community) falls naturally into three divisions—(1.) the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande; (2.) New Mexico; and (3.) Upper California.

1. *Of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande*—Near the coast it is about 160 miles from river to river—higher up on the route from San Antonio to Presidio, it is about 100 miles, and probably it will be just to estimate the territory at about an average one hundred and twenty miles broad, and about four hundred miles long. The military friend, already alluded to, who accompanied the movement of General Taylor and his army from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande in March, 1846, describes that part of the territory near the coast, as follows:

"Between the Nueces and the Rio Grande the country from the coast to the mountain is a vast prairie, with scarcely any timber, and no streams of fresh water, until you reach the upper tributaries of the Nueces. For near a hundred miles from the coast, there is no *potable water*, except what stands in hollows over from the rainy season. Salt streams and lakes are found; there may be currents, that flow in the rainy season and for a few weeks thereafter. This region has some land that appears rich, but owing to the lack of timber and difficulty of irrigation, (impossible except with artesian wells,) it can never be made available for agriculture. Portions of it are sandy and impregnated with salt—a true desert. It is occupied only by game and wild horses, and seems fitted only for grazing numerous herds of cattle, to which use it was appropriated before the independence of Texas.

"The above character of soil continues to the Rio Grande, which stream has no tributary on the Texas side below the Puerco. The lands on both banks of the Rio Grande give little promise, resemble somewhat the bottoms of the Mississippi, and, like them, are continually washed by the current. There is a population, though a sparse one, on either bank, but the crops are extremely uncertain—the banks rising too high to admit of irrigation from the river, unless the water were artificially raised. When we first ascended the river, in August, 1846, we saw little evidence of successful planting. Between the floods and droughts I should say, that the main crop (cotton) would be very doubtful, and that the lands were not valuable for agricultural purposes."

In confirmation of the above statement I would invite the attention of the committee to an extract (which I have obtained at the office of Colonel Albert, of the Corps of Topographical Engineers) from a report made by Lieutenant Blake of a reconnaissance of the route pursued by General Taylor's army from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande:

"The route from Corpus Christi to the Arroyo Colorado may be divided into three parts:

1st. From Corpus Christi to the Santa Rosa ponds : : : : 66 miles.

2d. From Santa Rosa ponds to Los Animas : : : : 37 miles.

3d. From Los Animas to the Colorado : : : : 26 miles.

"The first division consists generally of flat prairie land, relieved by slightly undulating plains dotted with numerous small mounds or clumps of dwarf-timber (principally mesquit and hackberry) on the immediate banks of the streams, generally small, and in many places merely a succession of ponds; there is sufficient water for camp purposes, the Escondido and Bolobio excepted.—The road throughout the entire distance is excellent, with the exception of about 2 miles of low yellow prairie between the Nueces and Agua Dulce; this bad portion increasing in extent as you approach the coast. The water in the streams is generally slightly brackish, the best water being found in ponds on the route. Large herds of deer and mustangs are seen in this portion of the country.

"The 2d division is more barren and sterile than the 1st. At the Santa Rosa ponds the road begins to be very sandy and heavy; numerous salt ponds are found on the route, and fresh water only at long intervals. At the Encinal the live oak groves make their appearance, and the ground is much cut up by salamanders and gophers.—From the 8th to the 9th mile, the route is a perfect desert; no wood, water, or grass; salt ponds are frequent, and the road exceedingly heavy.—On reaching the Chileripens, fresh water in ponds is found, the road begins to improve, and at Los Animas (an old rancho) the difficult part of the route for wheeled vehicles terminates.

"The 3d division resembles somewhat the 1st, there being however a greater quantity of wood, principally mesquit, and the ground is in the first division covered with sweet scented flowers.—Fresh water in ponds is found at short intervals, with large droves of wild cattle on the prairies.—The road skirts the mesquit on the right, the prairie extending thence to Laguna Madre on the left.

"From the Colorado to the Rio Grande opposite Matamoros, distant thirty miles, the country is similar to the third division, passing through mesquit and chaparral, while to the left in the direction of Frontera, the country is more open, with wood and water sufficient for all the purposes of camp."

I will next produce on this branch of the subject, a statement in the form of a letter to myself from the honorable and gallant member from Kentucky, (Major Gaines,) whose career in Mexico is so well known to this committee and the whole country. I am sure that the views and opinions of my honorable friend are entitled to great consideration, in estimating the real value of territory which has given occasion to the present war with Mexico. The letter is as follows:

HON. TRUMAN SMITH—*Dear Sir*: I willingly comply with your request to furnish you a statement of the character of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande which I do by giving you the substance of a journal kept by me at the time I crossed the country, in 1846.

In advance of my regiment, with three companies of cavalry under my command, I reached the Nueces river on the 10th of October of that year, and encamped at the town of San Antonio, on the eastern bank of the river. This town is a miserable place, consisting of a few huts or ranches. It is an Irish settlement—perhaps not more than five or six of the huts being occupied by a few poor families. There was, at this time, a tolerable house in the progress of erection, which was the only building in the place of a decent appearance.

On the 11th October, we crossed the Nueces in a government boat. The river here is about seventy-five or eighty yards wide, with a gentle

rent. The water is clear, and from six to eight feet deep all the way across. For a mile or two after leaving the river, we found the soil pretty good. It rises very gradually from the river, but may properly be called low, flat land. It was covered with thick, high grass. After passing this point we came into a sandy sterile and barren region, very thinly covered with grass.—Twelve miles from the Nueces we found good grass and tolerable water, where we encamped for the night.

On the 12th we saw countless numbers of antelopes, deer, mustang horses, turkeys, geese, &c. &c. out of this quantity of game we were abundantly supplied with fresh meats. On this day we fell into the trace of Gen. Taylor's army, when it marched from Corpus Christi to the Rio Grande, and encamped at night on the ground which he had occupied—a circumstance which greatly aided the troops. At this point there is in the rainy season, a small stream called San Salvador—a very considerable water course the bed not being more than eight or ten feet wide where we crossed. The general appearance of the country here is of a character similar to that through which we had passed after leaving the valley of the Nueces—sandy and unfit for cultivation. Great numbers of sand hills varying from ten to thirty feet high, were seen in every direction.

On the 13th we marched to Santa Gatrudas creek, or rather its bed—a very small one—where we also occupied the ground where Gen. Taylor had encamped. The relics of an abandoned camp were scattered around us, such as a grave and a human skull the last of which was lying on the ground. Country still the same.

On the 14th we diverged from the line of Gen. Taylor's march, as our destination was Camargo, while his was Matamoros. After travelling about twelve miles we reached a *mud-hole*, which was the first water we had seen that day. As the men and horses were very thirsty, and we had almost despaired of finding water, we hailed even this dirty puddle with satisfaction. As we knew no other name for it, I named it *Polk's hole* in honor of the President of the United States.—The ground over which we travelled to-day had never before been trodden, in all probability, or, at least, not for many years, by any but wild beasts, and almost as wild men.

On the 15th, having suffered amazingly on account of the horrid water of "*Polk's hole*," we were very agreeably disappointed at finding excellent water, in a pond or hole, surrounded with mesquit timber. The water was cool on account of the shade, but, after all, it was nothing but pond water. We luxuriated in this *delightful* pond (delightful it was to us, to be sure, but at home our horses would not have smelt it) for an hour, filled our casks and moved on. We encamped that night near two or three small water-holes, which answered for the horses, with two or three mesquit trees which served for fuel. We missed one of our men, who had gone out on a hunting excursion and had got lost.

On the 16th we were compelled to travel slower than usual, in consequence of the sand—there being so much of it as to make it very tiresome to our horses. Of course there was very little vegetation of any kind.

On the 17th our kind hunter came in. We had a thick heavy fog this morning, which detained us. We found in the morning two or three water-holes, which were inaccessible to our horses in consequence of the softness of the ground.—The scene to-day was one of desolation indeed. The sand was very deep, and not a drop of water within our reach. It was an endless prairie, with here and there a mesquit tree. We passed a cow-ranch and some mud-holes, but no water.—We began to fear that we should be compelled to encamp without water, but fortunately, about sundown, we found a beautiful lake of fine water and with a good firm bottom, and surrounded by high sand hills. Here we saw two tigers. Our guide supposed this lake to be about forty-five miles from Camargo. We had a very tiresome march on the 18th. We were all day in the midst of what the men called the "*infernal chaparral*"—with the sun intensely hot—the prickles assailing us at every point—compelled to cut our way almost every step, and without a drop of water. The only variety we had was that one of the men, Cave Kerly killed the finest buck I had seen on the march, the horns of which he gave me. Having despaired of finding water, we encamped on a small elevation, covered with mesquit grass. We spent the night without water.

On the 19th we were glad to leave this dreary place early in the morning. We did so as soon as possible at every step. Every thing around us seemed to have a thorn or prickly upon it, except the mesquit grass, and of that there was but little. We worked our way with great difficulty, about fifteen miles, through the chaparral, when we capied a hole of water near our route, and such was the intense suffering of the men that their impetuosity led them in and through the puddle in almost an instant. In a few minutes it was as muddy as if ten thousand hogs had been wallowing in it. With this filth we loaded our stomachs to their utmost capacity, and moved on. We camped by the side of a small *salt stream* which our horses drank but which we could not. Here we found a trace which we supposed led to Camargo.

On the 20th, with full conviction that we were not far from Camargo, we ascended an elevation of considerable height, and were not disappointed. We discovered the cupola of the Catholic church towering above the rest of the buildings. But the interminable chaparral was still around us every where. At 1 o'clock we reached the banks of the Rio Grande, being about 160 miles from the Nueces. We gave three cheers and fired our guns.

The country from the Nueces to the valley of the Rio Grande is poor, sterile, sandy, and barren—with not a single tree of any size or value on our whole route. The only tree which we saw was the mesquit tree, and very few of these.—The mesquit is a small tree, resembling an old and decayed peach tree. The whole country may be truly called a perfect waste, uninhabited and unfit, bitable. There is not a drop of running water between the two rivers, except in the two small streams of San Salvador and Santa Gatrudas, and these only contain water in the rainy season. Neither of them had running water when we passed them. The chaparral commences within forty or fifty miles of the Rio Grande. This is poor, rocky, and sandy; covered with prickly pear thistles, and almost every sticking thing—constituting a thick and perfectly impenetrable undergrowth. For any useful or agricultural purpose the country is not worth a *gous*.

So far as we were able to form any opinion of this desert upon the other route which had been travelled, its character every where between the two rivers is pretty much the same. We learned that the route pursued by General Taylor, south of ours, was through a country similar to that through which we passed; as also was that travelled by Gen. Wool from San Antonio to Presidio, on the Rio Grande. From what we both

saw and heard, the whole command came to the conclusion which I have already expressed—that it was worth nothing. I have no hesitation in saying that I would not hazard the life of one valuable and useful man for every foot of land between San Antonio and the valley of the Rio Grande. The country is not now, and can never be of the slightest value.

J. P. GAINES.
WASHINGTON, 14th March, 1848.

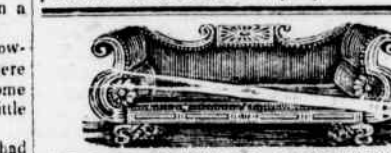
Lieut. Wm. B. Franklin, of the corps of Topographical Engineers, (son of the gentleman of that name formerly clerk of the House of Representatives,) who accompanied Gen. Wool's column from San Antonio to Presidio, has furnished me with the following description of the country on that route between the Nueces and the Rio Grande:

"The column of the army commanded by Gen. Wool left San Antonio, Texas, in the latter part of September, 1846, on their march for Chihuahua. From San Antonio to the Rio Grande by the route the command followed, is a distance of about 165 miles. The first hundred miles the country is wild, but susceptible of cultivation, the soil being good and well watered.

"After crossing the Nueces, (about 100 miles from San Antonio,) the face of the country is almost bare, producing little but prickly pear and a small variety of mesquit wood. There is not a single running stream from the Nueces to the Rio Grande, and I do not think the soil would ever be cultivated by our people while a single acre of the prairie land of the West remains unoccupied. I mean that within the limits of the present States.

"I should mention here that when the army crossed this part of the route they passed two running streams, but we were informed that their beds were usually dry, and were now filled with water from rains at their sources. In some places we found water in holes, but it was sometimes brackish, and never very good."

We have thus drawn in faithful lines the true character of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, which has given occasion to the expenditure of so much breath in this Hall and so much gunpowder in Mexico. I will not call it as did the honorable member from Pennsylvania, (Mr. C. J. INGHAM,) "*a stupendous desert*," for there are other regions which I shall describe by and by that will demand much more urgently such a designation, but I will say that for this Administration to raise a controversy with Mexico about such a miserable domain, and to involve us in a bloody war therefor, under the idea that it is of some value, is to practise a stupendous imposition on the American people.



\$2,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE—Is now offered for sale by the subscriber, who keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of Furniture in the State, all of which is warranted in every particular. His assortment is complete, from the cheapest Walnut and Birch Tables, Bureaus, Sideboards, Presses, Chairs and Bedsteads, up to the very finest Mahogany Dressing Room, Sideboard, Sofa with spring seats, fine Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases, Wash Stands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., &c., &c. all of which is offered on the most liberal terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to please those who wish to purchase a good article of furniture.

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

COME AND SEE!

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

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

together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.—Indeed we have been so busy selling since the arrival of our new stock, that we had almost forgotten to pay our respects, through the newspaper columns, to our customers and the very liberal public of Guilford and the adjoining counties. We have, however, been making our best bows behind the counter, and feel convinced that from the extraordinary rain making on our new stock, we are selling as cheap and perhaps cheaper than any other house in town. We return our thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and promise that nothing shall be left undone on our part to secure a continuance of the same. We wish every body to continue to call upon us, and we will do things up to the CHEAPEST AND BROWNIEST KIND OF STYLE.

WILLIAM S. GILMER.
Greensboro', April 12, 1848. 1-t

COMMON SCHOOLS.

THE Superintendents will meet on Monday the 29th of this month for the purpose of considering all such matters as may be submitted to them. Applications for new Districts, transfers from one to another, and other alterations affecting the Districts, must then be presented, as it will be the last meeting before the next election of committee men.

Should any petitions be sent in, the parties will attend and see to their interests.

It is desired that every Superintendent should be present.

JESSE H. LINDSAY, C. B. S.
May 5, 1848. 4-4

DOCTOR JOHN L. COLE.

HAVING located in Greensboro, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country. He may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged, at his residence on Salisbury street, next door from West street.

45-t March 10, 1848

BUNCOMBE.

THIS fine stallion, sired by the imported Emancipation, out of a thorough bred mare by Virginian will stand this season at his own stable in Greensboro' and at Wentworth, at Five Dollars. See handbills for Pedigree.

(25) April, 1848.

CLOTHING FOR

Wool Carding Machines

WE are prepared to furnish Cards of every kind. We will sell any quantity for any part of the Machine that may be wanted.

Also Comb Plates and Cleaning Cards, and Emory.

April, 1848 J. R. LINDSAY

RAIL ROAD.

THE subscriber wishes to hire from thirty to fifty good hands to work on the Rail Road, in a high healthy situation. Fair price will be given for either white or black hands, by the month or the year.

J. F. GAMBLE.

Winnaboo, S. C., April, 1848. 8-6

Those wishing to hire will apply immediately.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,
SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1848.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

Were the orders of the day in our place, last Tuesday, the Court having surrendered the entire afternoon to the people, for their conferences on political and public affairs.

First was held the District Whig Convention, to appoint a Delegate to Philadelphia. A highly talented and respectable representation appeared from every county in the district,—a fact which, in connection with the spirit of their proceedings, shows that the *whig mind* of the district is deeply moved with considerations of the present extraordinary condition of the country.—We need only refer to the resolutions adopted, for a fair and perspicuous expression of the general sentiment, not only of the convention, but of their constituents, and of the crowded assemblage of spectators who witnessed their proceedings, in relation to the Presidency and the great questions involved in the "*unconstitutional and unnecessary*" schemes of the Administration. Every confidence may be placed in the discretion of the Delegate appointed to Philadelphia, that he will act in accordance with the patriotic spirit of the resolutions.

Speeches were made by Mr. Gilmer, of Guilford, and Mr. Walker, of Rockingham. The absorbing topic of the day was in master hands;—and the truths they uttered in the strong, straightforward, eloquent language of patriotism, found an answering echo from the hearts of the people present.

Next was held the District Democratic Convention, to appoint a Delegate to Baltimore.—Guilford and Stokes we believe, were the only counties represented. They proceeded at once to the appointment of their Delegate, dispensing with any formal expression of their sentiments. One of the speakers remarked that they wanted no such expression, having their position already defined by the Baltimore resolutions of 1844; that was the ground they stood on still, [including, we suppose, "*fifty-four forty*."] James R. McLean, Esq., of Surry, and Robert P. Dick, Esq., of Rockingham, delivered speeches. They are young men of very promising talents.—While all their acquaintances are pleased with their fine manner of declamation, their Whig friends have only to regret that their first impulses of youthful feeling should be exhibited on the side of *power* and against the constitutional privileges of the many.

Last—in the "*shank of the evening*," after the greater portion of the crowd, wearied by the length of time occupied by the political meetings, had dropped off—the Railroad meeting was held. It ought to have been held first; and any considerations in relation to the improvement of our State, which the leading minds of the county could suggest, should have been presented to the large assemblage of people then present. But not—"politics" was uppermost in men's minds. President-making was considered a much more agreeable occupation than Railroad-making, or the making of any thing else to bring old North Carolina's resources out of "*the suds*." *Federal politics* is the Aaron's rod, that can take all sorts of interests at a gulp for breakfast, and be ready for another morsel of the same sort at dinner.

Nevertheless delegates were appointed to Salisbury, who it is hoped may attend. And we further hope that their deliberations may be such as to awaken the people to the importance of at least *dividing* their attention between State and national affairs.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

We learn that the Hon. EDWARD STANLY, has resigned the Office of Attorney General of this State, and that the temporary appointment of a successor will be among the duties of the Governor's Council, at their meeting on the 20th inst.

The reasons for this step, on the part of Mr. S. are that, in his opinion, this Officer ought to reside in the sphere of his duties—that when he was elected, he intended, and was probably expected, (though he made no promise to that effect,) to remove to this City; but uncontrollable circumstances having prevented this, he tenders his resignation.—*Register*.

"Mr. Stanly," says the Weldon Herald, "has given entire satisfaction in this section of the State, and we are loth to give him up. Every man, who has become acquainted with him in this end of the Circuit, is highly pleased with him as a gentleman and as an officer of the State, and we think we utter the sentiments of the whole community, when we say, that no man can be appointed to succeed him who will gain a stronger hold on the esteem and affections of the people."

ANOTHER NEW STATE.

It will be seen by the Proceedings of the House of Representatives, that the bill making Wisconsin a State of the Union, passed that body on the 11th instant. This gives us the thirtieth State, as there is no doubt it will also pass the Senate.

CONGRESS.

Our usual detail of congressional proceedings in this week omitted. The principal debate in the Senate last week was on the Yucatan bill, which had not come to its final reading. The proceedings of the House were of little importance.

President-making is, in full operation at the Federal Capital, and we need not look for much legislation until after the close of the approaching Conventions.

He that accosts himself to buy superfluities, may, too long, be obliged to sell his necessities.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANBRIA.

The steamship Canbria arrived at New York last Sunday, with seven days later European news than brought by the Britannia.

The French elections passed off quietly, the moderate party being every where in the ascendant.

Political affairs on the continent continue the same.

The Pope of Rome had cordially welcomed the American envoy.

THE FAIR held by the young ladies of the Sigmourney Society, at the Female College, last Tuesday night, was attended by a respectable number of liberal customers. The receipts, we understand, amounted to two hundred dollars, which will be expended in the purchase of books for their library. We consider ourselves duly commissioned by the young Ladies, to return acknowledgements to the patrons of the Fair, for what is regarded in the light of a generous contribution to the laudable object they have in view.

The proceedings of the Quarterly Session of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, lately held in this place, have been received through the "*Communicator*," and will be published in this paper agreeably to request.

The paper from the Grand Jury of Surry county, on the improvement of the Yadkin, is worthy public consideration. The project is certainly important as connected with the subject of a system of improvements in North Carolina.

We learn from the "*Picayune*," that Col. Paine and Lieut. Nash, of the North Carolina Volunteers, arrived in New Orleans on the 3d instant, in the Steamship Fashion.

The Democratic National Convention will meet next Monday. We may hear of its nominations in time for our next paper.

DISTRICT WHIG CONVENTION.

According to previous arrangements, a Convention assembled at Greensboro' on Tuesday 16th of May, 1848, for the purpose of appointing a Delegate to represent the 4th Congressional District at the Philadelphia National Convention, to be held on the 7th of June next.

Upon motion of Dr. Wm. Withers, Governor Morehead was called to the chair, and Darius H. Starbuck, Esq., was appointed secretary.

On motion, the chair appointed Dr. William Withers, of Stokes, John A. Gilmer, Esq., of Guilford, Peter K. Rounsaville, Esq., of Davidson, and Henry B. Elliott, Esq., of Randolph, a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of this convention, and report the same before the rise thereof.

Upon motion of Wm. J. Long, Esq., of Randolph, the chair appointed Dr. Madison R. Fountain, of Stokes, Alexander W. Hogan, Esq., of Randolph, Archibald Wilson, Esq., of Guilford, and John W. Thomas, Esq., of Davidson, a committee to nominate and recommend some gentleman as a Delegate to represent this District in the Whig National Convention: After retiring a few minutes, they reported through their chairman, Mr. Hogan, the name of WILLIAM R. WALKER, Esq., of Rockingham, as their choice, which was heartily and unanimously confirmed by the convention; and HENRY B. ELLIOTT, Esq., of Randolph, was appointed as his alternate. Mr. Walker was then loudly called for. He responded briefly to the call and accepted the nomination.

The committee appointed to draft resolutions, reported through their chairman, Mr. Gilmer, the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, As the representatives of the Whigs of the 4th Congressional District, in convention assembled, for the purpose of appointing a delegate to represent the District in the National Convention to assemble at Independence Hall in the city of Philadelphia, it may not be improper briefly to express our opinions upon some of the topics that now agitate the country, and divide the great political parties thereof; whilst we forbear to express our preference for either one of the great names more prominently before the nation as a suitable candidate for the Presidency of the United States. Therefore,

Resolved, That whilst our conviction of the truth of the great conservative principles of the Whig party not only remains unaltered, but our dread of the evil tendencies and deleterious results flowing from Democratic misrule, is greatly augmented by the present alarming condition of the country, it is proper that we should sacrifice all personal or individual preferences upon the altar of our common country, and that guided by the spirit of mutual concession and forbearance amongst ourselves, we will cheerfully co-operate in the use of all honorable means to secure the ascendency of our long cherished and deliberately formed opinions.

Resolved, That as the Constitution of our country has vested the war making power in Congress and not in the President, it is not only the privilege, but it is the duty of the people to express their decided and unqualified disapprobation of the conduct of any President, who, disregarding the Constitution, shall usurp and exercise the war making power.

Resolved, That in our opinion the President of the United States unconstitutionally and unnecessarily involved the nation in the present unfortunate war with Mexico, and that he is responsible for the immense amount of lives and treasure that has been sacrificed in its prosecution.

Resolved, That the Democratic party in attempting to suppress all inquiry into the origin of the present war with Mexico, on the part of the people, by whose blood and treasure alone it can be prosecuted, are aiming a blow at the freedom of opinion and the expression thereof—rights most inalienable to freemen,—"and formidable to tyrants" and usurpers—"only."

Resolved, That whilst we look upon the war with Mexico as having been unconstitutionally and unnecessarily begun, yet as it was subsequently recognized by Congress, and thereby become National in its character, we admire the promptness with which many of our citizens became soldiers, and that we express our high admiration and sincere thanks to the officers and men by whose skill, perseverance, and indomitable courage, the various campaigns have been so gloriously and so successfully conducted.

Resolved, That we believe the Veto power

should never be exercised by the President except to protect the Constitution from violation, and the country from the effects of hasty and inconsiderate legislation: that in all other instances the will of the people as expressed by their Senators and Representatives, should become the law of the land.

Resolved, That it is proper that our government afford every protection and encouragement to the various industrial pursuits of the nation, that it furnish and secure a safe, uniform and convenient currency, and that it observe the most rigid economy in all expenditures, consistent with the public interest.

Resolved, That we are of the opinion once expressed by President Polk, that we should not form any alliance, offensive or defensive, with any foreign country, but that the peace, the quiet, and prosperity of our own country are paramount to every other consideration.

The foregoing Resolutions being read, Mr. Gilmer and Mr. Walker submitted their views thereon, with an array of talents and ability worthy of themselves and their cause: whereupon the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

On motion of H. B. Elliott, Esq., it was ordered, that a copy of these resolutions, together with the proceedings of this convention, be submitted to the Editors of the Greensboro' Patriot, and that they, and the other Whig Editors of the State, be requested to give them publication.

On motion, the convention adjourned.

JOHN M. MOREHEAD, Chairman.
D. H. STARBUCK, Sec.

DISTRICT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Democratic delegates of the 4th Congressional District, held in Greensboro' on the 10th of May, Wilson S. Hill, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Albert V. Sullivan and Robert Caffey were requested to act as Secretaries.

The object of the meeting, as explained by the Chairman, was to appoint a Delegate to represent the 4th Congressional District in the Democratic National Convention, to be held in Baltimore on the 4th Monday in May.

On motion of Robert P. Dick, Esq., Col. Francis L. SIMPSON, of Guilford, was unanimously chosen as the Delegate to said Convention, and Mr. ALBERT V. SULLIVAN, of Stokes, was appointed alternate Delegate.

The following resolution was then introduced: *Resolved*, That we have the utmost confidence in the ability, integrity and sound principles of the Hon. David S. Reid, and we are sincerely gratified at his nomination as a candidate for Governor.

The meeting was then addressed at some length, and in a very able and eloquent style, by James R. McLean, Esq., of Surry, and Robert P. Dick, Esq., of Rockingham.

There being no further business for the action of the Convention, on motion it was adjourned.

WILSON S. HILL, Chairman.
Albert V. Sullivan, } Sec's.
Robert Caffey, }

WHIG MEETING IN SURRY.

At a large and respectable meeting of the Whigs of Surry county, held in the court house on Wednesday of May Court, 1848, Josiah Cowles, Esq., was called to the Chair, and Job Worth appointed Secretary.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE YADKIN.

State of North Carolina,
Surry County.

MAY TERM, 1848.

We, the Grand Jurors for the County of Surry, beg leave to submit the following views and resolutions to the citizens of this county and to the people of North Carolina, in relation to the improvement of the navigation of the Yadkin river.

We are well satisfied that there is no scheme of internal improvement which would more benefit this section of the State, which at the same time could be more easily accomplished. Nature has bestowed upon us many of her blessings: a healthful climate, a fertile soil, and a noble river running through our midst. These blessings we are unable fully to enjoy, on account of our remoteness from the seats of commerce. Though we enjoy health, and make the greatest plenty of the necessities of life, yet these are not half of the objects of life. Now we have but few inducements to do more. If we raise more produce than is necessary for our own use, we cannot dispose of it to any advantage, on account of the difficulty of getting to market. We have a fertile and productive soil, producing in the greatest abundance of corn, wheat, oats, &c., and all the agricultural staples. Our tobacco lands are not inferior in quality to those on the Dan and James rivers, as we have been informed by many who are acquainted with those sections of country. We might raise double the quantity of these products, if we had any inducement to do so. If we had the necessary facilities of carrying our produce to market, it would enlarge the value of our lands, make our people more industrious and economical, increase our wealth, and in every way advance our interests. While other sections of the country are often suffering for the necessities of life, we have the greatest plenty with us; but have no way of rendering them that assistance which they need, and which would also benefit us.

Well, it may be asked, how can these desirable objects be attained? We answer, by the improvement of the navigation of the Yadkin river. This can easily be done. The Yadkin is a large and beautiful stream, connecting the Mountains with the Ocean. From Wilkesborough to the Narrows it will average more than one hundred yards in breadth. By means of sluices and dams it might easily be made navigable, at all seasons of the year, for the largest sized Keel Boats. The banks of the river are very high and but seldom overflowed. Having all of these natural advantages, it certainly becomes us to improve them as far as we possibly can.

Believing this subject to be intimately connected with the best interests of our fellow citizens, we would most earnestly recommend it to their attentive consideration. We would likewise submit the following resolutions:

Resolved, That we return our thanks to the last Legislature, for what they did in relation to the opening of the Yadkin river; but we regret that their schemes have not as yet been carried into execution.

Resolved, That we request those members who may represent us in the next General Assembly, to turn their attention to this subject, and use every effort to promote this great and important enterprise.

With the sincere hope that these resolutions and views may effect some good to this section of our State, by calling the attention of our fellow citizens to a true sense of their own interest, we submit them to the consideration of the public.

JOSEPH ROBERTS, Foreman.

SOLIMON VESTELL.

THOMAS EPPERSON.

LEWIS CAVENDER.

ABEDNEGO STOKES.

DANIEL HUTCHES.

C. M. WILLIAMS.

WILLIAM J. HOLCOM.

LARKIN HOWARD.

GEORGE BUTCHER.

CHARLES STELLMAN.

GORDEN DENNY.

RAILROAD MEETING IN GUILFORD.

On Tuesday evening, the 16th, a meeting was held in the courthouse for the purpose of appointing delegates to the Salisbury Convention the 6th of June next. Wilson S. Hill, Esq., was called to the chair, and Robert N. McCulloch acted as secretary.

On motion, the chair appointed twelve delegates, as follows:

Lyndon Saxton.

Levi Stephens.

Nathan Hunt, jun.

Thomas Saunders.

Edmund W. Ogburn.

Abel Gardner, sec.

David F. Caldwell.

Jonathan W. Field.

John S. N. Davis.

James Brannock.

James W. Dask.

Robert S. Gilmer.

On motion, the chairman was added to the delegation. And it was hoped and requested that any other citizens of the county who may feel an interest in the matter, and who can possibly attend, will consider themselves as delegates to the Salisbury convention. WILSON S. HILL, Chm.

R. N. McCULLOCH, Sec'y.

RAILROAD MEETING IN DAVIDSON.

LEXINGTON, May 9, 1848.

In accordance to previous notice, a meeting was held in Lexington on Tuesday of May Court, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the railroad convention in Salisbury on the 6th of June. On motion, J. W. Thomas was called to the chair, and Thales McDonald was appointed secretary.

P. K. Rounsaville, Esq., then proceeded to address the meeting, explaining the objects of the proposed convention in a very appropriate and handsome address, and concluded by offering the following preamble and resolutions, which were seconded by J. L. Clemmons, Esq., in a speech of much interest, setting forth the great importance of the railroad proposed as the connecting link between the Charlotte and Columbia, and the Danville and Richmond railroads; its practicability, and the various great resources that would be developed, should such an enterprise be successfully completed.

Whereas, it is proposed to hold a meeting composed of delegates from the several counties interested, in

Salisbury on the 6th of June, to consider the importance of a contemplated railroad to connect the Charlotte and Danville roads, now under survey and contract, and to take all proper measures to encourage and ensure its success; and whereas, we feel deeply interested in this individual enterprise to increase the wealth, prosperity and happiness of our people. Therefore—

Resolved, That we will give the proposed measure that degree of consideration to which it is entitled, by exciting an interest in its behalf, and enlightening public sentiment upon its important bearings.

Resolved, That the chairman of this meeting appoint 50 delegates, who will feel it their duty to attend said convention, and express our hearty concurrence in its proceedings, and confer with our fellow citizens from adjacent counties, as to the prospects and advantages of its construction.

The following delegates were appointed.

H. R. Dusenberry.

W. Wilson.

R. A. King.

Dr. C. L. Payne.

Dr. Wm. R. Holt.

Col. S. Hargrave.

J. L. Clemmons.

J. M. Leach.

James A. Long.

P. K. Rounsaville.

Dr. Robert Burras.

J. P. Mabey.

A. G. Foster.

John Hussey.

B. C. Douthitt.

E. D. Hampton.

J. H. Thompson.

Col. J. M. Smith.

Neshack Pinkston.

Edson Wood.

S. H. Farnabee.

Romulus Roberts.

Henderson March.

And on motion, the chairman and secretary of the meeting were added to the number.

On motion, the chairman and secretary were requested to sign and furnish a copy of the proceedings for the Greensborough Patriot and Salisbury Watchman, and request a publication of them.

J. W. THOMAS, Chairman.

THALES McDONALD, Sec'y.

For the Patriot.

EDGEWORTH EXAMINATION.
Having had the privilege of attending the anniversary of this Institution, I have thought it not improper to give to "the public" a short statement of facts bearing upon the character of the late examination, to which there were many witnesses not only from Guilford, but from different portions of the State.

It is the opinion of the writer that it would not be exaggeration to say, that no one who heard and saw the proficiency of the young ladies exhibited and publicly tested, could avoid the feeling of entire satisfaction. Every spectator, whatever might be his former prejudices, was constrained to admit, that the results brought to view clearly proved, not only that Prof. Morgan and his assistants were eminently qualified for the station which they occupy, but that they were active, persevering and successful in their endeavors to cultivate the mind and impart useful knowledge. The attention of the audience also, and the interest which they manifested, was to those concerned a pleasing evidence of the fact that the examination was not an insipid and lifeless affair, but on the contrary, a feast to minds hungering after knowledge. For instance, we who are not doctors listened with pleasure to the anatomy of the head, hands, lungs, heart, etc. The astronomer had his repeat. The philosopher also felt the emotions of admiration on seeing many experiments well performed, (with a good apparatus) for the purpose of illustrating the various "phenomena of nature." The linguist too had his mind refreshed with Virgil's beautiful lines, and with accurate translations from other Latin and French authors. And as there were doubtless many present who were lovers of music, so they neither could have been disappointed in their high expectations.

A variety was also added to the exercises of the day by the occasional reading of compositions, on subjects much diversified, not puerile and frivolous, but such as none but cultivated minds could unfold. There were all written in a style chaste and easy; and were read not with an Edgeworth tone, but with a naturalness of voice which could be received from no one imitation.

Another thing attracted our attention, viz. the examination of a bible class. Some may think this ought to have been left out or not made so prominent on such public occasions. But not so thought the Principal and many others. It proved that in Edgeworth the study of the bible was neither neglected nor put in subordination to the study of other things. This class examines critically the sacred text, the language used, the connection between sentences and statements, and endeavored to find out the mind of the Spirit. In conjunction with this they study the doctrines of the bible as they are systematically arranged in our catechisms. Now these are in fact the very principles contemplated by the General Assembly in their system of parochial schools; so that on these accounts no institution better deserves the patronage of christian parents and guardians.

The examination closed on Thursday the 4th inst. The parting ceremony, which consisted in crowning with garlands of flowers those who expected not to return, was truly solemn and affecting. And the reluctance with which the pupils bid each other farewell, and their sorrow, which could not but be manifested to all, were visible evidences of the strength of those chords of affection which bound their hearts together.

KUROS.

A PEACEFUL DEPUTATION FROM FRANCE TO ENGLAND.—The deputation of the residents was preceded by one from England. There was Joseph Sturge, with several other friends, active, uniting ever in their zeal for wide humanity. It was curious, delightful, to see the Quaker quietude, that unrelenting Christianity that, in its unadorned meekness, has outdone oppression, contrasted with French vivacity, French vivacity, French military. This deputation carried the resolutions of a London meeting; resolutions sympathetic, peaceful, and Christian; and Lamartine answered their solemn purpose in a high and fitting strain. Surely both nations have made some advance since the first revolution, when the thinking men of England make a voyage to France to speak the blessings of peace, and a French Minister in the midst of a war of population denounces war as a folly and a curse. Did not the lip of the confined Napoleon curl in scorn at this?

Douglas Jerrald.

LUTHER AND THE BIRDS.—With the birds of his native country he had established a strict intimacy, watching, smiling, and thus moralizing over their habits: "That little fellow," he said of a bird going to roost, "has chosen his shelter, and is quietly rocking himself to sleep without a care for to-morrow's lodging, calmly holding by the little twig, and leaving it to think for him."

Late From the City of Mexico.

The bark Alvarado, Capt. Ames, arrived on the 6th inst. from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 27th ult., bringing two days' later intelligence from that place and from the City of Mexico.

Gen. Scott was expected down on the 29th ult., and immediately embark for New York, on the packet brig Petersburg, with eight members of his staff.

The Court of Inquiry adjourned on the 21st inst. so far as their proceedings in Mexico are concerned. The Court was adjourned on the 22d, and were to re-assemble in the United States.

San Luis.—New revolutionary movements appear to be breaking out in San Luis, in consequence of the presence of Paredes in that City. The insurgents and the Government troops have had several engagements.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

The brig Selina, Capt. Black, has arrived from Vera Cruz, whence she sailed on the 29th ult. She brings papers of that date.

It is now roundly asserted in some of the Mexican papers that the President, Pena y Pena, will assume the responsibility of ratifying the treaty should he not obtain a quorum of Congress to act upon it in season. This simple assertion indicates the fears which are entertained on the subject.

In the Free American of the 29th we find the following translation of a letter to the *Arco Iris*, written from Mexico at the "last hour":

Letters have just been received from Queretaro by several respectable houses in this city, and all agree in saying that the treaty will not be ratified by the 2d day of June. Eight days ago seven delegates were wanting to constitute a quorum in the house. At present fifteen are wanting. Many more show a disposition to absent themselves. The prevailing opinion among the American papers is that there will be no peace, and it is said that the American troops are making preparation to march on Queretaro as it is ascertained that Congress will not meet. Jarata is in the department of Queretaro, together with an active guerrillero named Vega, and Paredes is recruiting soldiers to oppose the Americans as soon as the armistice is broken, and the time is not far off when this will occur.

The steamship New Orleans reached Vera Cruz on the 27th ult. The Free American of the 29th thinks she will await Gen. Scott's arrival—then constantly expected—and bring him to this city.

STILL LATER FROM MEXICO.

The U. S. steamship New Orleans, Capt. Edward Auld, arrived on Sunday, the 7th inst., from Vera Cruz, having sailed thence on the 3d inst. Gen. Scott and suit left the city of Mexico on the 22d ult., and arrived at Vera Cruz on Sunday, the 30th. He immediately embarked on the brig St. Petersburg for New York, under a salute from Fort Conception.

Among the passengers on the New Orleans, were Gen. Pillow and staff, Gen. Towson, Gen. Cushing and staff, Col. Belknap, Col. Childs, Col. Duncan, Col. Withers, and a large number of officers.

So desperate at one time was thought the chance of bringing together a quorum of Congress, that the President had determined to exclude the States of New Mexico, Chihuahua and Yucatan in estimating the representation, so that a smaller number may constitute a quorum. Subsequent events led him to believe that a quorum could be obtained, and the President reconsidered his determination.

GEN. SCOTT.

This accomplished General and gallant soldier, says the New Orleans Mercury of the 8th inst., contrary to the expectations and hopes of our citizens, has embarked directly for New York. It is said that the General when at Vera Cruz looked somewhat jaded and careworn, but his commanding appearance and martial bearing elicited the admiration of even the Mexican population, who rushed to see him with almost the same degree of eagerness that characterized the Americans. The following is a copy of a letter received by a gentleman in this city:

JALAPA, (Mexico), April 28, 1848.

My Dear—As I may not have time at Vera Cruz, to put pen to paper, I write now, though much fatigued and half sick with a cold. I am—being too late in the season—pushing on rapidly, to embark from the beach, without entering that city, [Vera Cruz.]

I have written ahead to have ready, if possible, a vessel to take me directly to the Narrows, below New York, whence I shall proceed, without entering that city, to my family at Elizabethtown, New Jersey.

I have learned, on the road, that some of the spirited and patriotic citizens of New Orleans—including, perhaps, the Municipal authorities—are thinking of taking public notice of my arrival among them; and possibly there may be a few persons in other places on the route to the North, (inland) who would give the long-absent soldier a passing cheer or two. This, my dear sir, is another reason why I should hasten to my family at its home in the sequestered village fifteen miles this side of New York; for, laboring as I am under the public displeasure of the Executive, it would be highly improper in me, as a soldier, to put myself in the way of provoking a cheer or a shout from my warm-hearted countrymen.—Should there be any such intention in New Orleans, as I have alluded to, please make all necessary explanations and apologies for me; for I make a great sacrifice of feeling, to a sense of public duty, by avoiding on my return home some hundreds of personal friends whom I should have the chance of greeting by the inland route.

Always, my dear—, your friend,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

We are happy to be able to announce that the Hon. David S. Reid, has accepted the nomination, by the recent Democratic Convention, of Candidate for Governor. The rumors that he had declined, were premature, and only had their foundation in the length of time that had elapsed since his nomination.

The above we copy from the "Republican" at Newbern. The rumors were premature! Indeed! We assert that Mr. Reid positively declined the nomination in the first instance, (and we can prove it, if necessary) where upon, he was so besieged, that he was compelled to accept, against his own convictions of expediency. Will any body deny this?—*Raleigh Register.*

MASONIC.

THE Members of Germantown Lodge of Ancient, Free and Accepted Masons anticipate having a celebration on the 24th of June next. The Members of the Greensboro' and Wentworth Lodges, and all other Masons, are respectfully invited to visit us on that occasion.

J. H. F. HILL, Sec'y.

From the Richmond Southern.

IN MODERATION THERE IS COUNSEL.

We deeply regret to see the accounts of violent debates both in the Senate and House of Representatives, at Washington, on the Wilmot Proviso and the abolition of slavery, generally. No good, but deep and wide-spread evil must result from it. We lament that some Northern gentlemen are so ready to thrust these questions before Congress, where there is no necessity even to propagate their extreme opinions; but where the worst passions must be aroused, and jealousy and evil dispositions must be awakened between citizens of the slave and non-slaveholding States.—We are determined whatever may be the policy of others, that we shall not be driven from our propriety on these questions. We will not let our passions lead us to the commission of acts or the perpetration of remarks unbecoming a prudent and conservative journalist. We stand in this matter upon the compromises of the Constitution, and with them we are ready at the proper time to sink or swim.

We have long since regarded the war with Mexico as portending more evil, and to be productive of more embarrassment in our domestic relations, than all the evils the war itself, as a war, was capable of inflicting on our country. Never did any nation trench upon the property of another, that the Almighty did not sorely afflict. Some domestic evil was brought to bear upon the country that afflicted and destroyed it. Everything looks as though the Creator was pouring out upon us the visits of His wrath and fitting us for destruction. Can we not—ought we not, if we can, to avert it?

●The country proposed to be ceded to us by the late treaty with Mexico, it should be remembered, the Almighty has Wilmot Provisoed. Should the free States consent (and that they never will) that slavery shall be allowed there, still the climate and the country would forbid it. Why therefore should we contend for that which profeth us not, which we never can possess? Is it not wisdom on our part to say to the North, "we are brethren;" and if we cannot possess this property on such terms as will be mutually agreeable, let us not have it at all. Let us not take that which must become an "apple of discord" and a "bone of contention" to us and our successors, and which must end in the separation of a people whose fathers have given us so "goodly a heritage."

And now as to this slavery question, fellow citizens of the South, let us in good feeling reason one with another. It should be remembered that Great Britain has abolished slavery in all her colonies; France, Denmark, Sweden, and the other countries of Europe, except Spain, have done so likewise. Is it natural to suppose that the other powers of Europe will long suffer imbecile and enfeebled Spain to hold on to it? When she gives way, the entire civilized world, with the exception of Brazil, will be arrayed against us on this question. Now, what is our policy? Is it not wisdom on our part to avoid having the question of slavery agitated in our political discussions? The North has pledged itself to maintain intact and inviolate, the compromise of the Constitution. Let us therefore abandon the acquisition of territory, and free ourselves from this untoward difficulty.

It is not generally known, yet it is nevertheless true, that two-thirds of the people of Virginia are open and undisguised advocates of ridding the State of slavery; and after the year 1850, when the census is taken, their views will be embodied in such form as to startle the South. We speak understandingly. We have, within the last two years, conversed with more than five hundred slaveholders in the State, and four hundred and fifty out of the five hundred expressed themselves ready to unite on any general plan to abolish slavery upon almost any terms. Abolition fanaticism at the North has not produced this, but the annexation of Texas and the acquisition of territory has done it. Virginia may be put down as no longer reliable on this question. When she goes, the District of Columbia is free territory; then Delaware and Maryland will follow suit; and then Carolina and Kentucky will follow suit.—This will surround the extreme South with free States; and when that day comes, and it will not be very long, we would just as leave open a parcel of wild turkeys as so many slaves. We may continue this subject in our next; certainly we shall further consider it.

A Washington letter writer, speaking of the public men present in the Senate Chamber at the funeral of Mr. Ashley, says,—

"In looking over the 'assembled wisdom of the nation,' as drawn together in the Senate Chamber, this morning, the observing spectator could not help remarking the very great change which three years have made in the personal appearance of Mr. Polk. He appears to be at least ten years older than he appeared at the time of his inauguration. His hair is not only much more thin and white, but the lines in his face—all over his face—are deeper and more strongly marked. His chin is less firm. In fine, at the age of some fifty-four, his whole appearance is that of an old man. Surely he has been reposing for four years past on no bed of roses. One begins to have sympathy for him—for the man, not for his boiling and raging political aspirations and animosities. Mr. Buchanan looks gay and sleek, and, as ever, the old buckler—as if, could he make popularity thereby, he would be willing to be a Whig to-morrow! Little Mr. Walker seems to grow less and more feeble—Mr. Marcy not less so!"

"There is another man who has changed much of late in his personal appearance, who has grown old rapidly. It is John C. Calhoun. True, he wears his hair much longer than formerly, which gives him a more venerable appearance; but a close observer will see yet stronger marks of advancing years, in the deep lines of his remarkable face, and also in his step and mien."

Suppression of the Jesuits. A letter dated Rome, April 1, to an English paper, says:

"Amid the clash of arms and the din of European tumult, a silent but significant effort has just taken place here, which in other times would have claimed a full page in contemporary annals. The Society of Jesus has been finally ordered to quit the capital of the Catholic world and their colleges suppressed, and their headquarters removed, with general staff, out of Rome. Where they will next set up their central banner, is a puzzle. Not in Italy, most assuredly, every one of the various states of the peninsula have shown marvelous unanimity in considering them the agents of Austria and the foes of freedom."

Advertising Rates of the Patriot.

One dollar per square (15 lines) for the first week and 25 cents for every continuance. Deductions made in favor of standing advertisements, as follows:

Three months. Six months. One year

One square. : \$3.50 : \$5.00 : \$8.00

Two squares. : 7.00 : 10.00 : 14.00

Three " : 10.50 : 15.00 : 21.00

Mail & Postage : 25.00 : 35.00 : 50.00

May 16, 1848.

●We are authorized to announce DAVID F. CALDWELL as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

●We are authorized to announce JOSEPH McLEAN Esq., as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

●We are authorized to announce WALTER A. WINN as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Guilford county.

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

The annual examination of the students of this Institution will be commenced on Tuesday the 30th of May, and continued until the 1st June.

May, 1848. GEO. C. MENDENHALL, Pres.

●There will be a Whig meeting on Tuesday of June Court, (the 1st) in Germantown, to appoint delegates to attend on the next day, (Wednesday) at a central meeting to be held at the same place, for the purpose of nominating a Presidential Elector for the Electoral District composed of the counties of Davidson, Davie, Rockingham and Stokes.

MT. VERNON SPRINGS, CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C.

THE subscriber having purchased the well known watering place, formerly known by the name of Hickory Springs, situated about eight miles west of Hillsboro, in one of the most salubrious regions of North Carolina, will be ready for the reception of company by the first of June.

As regards the medical efficacy of this water, there are a number of certificates that could be procured of its effects during last season. Those that have made an experiment of it are convinced of its virtues, particularly in cholera, fever, dyspepsia, affection of kidneys, &c. According to Dr. Olmsted's analysis, it contains iron, sulphate of lime, and sulphate of magnesia, in large proportions. Price of Board:

Six dollars per week, Eighteen dollars per month, Children and servants half price.

Horses kept at fifty cents per day. The subscriber returns his thanks for the liberal patronage during last season, and hopes for a continuance of the same during the present.

April 12, 1848. A. B. MARSH.

●The Randolph Herald copy six weeks and send account to Emerson's Tanyard A. B. M.

IMPORTANT SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, In Equity, April Term, 1848.

I shall at the late residence of Andrew Lindsay, dec'd., on Deep River, 14 miles from this place and Salem, six miles north of Jamestown, sell on Tuesday the first day of August, that valuable real estate, belonging to his son Andrew, containing

1000 Acres of good Land, over 200 acres of the best bottom lands, a large TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

and a great many out buildings, a STORE HOUSE Tan Yard with all the necessary buildings for a large establishment of the kind; Tobacco Store, with the necessary buildings and fixtures; and a large

GRIST AND SAW MILL.

On a credit of one, two and three years. Richard G. Beeson, E. q., will show the premises to any one wishing to buy. Sale at 12 o'clock.

J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

Greensboro', May 12, 1848. Gls

PERFUMERY, &c.

J. W. BOWLET, on west street, opposite McCulloch's store, has received and opened a FRESH & splendid assortment of Perfumes, Cosmetics, Soaps, &c., to which he invites the attention of the public, and particularly that of the Ladies. Among numerous other articles, he has the following, which will be sold as cheap as the same can be had in this country:

PERFUMERY.

Cologne Water—twenty different kinds, Bay Water, Rose water, Florida water, Orange flower water, Lavender water

Essence of Roses, in plain and gilt vials Volatile Salts, for the headache

Quinine and Sassafras, a new assortment Cachou aromatic, for perfuming the breath

Extracts for the handkerchief—twenty different colors

Incidents of Travel.

THE HOLY LAND.

BY HARRIET MARTINEAU.

THE JORDAN AND DEAD SEA.

(Concluded.)

This day, (April 6th.) we were to visit the Jordan and the Dead Sea. In the early morning about five o'clock I ascended a steep mound near our encampment, and saw a view as different from that of the preceding day as a change of lights could make it. The sun had not risen; but there was a hint of its approach in a gush of pale light behind the Moub mountains. The strip of woodland in the middle of the plain looked black in contrast with the brightening yellow precipices of Quarantania on the west. Southwards, the Dead Sea, stretched into the land grey and clear. Below me, our tents and horses, and the moving figures of the Arabs enlivened the shadowy banks of the stream.

We were off soon after six, and were to reach the banks of the Jordan in about two and a half hours. Our way lay through the same sort of forest land we had encamped in. It was very wild; and almost the only tokens of habitation that we met with, were about Ribah—by some supposed to be the exact site of the ancient Jericho. This is now a miserable village as any in Palestine, and its inhabitants are as low in character as in wealth. No stranger thinks of going near it who is not well armed and guarded. Yet there is no need to resort to any means but honest and very moderate industry, to obtain a comfortable subsistence here—if only honesty were encouraged, and industry protected by a good social state. The fine fig-trees that are scattered around, and the abundant promise of the few crops that are sown, show the soil and climate are not to blame. At this place there is a square tower, conspicuous from afar above the trees, which some suppose to be the sole remnant of the great city; but it can hardly be ancient enough to have belonged to the old Jericho.

On a hillock in the midst of the brushwood we saw a few birds of such a size that one of the party in a moment of forgetfulness, cried out "Ostriches!" There are no ostriches in this country; but these cranes looked very like them, while on their feet. One by one they rose, stretching out their long legs behind them—certainly the largest birds I ever saw fly—probably shall ever see.

Though we had been told and had read, that the river could not be seen till the traveller reached its very banks, we could not help looking for it. Three broad terraces have to be traversed; and then it is sunk in a deep bed, where it rushes hidden among the woodland. Its depth of water varies much at different seasons; though less now than formerly. The Scriptures speak so much of the overflow of Jordan, and of the honing coming up at the swelling of Jordan, that it is supposed that formerly the river was subject to inundations which may have formed the three terraces above mentioned, and caused the extraordinary fertility of the plain in old times; and that the beasts which then harbored in the brakes, came up to terrify the dwellers in the fields. However this may have been it is not so now. The channel is no doubt deepened; and the river now in the fullest season, only brings over its banks into the brakes, so as to stand among the canes, and never reaches the terraces.

Though we were all on the look out, and though we reached the river at the spot which was cleared for the approach of the Easter pilgrims, we could not see the water till we could almost touch it. The first notice to me of where it was, was from some of the party dismounting on Pilgrims beach. When I came up—Oh! how beautiful it was!—how much more beautiful than all descriptions had led me to expect! The only drawback was that the stream was turbid—not only whitish, from a sulphurous admixture, but muddy. But it swept nobly along, with a strong and rapid current, and many eddies, gushing through the thick woodland, and flowing in among the tall reeds now smiting the white rocks of the opposite shore and now winding away out of sight behind the poplars and acacias and tall reeds which crowd its banks. It is not a broad river, but it is full of majesty from its force and loveliness. The vigorous up-springing character of the wood along its margin struck me much; and we saw it now in its vivid spring green.

The pilgrims rush into the sacred river in such numbers, and with so little precaution as to the strength of the current, that no year passes without some loss of life; and usually several perish. This year only one was drowned. Whatever superstition there might have been among our company it was not of this wild sort; and we bathed in safety. The ladies went north; the gentlemen south. I made a way through the thicket with difficulty, till I found a little cove which the current did not enter, and over which hung a sycamore, whose lower branches were washed by the ripple which the current sent in as it passed. On these branches the bather might stand or sit without touching the mud, which lay soft and deep below. The limestone precipice and wooded promontory opposite made the river particularly beautiful here; and sorry I was to leave it at last.

It is useless to attempt to make out where the baptism of Jesus took place, or where his disciples and John administered the rite. And on the spot one has no pressing wish to know. The whole of this river is so sacred and so sweet that it is enough to have saluted it in any part of its course.

One thing more we did: we remembered friends far away, and carried away some water for them, having provided tin-cases for the purpose. The Queen's children are baptised in Jordan waters, and I brought away a careful for the baptism of

the child of a friend who lives further away from the Jordan than our Queen does. This business done, we were summoned to horse, and rode away southwards to the Dead Sea.

The belt of woodland soon turned away eastwards, and we found ourselves exposed to extreme heat on a desolate plain crusted with salt and cracked with drought. There had been a closeness and markiness in the air, all the morning, which was very oppressive; and now it was at our usual slow pace, almost intolerable. I put my horse to a fast canter, and crossed the plain as quickly as possible, finding this pace a relief to my horse as well as myself. The drift on the bench of the sea looked dreary enough: ridges of broken canes and willow twigs washed up, and lying among the salt and the little unwholesome swamps of the shore; but the waters looked bright and clear, and so tempting that our horses put their noses down repeatedly, always turning away again in disgust. I tasted the water—about two drops—and I almost thought I should never get the taste out of my mouth again. And this is the water that poor Costigan's coffee was made out of!

Costigan was a young Irishman, whose mind was possessed with the idea of exploring the Dead Sea, and giving the world the benefit of his discoveries. It would have been a useful service; and he had zeal and devotedness enough for it. But he wanted either knowledge or prudence; and he lost his life in the adventure, without having left us any additional information whatever. He had had a small boat carried overland by camels; and in this he set forth (in an open boat in the month of July!) with only one attendant, a Maltese servant. They reached the southern end of the lake—not without hardship and difficulty; but the fatal effort was in getting back again. The wind did not favor them, and at once blew such a squall that they had to lighten the boat, when the servant stupidly threw overboard the only cask of fresh water that they had.

They were now compelled to row for their lives, to reach the Jordan before they perished with thirst; but the sun scorched them from a cloudless sky, and the air was like a furnace. When Costigan could row no longer, his servant made some coffee from the water of the lake, and then they lay down in the boat to die. But the man once more roused himself, and by many efforts brought the boat to the head of the lake. They lay helpless for a whole day on the burning shore, unable to do more than throw the salt water over each other from time to time.

The next morning, the servant crawled away, in hopes of reaching Ribah, which he did with extreme difficulty. He sent Costigan's horse down to shore, with a supply of water. He was alive, and was carried to Jerusalem in the coolness of the night. He was taken care of in the Latin convent there; but he died in two days. Not a note relating to his enterprise was ever found; and during his illness he never spoke on the subject. Any knowledge that he might have gained has perished with him; and no reliable information could be obtained from his servant. Costigan's grave is in the Armenian burying ground; and there I saw the stone which tells his melancholy story. He died in 1835.

There appears to be no satisfactory evidence as to whether any fish are to be found in the Dead Sea. Our guides said that some small black fish have been seen there; but others deny this. A dead fish has been found on the shore near the spot where the Jordan enters the lake; but this might have been cast up by the overflow of the river. It is said that small birds do not fly over this lake, on account of the deleterious nature of its atmosphere. About small birds I cannot speak; but I saw two or three vultures winging their way down it obliquely. The curious lights which hung over the surface struck me as showing an unusual state of the atmosphere—the purple murky light resting one part, and the line of silvery refraction in another. Though the sky was clear after the morning clouds had passed away, the sunshine appeared dim; and the heat was very oppressive. The gentlemen of the party who stayed behind to bathe declared, on rejoining us at lunch time, that they had found the common report of the buoyancy of the water of this sea not at all exaggerated, and that it was indeed an easy matter to float in it, and very difficult to sink. They also found their hair and skin powdered with salt when dry. But they could not admit the greasiness or stickiness which is said to adhere to the skin after bathing in the Dead Sea. They were very positive about this; and they certainly did observe the fact very carefully. Yet I have seen, since my return, a clergyman who bathed there, and who declared to me that his skin was so sticky for some days after, that he could not get rid of it, even from his hands. And the trustworthy Dr. Robinson, a late traveller there, says—"After coming out, I perceived nothing of the salt crust upon the body, of which so many speak. There was a slight prickling sensation, especially where the skin had been chafed; and a sort of greasy feeling, as of oil, upon the skin, which lasted for several hours." The contrast of these testimonies and the diversity which exists among the analyses of the waters which have been made by chemists, seem to show that the quality of the waters of the Dead Sea varies. And it appears reasonable that it should; for it must make a great difference when fresh waters have been pouring into the basin of the lake, after the winter rains, or a great evaporation has been going on under the summer's sun. In following the margin of the sea, we had to cross a creek, where my skirt was splashed. These splashes turned presently to thin crusts of salt; and the moisture and stickiness were as great a week afterwards as at the moment.

We wound among salt marshes and brakes, in and out of the desolate shore of this sea;—this sea which is not the less dead and dreary for being as clear and blue as a fresh mountain tarn.

As we ascended the ranges of hills which lay between us and the convent where we were to rest, the Jordan valley opened northwards, and the Dead Sea southwards, till the extent traversed by the eye was really vast. How beautiful it must have been once, when the Jordan valley, whose verdure was now shrunk into a black line amidst the sands, was like an interminable garden; and when the cities of the plain stood bright and busy where the Dead Sea now lay black and grey! As I took my last look back, from a great elevation, I thought that so mournful a landscape, for one having real beauty, I had never seen.

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR G. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL, GOV. J. M. MOREHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

The year begins with July, and closes on the first Thursday in May; an unbroken term of ten months. The several departments which form a comprehensive and ornamental Education, as Music, Drawing, Painting, French, Latin and English Languages and Literature, Mathematics and the experimental Sciences; Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Bible and its Literature, are conducted by professional Teachers, of much experience.

Edgeworth is organized on a well defined plan, to impart to a moderate number of pupils, the highest order of Education, and at an expense for less than in Institutions of like grade, in the large cities. The greatest parental care and oversight, exemption from improper associations, good society, a well arranged course of study; valuable Libraries and apparatus, approved methods of instruction, religious culture, love of study; great improvement, and whatever qualifies a Lady to perform with dignity and wisdom, the station which Providence assigns her; are secured to Edgeworth pupils, to an extent seldom attained in the most favored Institutions.

The expenses for each of the five months are, Board, &c., and the instruction in all, Studies not extra, \$75.

Music on Piano or Guitar \$20, Oil Painting \$20, either of the Ancient or Modern Languages, \$10, Drawing and Painting \$10.

Fifty dollars are paid on entering, and the bills paid on the 1st of January and May. Pupils should enter at the opening of the year, when the classes are formed. They can enter at any time, but not to be withdrawn before the close in May; when they are examined on the studies of the year, advanced to higher grades—and the Senior Class having completed the course, receive Diplomas, as a permanent memorial of a finished Education.

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

Parents and Guardians are expected to write, for more particular information, especially for the course of students, when preparations can be made at home for entering Edgeworth to the best advantage. Greensboro', N. C., March, 1848. 49t

PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Patronize your own Mechanics.

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

The above Hats are all got up with especial care and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, as my standing rules are well known to make up any deficiency and keep them in proper order free of charge. They may not have emblazoned in their tips the name of Beebe & Costar, 156, Broadway, New York; yet they shall have the simple name of Henry T. Wilbar, who challenges the State of North Carolina to produce hats equal in taste, durability and style.

Persons calling on me may depend on a real substantial Hat, with the money charged, and at a much lower price than can be afforded by the merchants, and as I am determined to decide whether a person can live in this community or not by a faithful attention to business and selling for very low prices for cash. I earnestly invite all who wish to support and cherish the manufactures of the "Good Old North State," to call on Henry T. Wilbar, Hopkins' corner and get good, cheap, and fashionable hats. Panama and Leghorn hats bleached and pressed in superior style. HENRY T. WILBAR. Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. In Equity: April Term, 1848.

John Ballinger vs. Henry Ballinger and others. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Ballinger, John Ballinger, Rhoda Branson, Joseph Aydtote and wife Rebecca, Jonathan Coffin, Rhoda Coffin, Huldly Coffin, Joseph Coffin, Rebecca Coffin (children of Hannah Coffin, deceased), Jonathan Ballinger and Henry Ballinger, children of Temple Ballinger, all of whom reside in the county of Guilford, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks for them and each of them to be and appear before our said Court of Equity to be held for the county of Guilford at the court house in Greensborough, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them. Test: J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. May 10, 1848. (pr adv \$5) 56w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. In Equity: April Term, 1848.

Alexander H. Lindsay vs. Evander McArcher, Itamar Hunt and Daniel Howren.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Evander McArcher and Daniel Howren are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks for them to be and appear before our said Court of Equity to be held for the county of Guilford at the court house in Greensborough on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and there to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them. J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. May 10, 1848. (pr adv \$5) 56w

DOCTORS H. W. HOLCOMBE & E. WATSON.

HAVING associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, offer their professional services to the citizens of Greensborough and the surrounding country. And having succeeded Doctors Darg & Caldwell in the Drug business, will continue to keep a large and well assorted stock of Medicines. They may be found at all times either at their Drug Store on South Street or at Col. Gott's Hotel. Greensboro', N. C. March 12, 1847. 49t

Important to Tailors.

J. W. BURKE, of Guilford county, N. C. has invented a perfect proof system of Garment Cutting, which he offers to the Trade as unequalled—it giving a perfect fitting coat for every variety of the human shape, and is a perfect transfer of the shape to the cloth. Jan. 1848. 41-t

35,000 lbs. IRON, from the King's Mountain Co., for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN. Oct. 4-48

GREENSBORO' FEMALE COLLEGE.

GUILFORD COUNTY, N. CAROLINA.

THE SECOND TERM of the present session of this Institution will commence on the fourth day of January, 1848, under the following arrangement of the Faculty: Rev. ALBERT M. SHIPP, President and Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages. Rev. B. T. BLAKE, Chaplain and Professor of Mental and Moral Science. Rev. JAMES JAMIESON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Natural Sciences. Miss AUGUSTA HAGEN, Principal of the Music Department. Miss JANETTE HAGEN, Assistant Teacher of Music. Miss LUCY M. BROWN, Teacher of Drawing and Painting, and Assistant Teacher of French. Mrs. TRIPIENA TURNER, Principal of Preparatory Department. Mrs. S. BLAKE, Governess. Miss A. HAGEN, Assistant Governess.

PRICES. Board for 5 months and tuition, either in the Classical or English Department, : : \$20 Music, : : : : 5 French or Spanish, : : : : 5 Drawing and Painting, in water colors, : : 15 Oil Painting, : : : : 15 Needle work and Sewing : : : : 5

A person paying the sum of \$100 per session, is entitled to board and to tuition in all the studies of College. Beyond this there are no extras. Tuition in the Preparatory Department, : \$15 Primary Department, : : 8 GEO. C. MENDENHALL, President. Greensboro', 8th December, 1847. 36t

British Periodical Literature.

VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Subscribe early while the terms are low.

REPLICATION OF The London Quarterly Review.

The Edinburgh Review. The North British Review. The Westminster Review.

AND 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 faithful copies of the originals. BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE being an exact fac-simile of the Edinburgh edition.

They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical.—"Blackwood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh 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 character is of the very highest order.

PRICES FOR 1848, (IF SUBSCRIBED FOR EARLY.) For any one of the four Reviews, \$3.00 per annum. For any two, do. 5.00 " For any three, do. 7.00 " For all four of the Reviews, 8.00 " For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 " For Blackwood and three Reviews, 9.00 " For Blackwood and the 4 Reviews, 10.00 " Payments to be made in all cases in advance.

PREMIUMS. Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:

Bentley's Miscellany. The Metropolitan Magazine. The Dublin University Magazine. Blackwood's Magazine. The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Review.

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

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

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

No premiums will be given where the above allowance is made to clubs, nor will premiums in advance be made to clubs, nor will premiums in advance be made to clubs, nor will premiums in advance be made to clubs.

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

WOOL CARDING. THE SUBSCRIBER is now fitting up his Machines, and intends to put up additional machinery by the first day of May, 1848, at which time he will be ready to receive and card all the Wool sent to him. Having bought out Mr. Thomas R. Tate's entire stock of Wool and Wool Rools, and spare machinery, he will keep constantly on hand, at the Ballito Mills one and a half miles north of Greensboro', Wm. Weatherly, and Wm. S. Gilmer, a large quantity of WOOL ROLLS FOR SALE, done up in parcels to suit purchasers. Several hundred lbs. are now ready. Prices from 25 to 50 cents per lb. Rolls will be carded well at 6 1/2 cents per lb. of Rolls. The pay will be expected in cash, wool or wheat, when the rolls are taken from the machines. Come soon in the season with clean wool and you will get good rolls.

Wool will be taken in by the agents in Greensboro' and carded and sent back to them. Mixed will be charged 10 cents per lb. I have a quantity of Clothing for Carding Machines, and some other necessary Machinery, for sale. L. D. ORRELL. April 4, 1848. 52 6m

LOOK AT THIS. THE citizens of this and the adjoining counties are respectfully informed that I still continue the

TIN AND COPPER BUSINESS in this place. I keep constantly on hand a good assortment of TIN WARE. I am also prepared to make the

GOOSENECK AND COMMON STILL. Merchants by addressing me will be supplied at the Petersburg prices, and the articles will be delivered at their door.

REPAIRING done at the shortest notice. W. J. ELLIOTT. Greensborough, October, 1847. 29t

Thomson's Medicines.

JUST received and for sale a stock of the above Medicines, from E. Larabee, at the New Drug Store. 24 A. S. PORTER. April 1848.

NEW GOODS.

I WOULD SAY to the public that I have moved my Store to South Street, three doors below the courthouse and opposite J. R. & J. Sloan's, where I am receiving a general assortment of new Goods, consisting of CLOTHS, CAMMERS and VESTINGS, OF ALL KINDS PRINTS, MUSLINS, DRILLINGS, &c. A good assortment of EIGHT-DAY and THIRTY-FOUR BRASS CLOCKS; Shoes, Boots, and Hats; A general assortment of Saddlery; a splendid STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING; SUGAR, COFFEE, PEPPER, SPICE, &c.

I cannot say that I will sell at cost, or sell lower than any other house in town, as such statements would be absurd in the extreme; but I am determined to sell as low as others. My Goods are ALL NEW, as I have only been in business six months. I will receive Corn, Corn Meal, Flour, Bacon, and other articles of country produce in exchange for Dry Goods. I would be pleased if the people would give me call, as I am satisfied all that is necessary is to call and see and judge for yourselves. JOAB HIATT. 52t Greensboro', April 8, 1848.

JAMES F. JOLLE, TAILOR.

Would take this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Wm. S. Gilmer, Esq., and directly opposite G. Albright's Hotel, where he intends conducting the above business. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by his industry and punctuality to merit a liberal patronage. Country produce always taken in exchange for work at the market prices. Greensborough, January 5, 1848. 40.13

GAS LIGHTS.

THE attention of the citizens of Guilford county is respectfully called to the new gas lights just introduced into use here. Families wishing to light their parlors and sitting rooms cheap and complete will please call and examine the article and lamps at the new Drug Store, where all necessary information will be given as to cost, &c. A. S. PORTER. N. B. Glass and Oil Lamps can for a trifling sum be converted into Gas Lamps by the subscriber. July, 1847. A S P

A. S. PORTER, APOTHECARY & DRUGGIST, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Would respectfully inform the citizens of this and the adjoining counties that he still continues in the Drug Business at the old stand on north street, where he will be happy to wait upon all who may favor him with a call. Physicians and Merchants are respectfully invited to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Thankful for the encouragement I have received, I am desirous of enlarging my assortment, but it cannot be done without cash. September, 1847. A. S. PORTER.

THOMAS & CO. (Late Thomas & George.) IMPORTERS OF HARDWARE, SADDLERY, CUTLERY, &c. BALTIMORE.

WE are now receiving per Ship Scotia and Susan E. Howell, just arrived from Liverpool, a new and complete assortment of GOODS in our line, to which we respectfully call the attention of country merchants visiting this city, assuring them that we are determined to sell Goods as low as they can be obtained in any of the eastern cities. Baltimore, February 1st, 1848. 435m

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

HAS moved his shop to South Street, opposite the store of J. R. & J. Sloan, where he manufactures all articles in his line of business, and offers them low for cash. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. Repairing done at the shortest notice. April, 1848. 3t

House-Keeping Article SUITABLE TO THE SEASON.

The Horticulturist, published in Albany, N. Y. monthly, edited by Downing. The Cultivator, published in Albany by Luther Tucker, monthly. The Presbyterian, Philadelphia, weekly. Missionary Chronicle, New York, monthly. Parlor Magazine, Headly editor, N. Y. monthly. Peter Parley's Magazine (for children) New York, monthly. Mother's Magazine, New York, monthly. Subscriptions received by the subscribers, agents for the above valuable works. Jan. 1848. J. R. & J. SLOAN

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber informs the citizens and public generally that he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most neat and durable manner. Those wishing to purchase a good article of Boots or Shoes would do well to call and examine his quality of work, as he will sell low for cash or Flour, taken in exchange for work. Call at the corner southwest of Rankin & McLean's store. GREENSBORO', January, 1848. 40t

My old customers are respectfully reminded that I cannot keep my shop a-going unless they pay up. H. H. B.

Wrapping Paper MANUFACTURED at the Salem mill, of the

different sizes, for sale by the subscribers at the manufacturer's prices, for cash. October, 1847. J. R. & J. SLOAN

JUST received a lot of double and single barre SHOT GUNS, also a few REVOLVING PISTOLS, which are offered very low. Nov 1847. W. J. McCONNEL

PRINTING OFFICE. WE have several kegs of Printing Ink which we will sell on fair terms. HOLCOMBE & WATSON. Greensboro' May, 1847.

The subscribers HAVING received a large supply of MEDICINES, would call the attention of Physicians to an examination of their stock before purchasing elsewhere. HOLCOMBE & WATSON.

A LAMANCE—100 copies of this entertaining Novel for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN.

10,000 lbs. BACON, for sale low for cash. W. J. McCONNEL. April, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

RANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving their stock of Spring and Summer Goods, embracing almost every article usually kept in this section of country. We deem it useless to say more as our manner of doing business is well known. N. B. Our Lot is open and hitching racks, &c. in good order for the accommodation of the public. Bacon, corn, corn meal, flour, &c. taken in exchange for goods. April, 1848.

PLOUGH. OF the manufacture of C. H. Richmond—a superior article for the soil of this vicinity—for sale at the store of RANKIN & McLEAN. March 3, 1848.

BIBLES & TESTAMENTS. BIBLES from 25 cent to \$12.50. TESTAMENTS 6 1/4 to 20.00. For sale at the Guilford county Bible Society's Repository. October, 1847. J. R. & J. SLOAN

BRASILIAN Hair Curling Liquid. Laundry Starch Polish. Mrs. Madison's Indelible Ink. Concentrated Extract of Vanilla. Lemon. Banbridge Hair Tonic. Military Shaving Soap. Just received and for sale by HOLCOMBE & WATSON. April, 1848.

Sacred Music. RECENTLY published by Hagan & Thompson Philadelphia, the Southern Church Melodist, which we think will be found worthy the patronage of the friends of pure and rightly conducted congregational music. ALSO, Gaston's Scripture Collections, a valuable book for ministers and students of the scriptures generally. For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN

Kirkpatrick's PORTABLE HORSEPOWER AND THRASHING MACHINES.—The subscriber would respectfully notify the public that he is authorized to sell the above celebrated and useful machines. They are always on hand ready to be delivered at Fayetteville. Applications may be made to the subscriber in Greensboro. SOLOMON HOPKINS. 17-t.

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

Almanacs for 1848, PUBLISHED by Blum & Son, Salem, N. C. for sale wholesale and retail at the publishers' prices October 1847. J. R. & J. SLOAN

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

HATS. TO THOSE who want a tasty and fashionable Hat of rich appearance, best material, and of durability in the wear, we would say, that we shall receive soon from the store of Beebe & Costar, 156 Broadway, New York, two cases which cannot fail to give satisfaction. They are as fine as any to be found in the city of New York. J. & R. LINDSAY. April, 1848

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

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

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

WHO would not buy an OVER COAT, when they can get them for \$4 and \$5? Call and see what a lot we have for sale at the above prices. Nov 1847. W. J. McCONNEL

10 50s LINSEED OIL, for sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN Per. 27th 1848.

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

CHEWING TOBACCO. OF a very superior quality just received and for sale by HOLCOMBE & WATSON. May, 1847.

PIG METAL. FOR sale cheap. We are prepared to make arrangements for the delivery of Pig Metal in this or the adjoining counties upon favorable terms. October, 1846. J. R. & J. SLOAN

AN APPRENTICE would be taken by the subscriber to the House Carpenter and Joiner's business. A stout well grown youth, about 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, would stand the best chance. HIRAM C. WORTH. 38-3times Dec. 1847

LINSEED OIL—Just received a lot of Linseed Oil, which will be sold low October, 1847. W. J. McCONNEL

Nails—Nails—Nails. I HAVE the agency for the sale of Graham's nails. Manufactured in Wythe County Va., and can sell them at factory prices by the keg including freight August 28, 1847. W. J. McCONNEL

1 bbl. SPIRITS TURPENTINE, just received for sale by HOL