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CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PATRIOT.

No. 1. Wayside Thoughts and Observations in Western North Carolina. CHIMNEY ROCE. } Rotherford Co., June 20, 1848.

Messre. Editors : I promised some of my friends, in leaving home on a flying visit South and West, the favor of such thoughts and observations as should occur to me ; and as between us there are often happy exchanges of thoughts and of South Blue Ridge, which, to one who has nevfeelings on matters of public and state policy. er seen mountains of a similar class, excites feelperhaps I shall not trespass too much on the columas of your journal in making it a private and public medium of intelligence.

In leaving Linushaton I took the southern or lower route, by Rutherfordton, through the moun- tant seashore, their native and long-wished-for tain fastnesses, being advised by a friend of its better road and superior beauty in mountain scenery. Of these advantages I cannot at present speak, as I have never travelled previous to this time beyond Lincolaton ; but on my return route of my own knowledge. Sufficient it is at present to remark, that if there is as good a road and as beautiful and imposing scenery as meet the observation of the traveller or tourist by Rutherfordton,-then why is it, (social friends of the valley and the seab ard.) that you do not awaken from your indifference to the often repeated accounts of the beauties and incidents of travel in Western North Carolina,-and having assumed prevement might be, your inherent right,-visit the North and other places of attraction less, and what my own and other pens can only sketch.

And although I have now attempted a task which I am so incompetent to perform, it is, I assure you, with no vain desire to elicit applause lected. But I do so as well to gratify a circle of social friends, as from a patriotic sense of duty to my dear native State-favored by Providence with the choicest gifts of His creation-capable, by the art and ingenuity of man, of becoming the greatest and best of lands-which on account of its extreme modesty and want of State pride and practice of a laudable embition heretofore, now sleeps, comparatively speaking, in this age of civilization and improvement, as unconscious of the Pamerous elements of national wealth and greatness which repose in nature's works, as the wild man of the forest that once tracked (to him) this desert wilderness.

And of the force and truth of these sentimen s miles (after crossing main Broad river, down I was never more strikingly reminded than while whose banks I had travelled near two miles with crossing these large and beautiful bodies of water. scarce enough for one vehicle to pass safely the Yudkin and Catawba rivers, over the annial between a and the perpendicular shelves of rock highway, passing through valleys watered and opposite us left bank.) were yet before me, and fertilized by those rivers and their thousand tribu- near one and a half mile of similar road, with taries, with seasonable inundations depositing the the mountains opposite the right bank was to be rich soil of the suscessible hills and mountains, traversed, and the storm rumbling in the distance. which yield to our present imperfect progress in and the rain falling thick and fast, - my thoughts the science of agriculture a greater variety of very naturally digressed from their criticism on staple productions, grams, fruits and grasses than patriotism and want of State pride, and were ab- the schools of their town or State, their counecany similar section of country in the world, and stractly bent on a safe and comfortable retreat at tion with them is so transient, and the impedimore than our population can waste and consume. Harris's Cove. But the darkness increased, the And in addition to these vegetable favors which rain fell in quickening and repeated torients, as pave been lavested so profesely upon us to sup-port and nourish our bodies, we have perhaps and not being able to see our way across, we very little good. The deficiencies of the schools pave been lavisfied so profusely upon us to sup- we drove into main Broad a second time to cross: more specific and in intrinsic mineral wealth for turned back to inquire the way at a cabin some hundred yards behind us-drew up on the small of town, or circulating the arts and finances of a highly civilized and repopular lectures. In 1844, there were but three fred common wealth than any other state or peo- hill near the house, hallooed and jumped from libraries, containing twelve hundred volumes, in our buggies, while torrents of rain fell upon our the agricultural districts of the State." These ple in the world. But what were my desponding reflections upon bewildered heads. When the door opened a belonged to proprietors, and were accessible to less than one hundred families. There was not the spectacle we exhibit at home and the charac- bright light illumined our faces, and the hospitaa single lyceum, or course of lectures open to the ter we have abroad, for want alone of a proper ble cove-men came out to receive and sympathise agricultural population, distinct from these which State pride and spirit of public improvement .- with us-when, in an instant, a bright shaft of were established in a few of the manufacturing And it seemed to me that the blame should prop. lightning fell near our feet, stunning my legal villages. From the want of such facilities erly rest upon our public men in the management compeer and friend in distress, and completely nurturing the popular mind, and the fact that clergymen and professional men from the city of our state policy, and those of our men in the eclipsing our vision-followed instantly by or large villages are seldom called into the private relations of life who have received a bonus awful peal of thunder, at which my horse darted country, there is less of that intellectual activity, in their collegiate education in the University of with electric speed, with buggy and all, down the of that spirit of inquiry, and desire for knowledge, and of that improved tone of conversation which the discussions and addresses of able and distinour State. For what purpose had our early law- bill and rocks into the river, dragging me a short givers in view, in setting aside such a large fund distance and then wresting the reins from my guished men, in the lecture room and the pulpit are sure to awaken, and which constitute an edfor the endowment of our University, if it was not hands and going pellanell I knew not where. so educate and discipline the youthful mind and soon pursued as some wandering bewildered ucating influence of a powerful and extensive talents of the State for future noble purposes in spirit, found my horse trembling in his tracks. character, to large places. To supply these deficiencies in the agriculturthe improvement of society and the natural ad. disengaged him from what I supposed a wreck of al districts, public education in all ne bearings, vantages given us. matter, when to my infinite surprise a shaft only must be continually held up and discussed be-Here, while passing along the public road, my was broken. fore the people. The lecturer, the editor, the I bastened back to the cabin, my friend was thoughts would often recur to the two noble streams preacher, educated men in public and private of water behind me in the distance, still flowing safe and indulging melancholy thoughts of me. life, should do all in their power to cherish and sostain an interest on this subject.-Henry Barsilently on, in the same unimproved channels in We soon took shelter as wet as fresh sponges from nard. which nature directed them-overlooked by beau- the sea; a bright fire welcomed us; we talked tiful private residences with rich fields of ripe and of the swful and terrific storm, which the cove-men . One of the N. E. States. flourishing grain around them-and which might pronounced unusual, of the hair-brendth escapes, ----have long since and now have been waiting thou- and then laid down supperless-slept as living sands of steam and other, boats, laden with the men never slept, and came over to Mr. Harris's rich treasures of the mountains and valles; but, Sunday morning; from which place we will soon McQuade was whipped nearly to death on susalas, they flow on with no rudder to plough their leave for Asheville, twenty-three miles over the virgin surfaces, no sail to make glad the approach mountain. to welcoming throngs, crowding on the banks to I have been thus tedious, dear reader, on this waize and exchange commodities of trade and proincident in a mountain storm, to impress you with fled. The citizens owe it to themselves to see duce.

Particularly from Lincolnton by Rutherfordton to 'o think and drive fast before night, and be com-Gap, a distance of sixty miles, is perhaps by na. ture as good a natural road,-excepting a few long hills which are by no means formidable to market wagons or pleasure carriages,-as any road in the world. It is a most erroneous opinion which is prevalent in the middle and eastern parts of the State, that the mountain country is almost inaccessible to travelling conveyances. I feel warranted in saying, that the route I have travelled over from Lincolnton is a better road than the one to Fayetteville from Salisbury or Raleigh from

Elle

Greensboro'. At the distance of five miles from Lincolator we ascend a flight of inclined hills ; then travel over a hard, level, plain road which is varied with these steps of hills at equi-distant spaces of four and five miles tor a distance of thirty miles. At the distance of eleven miles we have the first view ings of as thrilling an interest-ascending from the valley-as Xenophon in his Anabysis tells us excited his ten thousand Greeks, when they had the first view from the mountain peak of the dishome

With my knowledge of turnpikes, I think I can safely say, I have seen few roads the material of which (silica and quariz) are more desirable for the construction of a cheep, durable and easily by Morganton, I hope I shall then be able to write kept up turnpike. At present little work is done on the road ; and as long stages can be made on it as upon any of our roads. I think the time is near at hand when some such work as this will engage the attention of State or individual enterpriz-more especially when the connecting link between Danville and Charlotte is formed by a railroad, which work--the poblest yet in contemplation in North Carolina-will be as certainly built, to the pride of the rising generation, as the that State pride which by nature is, and by int- noble waters of the Yadkin and Catawba yet roll on a silent but cloquent rebuke to the theories and efforts of impractical statesmen of the past, your own favored State more, and see and learn and unpatriotic politicians and apathetic and lethargic citizens now passing off the stoge of action. When this work shall be accomplished, our mountain friends and citizens, (as pure North Carolinians as the elements of the air which they breathe to letter writing ; for it is one of those polite pc. and the water which they drink are from insalucomplishments which, alas, I have too much neg- brious properties.) will have an outlet to this railroad-will greet us as brothers, and cast at the several depots their surplus and excellent products of husbandry,-which they can never do without some such way-as their mountain streams rush down through the gaps, tumbling over large masses of rock, and offering natural and insuperable obstacles to the art and ingenuity of man.

> But while indulging such thoughts and making such observations as these on the wayside the last day of travel to this place. I found that night was approaching, and dark and threatning clouds while effort. were rolling in wild and terrific grandeur, as a scroll cast from the mountain tops; and four toring villages.

this place, (Mr. Harris'.) at the foot of Hickorynut fortably stowed away before the storm comes on. In my next I propose giving an account of the mountain scenery, &c., of Harris's Cove.

# MISCELLANY

#### Common Schools in Agricultural Districts.

Here as well as elsewhere, the agricultural po-pulation will never cease to be of the highest importance to the dignity and strength of the State. It is from the rural districts, that the manufacturing population recruits its waste, and draws the bone and muscle of its laborers, and much of the energy of its directing force. It is from the country, that the city is ever deriving its fresh supply of men of talent and energy, to stand foremost among its mechanics, merchants, and professional men. It is on the country that the other interests of society fall back in critical seasons, and as a forlorn hope in moments of immi nent peril. Just in proportion as the means of intellectual improvement abound in the country, and co-operate with the healthy forces of naand occupation to build up men of strong minds, and pure purposes in strong bodies, do her sons fill the high places of profit, enterprise, and influence in the city and the manufacturing village. In respect to education, the country has advan-

tages and disadvantages peculiar to itself. - The sparseness of the population forbids the concen-tration of scholars into large districts and the con-sequent gradation of schools which is so desirable, and even essential to thoroughness of school instruction. The limited means and frugal labits of the country preclude the employment of teach-ers or professional men, of the highest order of tal-ent and attainments, and thus, both the direct and indirect benefits of their educational influences are not felt. The socluded situation and pressing cares of daily life, foster a stagnation of mind, and want of sensibility to the refinements and practicai advantages of education.

On the other hand, country life has its advantages. There is the bodily energy and the fresh-ness and force of mind which are consequent upness and torce of nind which are consequent up-on it. These are secured by the pure air, the rough exposure, the healthy sports and the labo-rious toils of the country. Hence the boys bred in the country endure longest the wear and waste of hard study, and the more exciting scenes of life. There is the calmness and seclusion which is favorable to studious habits, and to that reflection which appropriates knowledge into the very substance of the mind. There is freshness of imanation, nurtured by wandering over hill and dale, and looking at all things growing and living, which, unsoiled and untired as yet in its wing, takes long and delighted flights. There is ardor and eagerness after eminence, which gathers strength like a long pent fire, and breaks out with ater energy when it has room to show itself. Above all, there is often, and may be always, a more perfect domestic education, as parents have their children more entirely within their control, and the home is more completely, for the time being, the whole world to the family. Where-ever these favorable circumstances are combined with the advantages of good teachers, good broks, and the personal influence of educated men, there will boyhood and youth raceive its best training for a long life of useful and honor-able effort. But in these agencies of education, the country portion of the State are greatly deficient,-relatively more deficient than manufac The teachers are almost universaily young men, with no education beyond what can be obtained in ordinary district schools, inexperienced in life, and in their own profession, with no expectation of continuing in the same school more than three or four months, or in the business any longer than they can accomplish some temporary object, and without any of that interest and pride in their schools, which springs from local and State attachments. Even when they are well qualified, by knowledge, age and experience, and feel a more than ordinary interest in improving the schools, because they are ments from poor school-houses, back ward scholars irregular attendance, diversity of ages, studies and tooks, want of interest in parents and com

are not supplied to any great extent, by school. aries, or by

### The Cast Iron Plough.

Greensborough Patriot.

A bill has recently passed the Senate of the United States, and is now pending in the House of Representatives, to extend the patent of Jethro Wood for seven years, which he obtained in 1814 and renewed in 1819, claiming to have invented the cast iron Plowshare. This bill proposes to grant to the heirs of Jethro Wood, the privilege of exacting fifty cents from the manufacturer for every Cast Iron Plough made in the United States for seven years after the passage of the said bill.

As there are about four millions of farmers and planters at present in the United States, as each would require on an average at least one plow every four years, this privilege would be worth half a million of dollars annually, all of which half a million of dollars annually, all of which would be taken from the bard earnings of the farmer asd planter. And what makes the matter more unjust is, that the interest of the heirs of Wood have been purchased for a mere song ; thus nearly the whole benefit of it will inure to a comp

any of greedy speculators. But Jethro Wood as I shall proceed to show was not the original inventor of the Cast Iron Plowshare, nor did he ever improve the Plow in the alightest degree; he was consequently entitled to no merit in this thing, and much less to a patent; and had the fact been known by the Commissioner of Patents, in 1914, he would not have granted him one, or renewed it in 1819 nei-ther would the United States Court confirmed

The would the United States Court confirmed him in it after it had been granted. The Cast Ircn Plowshare was invented by Robert Ransom, of Ipswich, England, and he ob-tained a patent for it in 1785, twenty-nine years before Jethro Wood obtained his. The Cast Ir-on Plow, with the share and mould board in two parts was hear for each hear The Constinued parts, was kept for sale by Peter T. Curtenius in this city, as early as 1800; and in use in this neighborhood. Jethro Wood undoubtedly obtained his knowledge of the cast iron share from one or the other of these, for the Cast Iron Plow as a whole, and in separate parts, will be found figured and described in almost every Encyclopedia, and work on agricultural implements, pub-lished in Great Brittnin, since 1790. These works soon found their way into the United States, and it can be proved by the testimony of the intimate friends of Jethro Wood, that he was familiar with hese publications.

The history of the Cast Iron Plow and improvements are simply this. James Small, a Scotchman, constructed a Cast

Iron Plow on true mechanical principles us early as 1740, and was the first inventor of the cast iron land side shortly after, so that as early as 1790, the Cast Iron Plow complete, in three distinct parts was well known and in use in Great Britain and figured and described in nearly every work say in Congress: "it was unanswerable argu-ment," and so Nosh took it : he was dumb ; he of any value since published on the subject of plows and agricultural implements. Without any knowledge of these improvements

of the Cast Iron Plow in England, Charles New-bold of New Jersey, about the year 1790, took up the plow with a view of improving it in the Uni-ted States. On the 17th of June 1797, he obtained a patent for the Cast Iron Plow skeleton, in one piece complete. Subsequently he made his plows with a cast-iron mould board and land side. and attached a wrought iron share to it. Shorily after this, he still often spoke of farther improving his plow, by substituting the cast iron share .-But having spent upwards of \$20 000 in his im-provements and efforts to introduce it into use in the United States and elsewhere, he got discouraged and gave up the business.

Peter T. Curtenius, as stated above, kept the Cest Iron Plow for sale in this City, the share and mould boards in separate parts, as early as 1800. Who was the manufacturer of these 1 am unable In 1804, I think, David Peacock, of New Jer-

sey, obtained a patent for a plow, the mould board and land side of cust iron and in separate parts. the share of wrought iron steel edged. He the share of wrought iron strel-edged. He cop-ied Mr. Newbold's plow in part, and for the pri-vilege of which he paid him \$1.000. In 1814 Jethro Wood obtained a patent for a plow, the mould board land-side and share in three parts and of cast iron. He was familiar with Newbold's and Peacock's plows, and his was a homeline investion of them. cumstances.

bungling imitation of theirs, and not near so perfect in form and construction as the old Rotherham plow, which had been in use in Great Brit-ain upwards of seventy years before ever Wood obtained his patent.

Vegetation converts the gas of the atmosphere It is said that the Cast Iron Plow, in three into an equal bulk of carbonic acid gas, without paris, viz: mould board, land side and share was in use in Virginia previous to 1814, and that they either form carbureted nitrogen or carburet. And fruit the size of a large egg. Cork, where specific gravity is 240, or one fourth they either form carbureted nitrogen.

# NUMBER 12 became the first convict under the State's prison do not vitiate the air. In a close vessel they de

do not viriate the air. In a close vessel they de-teriorate and restore the air. Fruit put into an simosphere that contains no oxygeo, does not ripen; but the ripening process commences when oxygen is supplied. The to-tal weight of fruit in ripening is very little dimin-ished. Heat produces saceharine matter in fruits; and heat without light will mature them. A chesting the grew at Tamworth, which was fity-two feet round; it was planted in the year s00; and in the reign of Stephen, 1135, was made a boundary, and called the Great Chestings Trees. department. Being a shoemaker by trade they gave him a tench, lasts, and leather. Thus, from Noah Gardiner, sprang the whole generation of shoemakers who have propled the prisons in our various States—from Plymouth Rock to the North East point of the Rocky Mountsins. Having been intumate with Noah in days gone by, I one day any the states of the states of the states.

In 1759 it bore nots which produced young trees. In a pear shut in a close vessel for seventeen ranks of an office-holder, struct through the ranks of his mothey regiment, instructing and cor-recting such as were sinners above all men in the room. In this department Nash behaved like an honest man; (for as a Scotch woman re-In a pear shut in a close vessel for accention days, the ingreduents were much changed; the sugar was doubled; and the gum, water and woody fibre, had decreased. 100 parts of the air contained 134 of carbonic acid, 74 of oxygen, and

There are twenty one species of the pine ; and mong which the cedar is the largest, and the wild, or Scuch, the inost important, producing yellow deal, and trenks sixty or eighty feet high. The silver fir is not less valuable for its quick growth and vast size. The larch is another species of rapid growth.

There are sixty species of the pepper tree. There are 100 species of heaths, and four na-tives of England. In the Highlands they are used in building, for beds, and for mail lightor. They dye an orange color, with a mordant of al-

um. There are 216 species of lichen ; of which the orchall is purple or criminon dye; the omphalodes, paler, but more lasting; and is/andicus, used as bread, and in medicine

in dwelt their families. On a certain day Friend Noah gave into one of his workingmen to make for him a pair of boots ; " now, friend," says No-Bamboo is, in the torrid zone, and in the East, Bamboo is, in the torrid zone, and in the East, a production of various most importent uses, and grows from fifteen to sixty teet high, being from five to fifteen inches in diameter. It is well known by its hollowness and its joins; it grows rapidly, as much as twenty feet in a few weeks. It flour-ishes wild in many places; and in Chins, and oth-er countries, is carefully cultivated in plantations, The soft shoots are cut and eater like asparagus, and sometimes saited, and ate with rice. Tho for him a pair of boos, the home boos properly finished on fourth-day evening," says the man, "you shall get them." The boots, however, were not forth coming until sixth-day evening; Nuch was wroth, and commenced a violent dissertation on the unpardonable crime of disappoint-ment. As soon as the man could edge in a word, says he, "sir, I'm a poor man, I've a wife and three children ; my wife took sick, I nursed her. The soft shoots are cut and eaten like asparagus, and sometimes saited, and ate with rice. The hollow joints afford a liquid, drank by the peoplet and if not drawn off, a concrete medicinal sub-stance is formed, and much valued. Decoclina of the leaves and bark are also prescribed. Its meda are eaten as a delivace are large joints are cooked for the children, and wrought day and ah woold admit of no excuse, still insisting on the heinous sin of disappointment ; the patience the neurous site of the many was at its climax : with his fist he seeds are eaten as a dencary ; its large joints are of the many was at its climax : with his fist he used as buckets; and, in many countries, no other placed a thundering knock on the counter; says used as buckets; and, in many countries, no other is a dreadful thing to get disapeer wood is used for building houses. Ships are here sir I know it's a dreadful thing to get disop-pointed. I remember, one day, about ten years ago, I went up to the Park to see you hung, and pointed. I remember, one day, about ten years framed out of it, and it furnishes masts and yards, ago, I went up to the Park to see you hung, and Its leaves make fans. It is also used to make I never was so bitterly dispipointed in my life, bows, and instead of lead pipes to convey water to when you did not come out." Well, now this great distances. It also forms writing pens, and was speaking to the point, as the Yankee says. Is woven into baskets, cages, hats, &c.-bruised into pulp it makes fine paper; it is also used for every kind of furniture, and is imitated in Europe man would say, "it was making out a strong case." as we have it among lawyers, and as they by painting the knots of chairs and tables.

The cotion plant or genus gassypium contains 10 species and is extensively cultivated in warm climates. It belongs to the class monodelphia, and the order polyandrin. The seeds are endevil never employs a fool when he wants a jour-neyman) he made the amend hanorable; puid for the work; gave the max another pair to make. and kept bim in employment till he closed the and kept bim in employment till he closed the called cotton. The plant is raised from seed sown in holes in the spring months. The super-focus plants are pulled up, and the others promed to the height of four feet. There are annual plants, but the perennial species is an instant of South but the perennial species is cultivated in South America. The seeds spring up in a few days in showery weather, and the cluster of plants in showery weather, and the cluster of plants is weeded when they are a few inches high.— The tops are pruned to increase the branches.— They yield in seven or eight months, and the crops improve for two or three years, and every four or five years the plants are renewed. The blossoms, a double calyx exteriorly, three cleft, appear in a low male; since then he has not over inclusion a double calyx exteriorly, three cleft, appear in July and August, the poils opening in a few July and August, the poils opening in a few weeks, and the first crop being picked in Novem-pointed in his reformation; the borrowed money ber and December. The rainy season then pro-duces a second crop, picked in March and April. The pads are then dried in the sun until the seed becomes hard, and the seed is then separated becomes hard, and the seed is then separate from the cotion by a gin. It is then picked and packed for market. Its great enemy is the cater-pillar called the chenille. An acre of cotton trees, under favorable circumstances, yields 400 ibs. of cotton. The pods are the size of apples, The of cotton. The pois are the size of applies, and filled with cotton, surrounding the seeds. Four only of the species of cotton or gossypium are important to commerce. The herbaceous is is about two teet high, with capsules full of seeds wrapt in cotton wool. The hirsutum, some size, with hairy stalks and leaves. and American,-The Barbadoes four to five feet high.

The mahogany tree is a native of Caba, Ja-maica, &c., and grows from 60 to 100 feet high

And then again, the public highway, more tains, fand be it to your shame if you sever day raped him brought to justice.

Lynching.- An infamous case of lynching occorred at Vicksburg recently. A man named picion of having committed a theft, of which he was entirely innocent. Public indignation has been aroused against the lynchers, and some have the importance, should you ever visit the moun- amends made to McQ suder and those who but-

With these facts before them, the public will

now see how great an injustice it would be for Congress to extend the patent of Jethro Wood. and give his heirs or rather a company of greedy speculators, the privilege for seven years, of exacting fity cents per plaw from every one engag-

ed in their manufacture. I hope these facts will be widely disseminated by the press throughout the United States ; for the hard working farmers and planters ought to be immediately apprized of what so vitally concorns them. As the bill is still pending before the House of Representatives let all those oppos-

so that the iniquitous measure may be defeated. A. R. ALLE N.

A Chapter of Disappointments.

In the month of November, 1794. I went up fifteen thousand persons present,--the majority of them bigger fools than myself. After gazing for two long hours on the bare poles, the square cross-tree, the swinging rope and prow hook at its

The odorous matter of flowers is inflummable, ling, and every sign of disappointment. confess I was very much disappointed myself. This man was Noah Gardiner. He kepi climates.

He had committed forgery, (then death by our he first promoters of this system of humanity,

February 29, 1848.

they either torm crowdy are been and they are not inflammable when they graw in the dark. Light produces the varieties of their qualities as well as their colors, becoming white in the dark.

day entered the prison to see how matters pros-pered. In a large room there sat on their lass legs above three hundred shoemakers, while Mr. Noah, with cane in hand, and all the consequent-

marked. " the de'il tank 'em, he can'na help't.")

In process of time having served another appren-ticeship of seven years, the Frienda induced our

Governor to give him an unconditional pardon ;

the prison door was opened, and he went forth. "Now," remarked our toerthy (though in this

case mistaken.) friend, " you see the utility of our humane system, you would havd hanged that man

seven years ago-here is a valuable life saved; he's a reformed man." &c. They procured a store for him; advanced money, and gave him

employment. From gratilude (we may presume.) he joined the society; it was the and thou, like the best of them ; he prospered in the world -his

eyes stood out in fatness-he had more than heart could wish; the most of his work was done by

journeymen, who wrought in their houses, where

night ; but could not make a finish any sooner.'

opened not his mouth ; but like a wise man. (the

and obtained a number of extra endorsements

the former he changed for field, and the latter he

of them grown to maturity) and took with him,

for company on the road, a young married fe-male; since then he has not been heard from,

pointment; and worse than all, the gallows was

lisappointed of its due. A strong case is this in

favor of capital punishment. This is no romance.

it's a simple tale of truth ; I knew all the parties,

and was conversant with every one of the cir-

Facts in the Vegetable Kingdom.

he came home, was another disap-

GRANT THOREURN.

levil never employs a fool when he wants a jour-

the

ial airs of an office-holder, struge through

are stript for several years successively and then allowed an interval of 20r 3 years. The young trees are stript only every third year. It is flat-Leaves are colored in the prepartion 'In which acids and alkalies prevail in them ; green indi-cates an excess of alkali. Bolar light is the agent by which the carbonic acid in gas is decomposed. The oxygen is thus expelled, and the alkali produces green. All fruits consist, in various propartions, of wa

ed to injustice and special privileges take pains to ter, sugar, potash, malick scid, mucilage, tanoin, call the attention of every member to the subject. gelatin, and a flavoring and coloring principle.-The essentials in making wine from them are the sugar, tartarous acid, mucilage, and water .--Flavor, color, and tannin are not essential. The tartarous acid distinguishes wine, and the malick, cider. The sugar, by fermientation, yields the alcohol, with extractive vegetable matter. The colors of flowers depend on light ; and the

to the Park in New York, (then out of town.) to coloring matter which they yield becomes red see a man hung. There was probably ten or when an acid is added to n, and violet, blue, or green, when an alkali is added. Flowers decompose no carbonic acid, but they convert the oxygen in the air into carbonic acid.

extremity, the shoriff arrived and announced a and arises from an essential oil. When grow reprieve. There was bissing, groaning grumb- ing in the dark their odor is diminished, but re-I must stored in the light; and it is strongest in sunny

He kept an The sap of plants is mucilsginous, albuminous iawe.) and so was condemned to be hung. At this time the State's prison in New York, (the first erected in America.) was building and near-ly finished. The Friends (Quakers) who were the first erected in America.) was building and near-ly finished. The Friends (Quakers) who were the first erected in America.) was building and near-ly finished. The Friends (Quakers) who were the first erected in America.) was building and near-ly finished. The Friends (Quakers) who were the first erected in America.) was building and near-ly finished. The Friends (Quakers) who were the first erected in America.) was building and near-ly finished. The Friends (Quakers) who were the first erected in America.) was building and near-ly finished. The Friends (Quakers) who were the first erected in America.) was building and near-ly finished. The first erected in America. In the first erected in America. In the bar and the first erected in America. In the bar and the first erected in America. In the bar and the first erected in America. In the bar and the first erected in America. In the bar and the first erected in America. In the bar and the first erected in America. In the bar and the first erected in America. In the bar and the first erected in America. In the bar and the first erected in America. In the bar and the first erected in America. In the bar and the first erected in America. In the bar and the first erected in the Fleshy leaves absorb oxygen in the night, and

trees. Its fruit 12 inches long and two thick induced the Governor to remit his punishment give it out in the sunshine. They produce cure cevering t the root is perrennial, but the start is from hidoging to imprisonment for life. He thus benefic weld, and also decompose its and, therefore, and also decompose its and, therefore, and also decompose its and. serves for bread; the leaves serve for cloth and

a creeping root, with stalks about two feet high. arows, and hence its odd name. Linnmus calls

The bannian is the sacred tree of the Hindoos Every branch shoots a new root to the ground, so that they spread indefinitely and afford shady retreats for comfort and religion ...

The date in all tropical countries, is one of the

maranta.

tened by being piled up in damp places, and loa-ded with weights, it is then dried over fires for use.—As a bad conductor of heat it is used to increase the warmth of apartments, and as the lightest and most clastic of the woods no substance is more generally us ful. The morus or mulberry tree has several spe-

leaves shep, and the branches make fire-wood .-The black produces the best fruit. The bark of the papyrifero species is employed in Japan to make paper, and it also makes fine while cloth. The cinnamon tree is a species of laurel, and is a native of Ceylon. It grows to 20 or 30 feet

cies. The white, feeds silk worms in China, the

and its trunk and branches produce the bark. Indian arrow root is a native plant of South A-merica and cultivated in the West Indies. It is

and the roots pounded and bleached make the starch which is used as nutricious food. It was supposed to be an antidote to the poison of Indian

12.4

and its starch is what we call topioca. Sursnpttrillu is the root of a Peruvian plant talled similar. Su safrass is the wood of a tree of the laurel kind.

The great palm or date tree grows in Africa to the beight of 60, 80, and 160 feet. Botanists infer that plants are poisonous when the fruit is a berry, the flower a single petal, and

when the fructification consists of five stamens and one pistilium .- 7 reasury of Knowledge.

### MILLARD FILLMORE.

The history of Millard Fillmore, our candidate for Vice President, affords a useful lesson as show-ing what may be accomplished in the face of the greatest obstacles by intellect, aided and controlgreatest obstacles by intellect, aided and control-led by energy, perseverance, and strict integrity, in a public and private capacity. His father Nathaniel Fillmore, is the son of one

of like name who served in the French war, and was a true Whig of the Revolution, proving his devotion to his country's cause by gallantly fight-ing as Lieut, under Gen. Stark, in the battle of Bonsington the second Bennington. He was born at Bennington, Vt., in 1771, and early in life removed to what is now called Summer Hill, Cayuga county New York, where Millard was born, January 7, 1800. He was a farmer and soon after lost all his property by a bad title to one of the military lots he had by a bad this to one of the year 1802 he removed to Erie county, where he still lives cultivating a small farm with his own hands. He was a strong and uniform supporter of Jefferson, Maduson and Tompkins, and is now a true Whig.

The narrow means of his father deprived Mil-I ne narrow means of nis father deprived affi-lard of any advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and ill taught com-mon school of the county. Books were scarce and dear, and at the age of fifteen, when more favored youths are far advanced in their classical favored youths are far advanced in their classical studies, or enjoying in colleges, the benefit of well furnished libraries, young Filmore had read but little except his common school books and the Bible. At that period he was sent to the then wilds of Livingston county, to learn the clother's trade. He remained about four months, and was then placed with another person to pursue the same business and wool carding in the town where his father lived. A small village library that was formed there soon after, gava him the first means of acquiring general knowledge. He first means of acquiring general knowledge. He soon became insatiate, and every leisure moment was spent in reading. Four years were passed in this way, working at his trade, and storing his mind, during such hours as he could command, with the contents of books of history, biography and travels. At the age of 19 he fortunately made an acquaintance with the late Walter Wood Esq., whom many will remember as one of the most estimable citizens of that county. Judge Wood was a man of wealth and great business eanneity is he had an excellent law library, but espacity; he had an excellent law library, but did little professional business. He soon saw that under the rude exterior of the clothier's boy, were powers that only required proper develope-ment to raise the pessessor to high distinction and usefulness, and advised him to quit his rade and study law. In reply to the objection of a lack of education, means and friends to aid him in acourse of professional study, Judge W. kindly offered to him a place in his office, to advance money defray the expenses, and wait until success business should furnish the means of repayment. The offer was accepted. The apprentice boy bought his time ; entered the office of Judge W. bought his time, two years applied himself close-ly to business and study. He read law and gen-eral literature, and studied and practised survey-

Fearing that he should incur too large a debt Fearing that he should incur too large a debt to his benefactor, he taught school for three months in the year, and acquired the means of partially supporting humself. In the fall of 1821 he re-moved to the county of Erre, and the next spring entered a law office in Buftalo. There he sus-tained himself by teaching school, and continued his legal studies until the spring of 1823, when he was admitted to the Common Pleas, and com-menced practice in the village of Aurora, where he remained until 1830, when he again removed he remained until 1830, when he again removed to Buffalo, and has continued to reside there ever

His first entrance into public life was in January, 1820, when he took his seat as a member of the Legislature from Eric county, to which office he was re-elected the two following years. His talents, integrity and assiduous devotion to

of the House in an unexampled degree. It was a common remark among the members, "if Fil-more says it is right we will rote for it."

The most important measure of a general na-tare that came up during his service in the State Legislature was the bill to abolish Imprisonment for Debt. In behalf of that great and phdanthropic measure, Mr. Fillmore took an active part, urging with unanswerable arguments its justice and expediency, and, as a member of the committee on the subject, aiding to perfect its details. That portion of the bill relating to Justices' Courts

The chinghons tree which produces the Peru-Burenism and the Sub Treasury. It was but anvian bark flourishes chiefly in the elevated plains of Quito. Cassada roots are made into bread in Brazil, old republican principles, and an advance to the old republican principles, and an advance to the bocofocoism of the present day. In this Congress Mr. Fillmore took a more active part than he did during his first term, and on the assembling of the next Congress, to which he was re-elected by a largely increased majority, he was assigned a prominent place on what, next to that of Ways and means, it was justly anticipated would be-come the most important committee of the House --that on elections. It was in this Congress that the famous contested New Jersey case came up. It would swell this brief biographical sketch to too great a length to enter upon the details of that case, and it is less necessary to do so inasmuch as the circumstances of the gross outrage then perpetrated by a party calling itself republican, and claiming to respect State rights, must yet dwell in the recollection of every reader. The prominent part which Mr. Filmore took in that case, his patient investigation of all its complicated, and minute details, the clear convin-cing manner in which he set forth the facts, the

cing manner in which he set forth the facts, the cing manner in which he set forth the facts, the lofty and indignant eloquence with which he de-nounced the mediated wrong, all strongly direct-ed public attention to him as one of the ablest men of that Congress, distinguished as it was by the of that Congress, distinguished as it was by the eminent ability and statesmanship of many of its members. Public indignation was awakened by the enormity of the outrage, and in that long ca-talogue of abases and wrongs which roused a long suffering people to action, and resulted in the signal overthrow of a corrupt and insolent dy-nasty in 1840, the New Jersey case stood mark-ed and conspicuous. On the assembling of the next Congress, to which Mr. Fillmore was re-elected by a majority larger than was ever before given in his district, he was placed at the head of the committee on Ways and Means. The dutes of that station, al-ways arduous and responsible, were at that time

ways arduous and responsible, were at that time peculiarly so. A new Administration had come into power, and found public affairs in a state of the great detailement. Accounts had been wrongly kept, peculation of every kind abounded in almost every department of the Government, in almost every department of the Government, the revenue was inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses, the already large existing debt was rap-idly swelling in magnitude, commerce and manu-factures were depressed, the currency was derang-ed, banks were embarrassed and general distress pervaded the community. To bring order out of disorder, to replenish the National Treasury, to provide means that would enable the Govern-ment to meet the demands against it, and to pay off the debt, to revive the industry of the country. and to restore its worked prosperity; these were the tasks devolved upon the Committee of Ways and best of the Polk Democrats that could be put and Means. To increase their difficulies, the minority, composed of that party that had brought the Country and Government into such a condition, instead of aiding to repair the evil they had done. uniformly opposed almost every means brought forward for relief, and too often their unavailing efforts were successfully nided by a treacherous Executive. But with energy and derotion to the public weal, worthy of all admiration, Mr. Fill-more applied himself to the task, and sustained by a mojority whose enlightened patriotism has rarely been equalled, and never surpassed, sucen equalled, and never surpassed, suc ceeded in its accomplishment.

The measures he brought forward aud sustained with matchless ability, speedily relieved the Government from its embarrassments, and have fully justified the most sanguine expectations of their benign influence upon the country at large. A new and more accurate system of keeping accounts, rendering them clear and intelligible, was introduced. The favoritism and peculation which had so long disgraced the departments and plun-dered the Treasury, were checked by the requisi-tion of contracts. The credit of the Government tion of contracts. The credit of the Government was restored, ample means were provided for the exigencies of the public service, and the payment of the National debt incurred by the former Ad-ministration, Commerce and Manufactures revived, and prosperity and hope once more smiled upon our land. The country has too recently e-merged from the disasters of Mr. Van Buren's Administration-11 yet too keenly feels the suffer-ing it then endured, and too justly appreciates the enificent and wonderful change that has been wrought to render more than an allusion to these matters necessary. The labor of devising, ex-plaining and defending measures productive of Fillmore. He was nobly sustained by his patri-otic fellow Wigs; but on him, nevertheless, the main responsibility rested. After his long and severe labors in the Com-

mittee room-labors sufficiently arduous to break down any but one of an iron constitution-sus-tained by a spirit that nothing could conquer, he was required to give his unremitting attention to the business of the House, to make any expla-nation that might be asked, and be ready with a complete and triumphant refutation of every cavil or objection the ingenious sophistry of a factious minority could devise. All this, too, was required to be done with promptness, clearness, dignity and good temper. For the performance of these varied duties, few men are more happily qualivaried duties, few men are more happily quali-fied than Mr. Fillmore. At that fortunate age age, displayed in the highest perfection, and the hasty gencer :" impulses of youth, without any loss of its vigor, are brought under control of large experience in public affairs, with a mind capable of descending to minute details, as well as conceiving a grand system of national policy, calm and deliberate in judgment, self possessed and fluent in debate, of dignified presence, never unmindful of the cour-

# PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH, SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1848.

Republican Whig Nominations, by the People. FOR GOVERNOR, OHABLIES MANLY. OF WAKE COUNTY. FOR PRESIDENT.

GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana. FOR VICE PRESIDENT. MILLARD FILLMORE, of New York.

We have never yet, Mr. Standard and fellow citizens generally, been connected with any party. all of whose principles and acts we approved. In order that our action as citizens, for the common weal might be efficient, we have thrown our influence with that organization which, in our judg- the Whigs stand on the same old platform; and it ment, embodied more of the elements of good to the country. We never expect to become associated with a perfect party. It seems reserved alone to certain Democratic citizens, to be connected with a party all the principles and every act of which meet their full approbation-no matter how its principles may be defined, or what its

acts may be ! While we do not recognize any special obligation to respond to the Standard's catechism, we have no objection to make his questions the occasion of some remarks on our position. We have no concealments. All our readers know that Gen. Taylor was not our choice, for reasons set forth at the proper time. They likewise know our declared preference for Gen. T. over the biggest lison, we should have preferred him to any leader of the " progressives" and destructives. But the Allison letter shows him to be as much a Whig as we could desire him to be. We do not desire that a Whig President shall undertake to control the legislation of Congress, eather by holding his party opinion in terrorem over that body, or by an exercise of the veto power except in the extreme cases specified by Gen. Taylor. We do not desire that a Whig President should reward his friends and punish his enemies by means of his patronage and the " spoils of office :" on the

contrary, we desire that a Whig president should ask no other qualifications for offices within his gift than those required by Mr. Jefferson,-" Is he honest-is he capable-is be faithful to the constitution ?" The doctrine and the practice of proscription for opinion's sake, is the most tyrannous and odious that ever disgraced a republican government. Gen. Taylor, we trust and believe, has the honesty and the firmness of character, to carry out his declared sentiments against this abomination of modern Democratic rule.

On the subjects of the tariff, the currency, and internal improvements, the people, whether Whig or Democratic, will not be interfered with by General Taylor. Every citizen of the United States may vote for a Representative in Congress, such happy results was thrown chiefly on Mr. in reference to these questions, with confidence that the will of the people of his district will be truly represented, without being subjected to the shadow and the taint of Executive influence.

Is Gen. Taylor " anything else but a military chieftain ?" Well-he is something else. He is remarkable for honesty, independence, firmness, energy, sound judgment, and a simple dignity of character which displayed itself most eminently throughout a series of petty and annoying

In regard to the Whig principles, as connected with the policy of the country under the present peculiar circumstances, we commend the followsible article from the " Petersburg

think the condition of the country requires it .-Change this opinion, show them that good would re sult from the establishment of such an institution, and they will be found prepared to show their tight under the Constitution to create it. Is this abandoning the "old platform?" Are we compelled to do every thing that we have a right to do under the Constitution ! Again. On the subject of the Tariff, Whigs are where they always were. The debt created by the War with Mexico creates a necessity for higher du-ties than are now levied. Whigs and Democrats must units in this work—more money we must have and the greater part we must have in this way. But it is as to the principle of laying the duties that the two parties will differ. The Whigs will contend

that the duties must be so imposed as to give the greatest amount of protection to American industry, and they will also contend that this can be done and the necessary revenue be secured at the same time. Again, we say, is this an abandonment of the Whig

Lastly, as to Distribution. This War debt will for years to come, require all the means within the possession of the Federal Government for the payent of its interest and the liquidation of the principal; and, of course, the money accruing from the sales of lands cannot be distributed among the States. If we were out of debt the W higs would be as arden advocates of Distribution now as they were four years ago. These were the three issues in the last campaign. And, as far as the principles in them are con\_ cerned, the Whigs are found on just the same " plat-

form" they formerly accupied. On the subject of the veto, and the restriction of the Executive power within safe and proper limits, there is any change at all in them, it is an increased conviction produced by the alarming abuses of the present Administration, that their platform is the ony one that is compatible with the liberty of the counry .- Petersburg Intelligencer.

### ANOTHER ANSWER.

The Hillsborough "Ratoon" is satisfied with ur answer to its question last week, and now demands some proof of our assertion that Mr. Polk and his advisers commenced the war.

Proofs are " plenty as blackberries," and have been fully and repeatedly laid before our renders. It would seem unnecessary on this occasion to set them forth at length, merely for the individual gratification of the Editor of the Ratoon ; for unless the Ratoon prove an eminent exception among party prints, its readers would never be permitted to see the proofs called for in its colunns.

We will, however, briefly state a summary of proof, sufficient to satisfy men of calm judgment and a proper sense of justice.

President Polk ordered the armed occupation of territory which was at the time, and had ever been, in the peaceable possession of Mexico .--This was an act of war, assumed and executed by the Executive alone, while Congress-the only constitutional war-making power-was in session.

In relation to the claim set up by the Texan Government to the Rio Grande, it is only neceseary to make a statement sustained as well by common sense as by the laws of nations, viz : The Government of Texas had a right to just as much territory as it conquered and held, and no more. Texas never possessed to the Rio Grande; but was invariably driven back whenever the attempt was made. This was so notorious, that the settlement of the western boundary was expressly left open, by the act of annexation, for perotiations with Mexico.

The question of boundary was thus an open question ; and it was as much a violation of the onstitution for the Executive to order troops to the bank of the Rio Grande, as if he had ordered them at once to the Sierra Madre :- both regions were equally in quiet possession of Mexico.

We are too "old a hand at the bellows " not to e aware of the true object of politicians and editors in these catechetical squibs ; but nevertheless have no objection to make them the occasion sometimes of trimming our lights on certain sub-

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

Messis. MANLY and REID, the Whig and Dem ocratic Candidates for Governor, may be expected persecutions from the Government at Washing- to address the people at the following times and

> Waynesville, Haywood co Friday, July Franklin, Macon co Monday, " Hendersonville, Thursday, " Rutherfordton, Saturday, " 10 13 15

MONARCHAL AND PAPAL INFLUENCES. A month or two since a gentleman, introduced as Rev. Mr. Castleton, of the Presbyterian church

in Syracuse, New York, addressed an assemblage in this place, on the designs of the papacy and monarchies of Europe in regard to this country, and in explanation of the objects of the "American Protestant Association." A portion of his discourse was made, he said, as a citizen to fellow citizens, without any reference to religious ques-We noted tions between papists and protestants. some of the facts which he mentioned, as presenting interesting subjects of reflection to our readers; but have not, until now, had a corner to spare for them.

He referred to the celebrated congress of nations at Vienna, many years ago, where it was laid down as a position, that the monarchal system of Europe, and the American republic with its example and its influence on the people of the civilized world, could not both long exist : one of the principles must eventually give way to the stems before, we present them sgain : other. Succeeding this was the establishment, under

Succeeding this was the establishment, under the auspices of European potentates, of propagan-man Catholic Church in the United States. The dist societies, a main object of which was to dist societies, a main object of which was to spread the faith of the Roman church on the for the Propagation of the Faith have granted to the spread the faith of the Roman endred of the Western continent in republican America. In this connexion the speaker noticed the support of colleges in this country, under control of the Ca tholics, by European funds; and mentioned that, during the last year, within a fraction of six hundred thousand dollars had been sent from Europe N. Y.; \$2000 to Hartford, \$3000 to Nashville, 3000 into the United States, for the maintenance of the papal and monarchal interest. Of this sum, many thousands of dollars came from poor starving Ireland !

Not only money, but men are sent over : Ele ven years ago there were only six hundred thousand Roman Catholics in the United States ;- now they have increased some 500 per cent .- numbering at present about three millions.

But the most important statement of all,-and one which we wish we could bring ourselves to believe was exaggerated,-is that the mass of adherents of the Roman church vote togetherturning the united strength of their suffrages according to the direction of their religious leaders. exercise in the northern portion of the Union, particularly in New York, this fact has been but oo well established; but has been prevented from having a due weight upon the popular feeling : the party procuring the Catholic vote, of ment of their success; and the complaints of the unsuccessful party are in a great measure attributed to the chargrin consequent upon defeat. Mr. C. was severe upon the politicians : leaders of both parties pandered to the Catholic voters and courted the influence of their religious leaders. And he set it down as true, that the bishops and priests support that party most likely to subserve the designs of the European propagandists. He cited the transactions of Bishop Hughes, of New York, and certain unscrupulous party leaders, in 1844, and the event which followed, in support of his statements.

With these facts before us, and the increasing immigration of European Catholics, the speaker deprecated, in terms of burning eloquence, the ber in literary matter and in embellishment. We calamity of turning into our country, and admitting to the power of control in our institutions, eight millions more at one fell swoop-the scum publication of its class we are acquainted with. and filth of humanity that had been accumulating republic, we should be unable to outlive.

Since the delivery of the views noted above, the treaty of peace with Mexico has been ratified, and the whole calamity deprecated has not at once fallen upon us. But it is not to be dirguised, that a strong-we may say a growing guised, that a strong—we may say a growing — party in the United States, will never rest satis-fied without the ultimate absorption of all that fa-to Vera Cruz in detachments as fast as transporta-to Vera Cruz in detachments as fast as transportaparty in the United States, will never rest satisted country, with all its mongrel breeds of igno-

cise of the right of suffrage under our institutions, has never been made the subject of any extensive remark or animadversion by the political press. This we are unwilling to attribute entirely to party interests; but rather to that magnanious sentiment of the American heart, in favor Cruz, for the purpo of unbounded tolerance of opinion and conscience barkation of the army, and he had been installed in matters of religious faith. If the press has erred in refraining to animadvert upon this subject, is said, will be 1,100 officers, 26,000 rank and file it has erred upon the nobler, and, we are persua- and 5,000 teamsters, &c. ded, on the safer side. If error and consequent evil have arisen from the influx of the sect in would probably remain there for some time lonquestion, and from the schemes of those Euro- ger. BARNBURNER'S CONVENTION. The accounts of the proceedings of that large nd disaffected portion of the Democratic party, then,-yet we have an abiding confidence that the of the vomita at Vera Crnz, and it was not at all considered as in an epidemic form. the reason which is left free to combat the error and the evil in this country, will continually and ti-Tariff men, Annexationists and Anti-Annexation- tall move. Should he accept, under the declara- ultimately prevail. We have here a vast pretion of principles which he is stated to have made ponderance of that noble and reclaiming spirit damage will be done to old political organizations which found expression through the lips of a min- to the Presidency, state very conspicuously that ister at the late anniversary of the American Bible Society-" Should a Catholic build on one leader, New York and some of her neighboring corner of my house, an Infidel on another, and a States will be irretrievably lost to the Cass party. Jew in front, when I came forth from my morning devotions, I would say, good day, to each. It is true, that the besetting misfortune of the Roman Catholic immigrants, as a mass, is igno-"In regard to the extension and acquisition of rance-with its concomitants bigotry and super-"In regard to the extension and acquisition of farther territory, 'I would have this portion of God's foot-stool as a District of Columbia, the rest choose this class, under the direction of shrewd choose this class, under the direction of shrewd case, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, and the fixed of the planetary system as States, and the fixed and intelligent clerical missionaries, to work out and Butler for Vice President, I would show you their purposes in this country. But how deplor-under from Niles' Register, volume 3, page 45, (published at the time) as follows : the greatest Government the sun ever shone up- ably mistaken (to themselves) is their wisdom !

lation - regenerated by the contact-their second generations scarcely leaving a taint of old world bigotry upon our body politic.

Well might Metternich teach the congress at Vienna that the European and American social principles could not co-exist ! Our tepublican principles are spreading among the masses of Europe, and undermining the thrones of unboly power. The hands of emperors, and kings; and popes, and cardinals, are now too full of their own troubles at home, to devote much of their talents to the "propagation of the faith" abroad. It they sowed the wind in America, they have reaped the whirlwind in Europe. The fact of the great efforts of the European

potentales, to propagate the Roman faith in our country cannot be gainsaid, and should be every where known smong us. The designs of these sinking dynasties canflot be too closely watched; We find the following in one of our exchanges; and although we have published the principa

" We give the following evidence of the in Hughes of New York, \$1000 to the Priests of Marcy; to Louisville, 8000 to the Bishop of Vincennes and 3000 to the congregation of Holy Cross in the same diocese, 6000 to St. Louis, 2250 to Milwaukee, 3500 o the Bishop of Litte Rock. 7500 to Bishop Ruarter at Chicago, 3500 to Natcher, 4750 to Net 7500 to Mobile, 3000 to Charleston, 6000 to the Laz-arists in the United States, 2150 to the Society of Jesus in Missouri, 9000 to the Society of Josus in the Rocky Mountains, 760 to the Dominicans in do., 10,-000 to Dr. Odin, Vicar Apostolic, Texas, 3000 to the Jeauit Missions in America, 2600 to the West Ia-dian and South American Missions, 1100 to the Archbishop of Oregon City, 4000 to the Vicar Apostolic Hudson's Bay, 2600 to the British American Missions, 1150 to Oblatos, Canada and Hudson's Bay, and 6000 to the Jesuits in Canada. These grants, so far as relates to the history of their suffrage large number of missionaries of the Church of Rome on this continent."

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

NORTH BRITISH REVIEW FOR MAY, has been on our table a week or two. Contents : The French mind by the strong and peculiar state of party Revolution of 1845-Review of Tennyson's Poems-Two Summers in Norway-Sabbath Obcourse will not complain against the great instru- servance-Mrs. Somerville's Physical Geography-Forster's Life of Goldsmith-Recent French Social Philosophy : Organization of Labor-Life and Labors of Mrs. Fry-The Budget of 1848 : Financial Reform.

BLACKWOOD, FOR JUNE. Contents: How to disarm the Chartists-Stoddart and Angling-The Caxton's, Part III .- Guesses at Truth-Life in the "Far West," Part 1 .- Lombardy and the Itilian Wnr-The Inca and his Bride-Sentiments and Symbols of the French Republic-American Feeling towards England. July will commence a new volume, contined at the same price, by the enterprising re-publishers L. Scott & Co. 79 Fulton st. N. Y.

Gopey's LADY's Book, for July. A rich nummust say for this magazine, that its reading is of a more solid and judicious kind than that of any

" WRIGHT'S PAPER," devoted to sound educafor ages-a festering mass upon the body politic tional subjects, continues its monthly visits. Only which, even with all the vital powers of a young 25 cents a year, or five copies for \$1-ten copies for \$2.

MEXICO-THE TROOPS RETURNING.

The New Orleans papers of the 8th, furnish a few further items of Mexican news received by the Water Witch :

tion is prepared for them.

rant and superstitious inhabitants. The increase of Roman Catholics in our coun-try and their political combinations in their exer-cise of the right of suffrage under our institutions. A portion of the regulars will be embarked for the Rio Grande, to take up positions at different points on the new boundary—another portion will be embarked for the Atlantic ports, and the bal-area for the Naw Orleanse. ance for New Orleans. The volunteers from the Atlantic States will all

be embarked for ports nearest their respective homes, and those from the Western States, will all come to New Orleans. Gen. P. F. Smith and Staff, had arrived at Vera

was drafted by him the remainder being the work of the Hen. John C. Spencer. The bill met with of the film, John O. spherer. A servery step of a fierce, unrelenting opposition at every step of its progress, and to Millard Fillmore as much as to any other man, are we indebted, for expunging from the statute book that relic of a cruel, barbar-

ous age, Imprisonment for Debt. He was elected to Congress in the fall of 1832. The session of 1833-4 will long be remembered as the one in which that system of politics, known under the comprehensive name of Jacksonism, was fully developed. He took his seat in the stormy session of 1833-4, immediately succeeding the removal of the Deposits. In those days the business of the House and debates were led by old and experienced members-new ones, unless they enjoyed a wide-spread and almost national reputation, rarely taking an active and conspicureputation, rarely taxing an acrive and conspicu-ous part. Little chance, therefore, was allorded him as member of the opposition, young and ua-assuming, of displaying those qualities that so em-imently fit him for legislative usefulness. But the school was one admirably qualified to more fully develope and cultivate those powers which under more favorable circumstances, have enabled him to render such varied and important services to his country. As he has ever done in all the stations he has filled, he discharged his duty with scrupulous fidelity, never omitting on all proper occasions any effort to advance the interest of his constituents and the country, and winning the respect and confidence of all.

At the close of his term of service he resumed the practise of his profession, which he pursued reputation and success until, with distinguished yielding to the public voice, he consented to beome a candidate, and was re-elected to Congress some a candidate, and was retrarks above made in POBURATT PAINTERS, in the fall of 1836-the remarks above made in POBURATT PAINTERS, relation to his service in the 23d Congress will At Gott's Hotel, Roam No. 8; where he will take 

tesies becoming social and public intercourse, and of political integrity unimpeachable, he was ad-mirably fitted for the post of leader of the twentyseventh Congress.

In 1844 he was selected as the Whig candrdate for Governor in New York, but in consequence of the Barnburners and Old Hunkers uniting their support upon the late Silas Wright, he failed to be elected. Confident, however, that he could command the strongest vote in New York, the Whigs again selected him as their can-didate for Comptroller, in 1847, and succeeded in electing him by an unprecedented majority. Such was the boy, and such is the man whom the Whigs present as their candidate for Vice President. In every station in which he has been placed he has shown himself " honest, capand faithful to the Constitution." emphatically one of the people. For all that he has and is, he is indebted under God to his own exertions. Bora to an inheritance of comparative poverty, which now, thanks to the Wh

are enjoyed by the humblest in the land, he strug gled bravely with difficulties that would have ap-palled and crushed a less resolute heart. Nobly has he won his lautels, and long may he live to enjoy them.

### MR. GREGORY,

Untrue charge .- The organ of the Administra tion charges the Whig party with abandoning its principles and asserts that no Whig journal will now venture to adopt the old Whig platform. It would be one of the wonders of the world it every man be-

longing to a party, as numerous as the Whig party, should entartain identically the same views on every subject. To expect this would be to look for an im possibility. No such coincidence of opinion exists

in the party calling itself Democratic. Of this we styled the Batnburners, is copied into this paper. had the amplest proof in 1814, when Tariff and An- The nomination of Ex-President VAN BUREN is a ists, Slaveholders and Abolitionists united in the election of James K Polk. There may, therefore, be some Whigs now, as there were in 1844, who would be opposed to a protective Tariff' under all circumstances, and yet would not, on that account, leave the Whig party. But as far as the principles asserted by the Whig party of the Union can be applied now, that party, according to our knowledge and belief, stand on precisely the same platform which they occupied four years ago. They believe in the constitutionality of a National Bank-of a ptotective Tariff -and of the distribution of the proceeds of the Pub-Lands ; and, so believing, would advocate either, or all, if they believed the condition of the country rendered it expedient to do so. Because they are convinced of their right to establish a Bank or a Tariff, it by no means follows that they are compelled to do the one or the other. They regard these measures as purely matters of expediency, to be established or permitted as a sound discretion, looking at" the condition of the country, may dictate.

Lincolnton,	Thursday,		20
Reid's Store,	Saturday,		82
"Statesville,	Monday,		24
· Charlotte,	Monday,		24
Salisbury.	Wednesday	**	26
Asheborough,	Friday.		28
Greensborough,	Monday,	+4	31
"Mr Manily at Statesvill	le, Mr Reid at Ch	arlo	te.

BARNBURNER'S CONVENTION.

and disaffected portion of the Democratic party,

in the North and Northwest. Indeed, if the Barnburner organization be kept ap, under any

Universal Annexation-A Michigan "Progres- and pray that God would bless them all." sive" is said to have closed a speech in laudation of Gen. Cass in these words :

OD. 

It had never entered into their hearts to conceive

we condition of the country, may dictate. We do not believe that any considerable portion adjoining counties the propriety of holding a Tayof the Whig party desire at this time, a National lor meeting on the battle ground at Martinsville, thousands of propagandist emigrants are absorb-Bank, and simply for the reason that they do not some time in October next. A Taylor man. ed through our vast country and growing po pus it."

superintending the em

The whole force to embark from Vera Cruz, it

Our Commissioners were still at Queretaro, and

From the Cincinnati' Gazette. " THE BROKEN SWORD."

Gen. Cass' friends, in enumerating his claims at the time of Hull's surrender he was so indignantly patriotic that he broke his sword and wept. The Editor of the Dayton Journal has been examining into the history of the affair, and comes to the conclusion that the story is all borrowed or rather stolen capital ; a base attempt to assign to a living partizan the honor that belongs to a dead soldier and patriot. He says the breaking of the sword upon that unfortunate occasion, was the

" When Col. McAuthur's sword was demand. For the Patriot. I would suggest to the Whigs of Guilford and decision suggest to the Whigs of Guilford and er of *Toleration*, under the auspices of a free from his shoulders and stamped them on the

#### BARNBURNER'S CONVENTION. Assembled at Utica, N. F

nce of the Baltimore Patrlot-By Telegraph. UTICA, June 22, 10 P. M.

The Convention assembled to-day at 12 o' The Convention assembled to-day at 12 o-clock, M. It was temporarily organized by the appointment of Thomas Farrington, of Tioga county, to the chair. Messrs. Gilbert Dean, of Dutchess county, and W. W. Schrugan, of West. chester, were appointed Secretaries. After a few brief remarks from the Chairman

on taking his seat, the names of the delegates to were called over, and wh of John Van Buren, Preston King and Samuel Young were mentioned, the most tremendous

applause followed. The delegates from the States of Ohio, Wis-consin, Connecticat and Massachusetts were per-mitted to participate in the buisness of the Con-

The Chair appointed two from each Judicia officers for the permanent organdistrict to report officers for the permanent organ-ization of the Convention. A motion was also made and carried that each Judicial district prepare, or unite in preparing, an address dud reso-utions to be submitted to the Convention as a Barnburner platform. After some further unim-portant buisness the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock, p. m.

### Afternoon Session.

The Convention re-assembled at 1 o'clock, a

greeably to adjournment. The Committee, on a permanent organization, re-ported for President of the Convention, the Hon. Sam'l Young, of Sartatoga, upon which announce-ment there was a dealening burst of applause.—

ment there was a deafening burst of applause.-Eight Vice Presidents were chosen. The President, Mr. Young, upon taking his seat made a very animated address, and while speaking was frequently interrupted by the most enthusiasic applause. He said he was proud of being a Barnburner, and stated that even 'thun-der aud lighthing were sometimes barnburners.' After making other animated remarks he resum-ed his seat amid thunders of applause. Mesers. Smith, Grosvenor, King, John Van Buren and Butler, the Vice Presidents, also ad-dressed the Convention, and they were warmly

dressed the Convention, and they were warmly applauded: Mr. Builer read a letter addressed to Martin Van

Buren, and a reply to it from the distinguished Et-President, in which he declares himself in favor of free territory. He also approves hearti-ly of the movements of the Barnburners, and delares he cannot vote either for Gen. Cass or

certainly be made to-morrow.

#### STILL LATER:

Nomunation of Martin Van Buren for President; and Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, for Vice President

Urica, June 28-P. M. The Convention re-assembled at 8 o'clock, ac-cording to adjournment. The officers and members took their seats, and the minutes of yester-

the meeting, was opened in the Convention and read. It approved of the measures taken by the Barnburner leaders, wishing well to the success our candidate. The slave power broke him down in 1844; and we break that power down in 1848.

A motion was then made to nominate a candidate for President viva voce. This was amend-ed by recommending the uomination of Mr. Van Buren, and so amended the motion was carried

with enthusiastic applause. A motion was afterwards made nominating Ex-Governor Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, (now United States Senator.) for Vice President. This, too, was carried by acclamation.

This Convention was still in session when our

schism has reached a focus in the nomination of leading men in their ranks.

#### LATEST.

We have received the following despatch confirming the above : UTICA, June 23-2 P. M.

At the Utica Convention this morning, the Barnburners nominated MARTIN VAN BU-REN a candidate for the Presidency, and HEN-RY DODGE, of Wisconsin, for the Vice Presidency. These nominations were made unanimously, and with every evidence of party satisfac-

ft is stated positively in the Convention that Mr. Van Buren will accept the nomination, Courection still in session, but will doubtless adjourn to day sine die.

Substance of the Hon. Martin Van Buren's letter to the Barnburners' Convention.

CONGRESS.

#### We call out the following items of business for the week ending Saturday, 24th June.

In Senate, the Joint Resolution authorizing and In Schatte, the Joint Resolution authorizing and requiring the Postmaster General to restore the Southern Mail to its former route by the Railroad from Washington to Richmond, at a price not greater than wis paid up to July 1847, was de-bated, and passed by a decided majority. Mr. Niles from the Committee on Post offices and Post Roads, reported a bill establishing a uni-form rate of postage—3 conts for half ounce fet-ters all distances. prenaid. Scores for same let-

ters all distances, prepaid ; 5 cents for same ters, if unpaid ; newspapers, 2 cents unpaid ;-

I cent prepaid. On motion of Mr. Mangum, a resolution was adopted calling on the President for the proceed-ings of the Court of Inquiry on Col. Payne of the North Carolina Regiment, at Sahillo.

North Carolina Regiment, at Sakillo. In the House, Mr. Goggin reported a bill to re-duce the postage on all letters, no matter what the distance, to five cents for half an ounce. The Indian and Naval appropriation bills were from time to time under debate in both Houses. Adjournment—Politics.—On Thursday, the resolution from the House fixing the 17th July for the adjournment of Conpress was discussed durresolution from the House fixing the 17th July for the adjournment of Congress was discussed dur-ing most of the day, by Messre. Atchison; Cal-houn, Berrien, Badger, Clayton, and others. A-mendments were offered, one to adjourn on the 31st July, others to meet again in October, or No-vember. On these, Mr. Foole of Mississippi invember. On these, Mr. Foole of Musissippi in-troduced the Presdidential question, by charging that one portion of the Senate feared to adjourn early, and meet the people and the issues which would be made before them. This brought on the discussion, in the course of which Mr. Miller detailed two conversations he had formerly had with General Cass, on which occasions the latter

with General Cass, on which occasions the latter gentleman, now a candidate of a party for the Presidency, and the avowed opponent of the Wil-f mot Proviso, unequivocally declared himself to be warmly in favor of the said Wilmot Proviso 1 Upon this important piece of information, estab-lished by a gentleman of the highest integrity, Senstor Mangum commented with much power and point 1 Mr. Foote frequently interrupted and interrogated him as to whether General Taylor would veto a bill with the Wilmot Proviso attach-ed to it—and whether he would approve or veto ed to it-and whether he would approve or veto a river and harbor bill, like those which Mr. Polk

ad vetoed ! Mr. Mangum's replies were happily conceived and readily given. From Gen. Taylor's Alison and readily given. From Gen. Taylor's Alison letter he doubted not that he would, if elected President, put his signature to any bill, conform-Gen. Taylof: The Convention then adjourned until eight o'-clock to midrive morning. It is believed that a nomination for President and Vice President will so. If the old soldier, however, believed a bill to entrainly the method was a soldier of the soldie be unconstitutional; he would veto it. He would

not apply that dangerous one-man-power in cases of expediency or inexpediency alone. Such Mr. Mangum said, he *believed* of him. But this much he *knew*—that whenever Gen. Taylor took up his position, as Gen. Cass and Mr. Polk had taken up theirs on the Oregon question, at 54, 40 he would maintain it, though all the Mexican forces and the British forces also, were arrayed against him. This too he knew-that if General Taylor were President, and a river and harbor day were read by the Secretary and approved. A letter from Illinois relative to the object of bill were prepared by his executive departments. under his supervision, and it were to pass both Houses of Congress, the consistent, straight-forbarnourner leaders, wishing well to the success of their projects, and promising cordial co-opera-tion from that State. It closed substantially as follows, viz: 'We want Martin Van Buren for our candidate. The slave power bake could say as much of the present President ? Mr. Foote had no knowledge, and could not

answer.

NEW SENATORS. W. J. Graves has been appointed to succeed Mr. Crittenden in the U. S. Senate from Kentuc-

kv. Thomas Fitzgerald has been appointed to suc-

ceed Gen. Cass. from Michigan. Dr. WILLIAM WITHERS, is the Whig Electoral

despatch closed. Thus it will be seen that the barnburning of Rockingham, Stokes, Surry, Davidson and Dacandidate in the district composed of the counties vie.

> ROBERT P. DICK, Esq., is the Democratic electoral candidate in the same district.

#### THE AMERICA.

The following is an extract of a letter from passenger by the steamer America, dated AT SEA, Tuesday afternoon, J

Off Cape Ann. We have had a glorious run to Halifax, Så days-calm as a mill pond all the way, and our sails of no use. Before getting into Halifax it

however, Log of the America :--Sunday, 4th, 274 miles. A CHAPTER OF POLITICAL WONDERS. Under the above caption, the Cincinnati Chron-le publishes the following facts and comments : "Some one has qualitly remarked, that if peace

be now made, this will be the first example of a War begin without aithority, and ended without suthofity ! But this is only in part of the won-ders, which attend this most extraordinary Chapsuthofity ter of History. Look at these for example ; 1. The President makes War without the alf-

thority of law. 2. His embassador ends it without his authori-

ty, or any authority. 3. The President of this country permits the ablest General of the enemy to take command, and fight us as hard as possible. 4. The General of our forces, who conquered

the enemy is arrested in the midst of victories, and without offence is to be tried as a criminal !

We propose to pay twenty millions of del-tra for territory we have already occupied.
 We have the best lands in the world, and

we are exceedingly anxious to get the worst ! A series of contradictions, of blunders and in A series of contradictions, of blunders and in-consistencies, like these, cannot we believe be parralleled by any administration in any country. Perhaps, it we hunt up the musty records of some King John, or Henry the 6th, we may possibly find a parrallel. But certainly not in this coun-try, nor in any recent history of Modern Europe:

#### MEXICO\_THE FUTURE

An Alabama Volupteet, now in Mexico, in a letter to the Mobile Register, says that the feeling of the army has been fully developed since the publication of the Armistice; and the determination of the troops is, to remain where they now are, and establish in Mexico a new and flour ishing Republic. The writer says that this en-terprise is stimulated by a large body of Mexican citizens—the American party, as they are called who agree so far to commit themselves as not on-ly to approve of the plan, but if decessary to raise a force to sustain it. He states further, that on the disbandment of the United States forces, the the absancement of the Onice States forces, the soldiers having recieved honorable distilizing from their own government, will raise a standard of freedom at Vera Cruz, Jalapa, and Puebla, and proceed in conjunction with their Mexican allies, to form a new Republic. He proceeds:

"How is this government to be supported !

By speculation upon the property of the wealthy Mexicans, robbing them of their rights as their own government has done? No! The revenue at the port of Vera Cruz alone is \$5,000,000 per annum; at Tampico and Alvarado not an incon-siderable sum; all, with a mild tax upon proper-

siderable sum; all, with a mild tax upon proper-ty in the interior, forming an amount sufficient for the support of any such state as is proposed. "Will such a government be established ? I can safely answer you that it will, and before ma-ny years, perhaps, add another star to the lustre of our bright constellation. It is not the wild dream of unprincipled adventurers, but the sober serious thought of many influential men among us, both Mexicans and Americans, who have been prompted to it from the wish to extend our institu tions and from the hearty desire expressed by the good disposed among this people for such an arrengement

The Republic of Mexico no longer has an existence. Already the different states are pro-claiming against the Federal Government, and each anxious to procure for themselves a better state of things than has been given to them in the past. I cannot see how our government can object to the subject proposed. It is not for her to pinion the wings of the young eagle; but 1 am well assured that our enterprising people will flock to the standard that will be here raised, supported by their assistance and counsel, if need be by their arms, and hall the new star which points e course of freedom onward and Westward.'

Here then, is a new field for speculation and enterprise. The scheme, however, may be more readily carried out upon paper than in real-ity. But is quite probable that many of our vol-unteers, on being discharged, will determine to take up their abode for the future in Mexico. It is, moreover, a fact within our own knowledge, that a number of surgeons, engineers, and other officers of the army, have had the most tempting inducemen's held out to remain and settle in Mex

ico, in event of peace. Our friend of the Jeffersonian seems to think that a "little learning" is likely to prove a " dan-gerau's thing" to our correspondent, " Many Whigs,"-and eke to even our humble self !--Mr. Reid, the Jeffersonian's candidate for Gover nor, doubtless thinks that a "little learning." and nor, doubless thinks that a "little learning," and much more, a great deal, would be a very "dau-gerous thing" for the poor white children of this State—otherwise he would not have voted in the Legislature of North Carolina, to have the school nd distributed according to federal populationsails of no uses. Before getting into ritalian it commenced to blow strong from the west, and it has continued ever since, with heavy head sea which has retarded our progress very much.— In stead of reaching Boston at 3 P. M. it will now be So 10 P. We have nothing to complain of, however, Log of the America :— 274 miles

In other words : while the poor child who has eight biothers and sisters, gets one dollar to educate him, the only child of the bloated na-bob gets TWENTY SEVEN DOLLARS out of the same fund for his mental improvement ! All this by the aid of Mr. Reid's democratic vote! To the poor, he surely thinks, any amount of learning would be 5 " dangerous thing !"-N. C. Jirgus.

A Fine Hedge .- The best hedge in the United States, says the Genessee Farmer, extends about a mile along the highway on a plantation of 2000 a mie along the highway on a plantation of 2000 and acres, near Augusta, Grorgia. It is the Chero-kee rois, which is now in full bloom, presenting a magnificent floral spectacle, and filing the st-mosphere with delicious perfume. No animal without wings can get over or through it. Has-ing stood forty or fifty years, it still promises a good fence for a century to torist. The owner

and occupant of this splendid estate, Mr. D'Laigle. was a St. Domingo planter at the time of the in-surrection and dreadful massacre by the blacks, and was so fortunate as to escape to the United

A good rural habit .- A Spanish peasant when he ests a good apple, pear, peach other fruit, in a forest of by the road side, OF BOY rond side, plan the seed, and hence it is, that the woodlands and tond sides of Spain have more fruit in and along them; than those of any other country.

### ITEMS.

The population of Illinois is computed at 735, 000. Its productions for the last year, are thus estimated : Wheat, 4,900,000 bushels ; Indian orn, 3,300,000 bushels ; the total amount of the feal and personal property is set down in the ta-bles, at \$294,000,000.

Acitation in Canada .- Mr. Papinesu, who is d to be in favor of a severance of Canada

from Great Brittain, addressed a meeting of two tisand persons, at a town near Quebec last week. Lowell.-The population of Lowell in 1820, was 200-in 1846, 28,841. A pretty good illus-tration of what can be brought about by a judi-

cious system of American Manufactures. Fifty thousand baskets of strawberries and 48

thousand quarts of milk are said to have been brought to New York on the Erie Rail Road du-ring one single day of the past week.

The electric telegraphs of France are to be im-mediately opened for public use. In this case all important intelligence can be transmitted from Pa-ris to London in little more than two hours. "The Queen's drive," at Edinburgh, has at

length been completed. It measures nearly three miles and a half, and encircles the romantic and beautiful localities of Arthur's seat and Salisbury Craigs.

A French journal reckons that on the 23d an 24th of February, 1512 barricades were raised in Paris, and 4013 trees were uprooted to form part of them.

The North of Scotland Gazette states that duy ing the approaching summer Louis Philippe will probably become the guest of Lord James Hay, at Seaton House, Old Aberdeen.

The military force now in Ireland comprises an effective body of 34,000 men, exclusive of 22,000 enrolled pensioners, the staff of the militia regiments, and the armed police.

Ladies are better letter writers than gentlenen, all the world over.

The Court of Inquiry closed the hearing of idence last week.

There are upwards of a thousand lodges of Odd The First Session of the College Year, 1848-9, will Fellows this country.

The "Sons of Temperance" ate thore num erous than the Odd Fellows.

Rev. ALBERT M. SHIPP, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages. Rev. B. T. BLAKE. Chaplain and Professor of Men-The hydraulic tam for raising water is a valable discovery.

## THE BOAT HORN.

BY GEN. WM. O. BUTLER.

O, boatman, wind that horn again, For never did the list'ning air

Upon its lambent bosom bear So wild, so soft, so sweet a strain What though its notes are sad and few,

By every simple boatman blown, Yet is each pulse to nature true, And melody in every tone,

How oft, in boyhood's joyous day, Unmindful of the lapsing hours, I've lostered on my homeward way. By wild Ohio's brink of flowers, While some lone boatman from the deck Poured his soft numbers to that tide,

As if to charm from storm and wretk, The boat where all his fortunes ride Delighted Nature drank the sound, Eschanted-Echo bore it round, In whispers coft and softer still, Front hill to plain, and plain to hill, Till e'en the thoughtless frolic-boy, Elate with hope and wild with joy, Who gamboled by the river's side, And sporting with the fretting tide, Feels somewhat new pervade his breast, Change his light step, repress his jest, Bends o'er the flood his eager enr, To catch the sounds far off yet dear-Drinks the sweet draught, yet knows not why The tear of rapture fills his eye. id can he now, to manhood grown, Tell why those notes, simple and lone, As on the ravished ear they fell, Bind every sense in magic spell ? There is a tide of feeling given To all on earth, its founiain Heaven, Beginning with the dewy flower. Just ope'd in Flora's vernal bower-Rising creation's orders through. With louder murmur, brighter hue, "Tis sympathy ! its ebb and flow Gives life its hues, its joy and wo. Music the spirit that can move Its waves to war or full to love --Can cheer the sailor mid the wave, And bid him on ! nor fear the grave-Inspire the pilgrim on his road, And elevate his soul to God. Then boatman wind that horn again ! Though much of sorrow mark its strain, Yet are its notes to sorrow dear; What though they wake fond memory's tear ! Tears are sad memory's sacred feast, And rapture oft her chosen guest.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL.

THE subscriber will open a School in Germanton on Monday the 24th of July, 1848.

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS :

Grammar, :

Latin and Greek, July 1st, 1848.

Primary English branches, : : : 90.00 Higher English branches, including English

Them New Shears!

TO THE BARBERS GENARATLY. OLD BOYS, LOCK OUT!

gets beaten in the election; and your hamble servant is one of the claps to do that work right; if he can only get the countenance of the public-at his old stand, immediately west of Tate's corner. June, 1848 1287

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, RANDOLPH

1948. Martha Scarlet vs. Stephen Scarlet Petition for divorce. Petition for divorce. Stephen Scarlet, It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, Stephen Scarlet, is foit an inhabitant of the State: it is therefore ordered that publication be made for three months in the Randolph Deraid and Greensborough Patriot, for said defendant to ap-pear at the next term of this Court to be held for said county, on the fourth Monday of September i.e.t, and plead, answer or demur to the petition filed against him in this case, or the same will be taken pro con-fesso against him and set for hearing and heard sc-cordingly. (12:13) J. M. A. DRAKE, C. S. C.

cordingly. (12:13) J. M. A. DRAKE, C. S. C. FEVERS, AGUES; are really billious affections, and good nursing. Read the directions in Dr Bran-deth's pamphlet, which may be had gratistrom the'A-gents for Brandreth's Pills. No discase can be received unless our blood is in the requisite state of impurity; it is so in all cases, the principle is universal; for even water must be adapted to the neture of the fish, or there will be no prograstion of the species. The soil must be adapted to the seed, or there will be no increase. The climate must have those matters in it which will unite and keep alive epidemical or conta-gions poisons, or they will become extinguished, as a lamp that is unsupplied by oil. So it is likewise with the human frame, it cannot be materially affected by epidemical or contagious maladies, unless there be these matters floating in the circulation which cff: the sporepriste soil. By purifying our bodies with the Brandreth Pills, which have affinity with there impurities upon which contagion feeds, we may al-ways feel secure, whatever disense may rage around us. True, we may have it, but it will soon be ever, out sickness.

excellent romedy, either die or have week, perings months sickness. Sold at 25 cents per box with full directions at Dr. Brandreth's Principal office, 241 Broadway, New York, and by agents in every town in the U. States. To avoid counterfeits purchase saily of the author-ized agents, each of whom has a certificate of agency. The hove medicine is for sale by J R & J Sloan, Greensboro', Wm. H Brittain, Summerfield', Bew-man & Donnell, Oak Ridge : Shelly & Field', Innee-town; Worth & Stanly, Centre ; F & R Glimer, Gilmer's Store; E & W Smith, Alamance; A H Lindsay, Friendship; B G Worth, New Salem.

SPRING GARDEN ACADEMY.

THIS SCHOOL, under the care of the subscriber.

This School, under the care of the subscriber, L issituated in Rockingham county, about seven miles N. W. of Wentworth. It has a pleusant and healthy location, with all the advantages of a most reputable and pious neighborhood. The subscriber will prepare his pupils for College, not forgetting, at the same time, the vast importance which attaches itself to a knowledge of the English branches.

branches. The second session will commence on the film

The second session will commence on tan out of July next. Tuition for a classical scholar is \$15.00, for English \$7.00 per session of five months. Board to be had in the best of families at \$6.00 per month. ALFRED M. SCALES, Jun'r. June 20, 1849. 11:3

TO THOSE WHO WISH GOOD HEALTH

IN SUMMER. WE would respectfully say to the citizens of Greensborough and vicinity, that we are pre-pared to make to order

FIRST RATE MATTRESSES,

double or single, at very moderate prices. Those wanting Mattresses will please call on us at Messrs.

excellent remedy, either die or have week-, perhaps

County. Superior Court of Law. Spring 1848.

1 1

STINCEON IVEY.

8.00

12.00

T' We are sutherized to announce four A. GILNER a candidate for the Senate in the next Legislature. TY We are authorized to ennounce DAVIN F. CALL full as a candidate for the House of Com

next Legislature. TT We are authorized to atinounce Joux McLEAN

Esq., as a candidate for the House of next Legislafule. " We are authorized to announce Carvis Jourse a a candidate for the House of Commons in the next L Iteferences: J. M. Lovejoy, Principal of the Raleigh Academy; William Hill, Secretary of State; Rev. T. J. Lennay and William T. Bain, Esq. of Raleigh; Hon. John Hill, of Stolles. 12:4

Tr We are authorized to announce JANES W. DOAK

candidate for the House of Co Legislature.

CT We are authorized to announce Danies H. Sta nuck as a candidant for the House of Commons in t next Legislature.

TO THE BARBERS GENARALLY. OLD BOYS, LOCK OUT! I HAVE got prehaps the finest pair of new blades you ever saw from the celebrated hair dreaser, Dollard, of 2/hildelphia. They work to a dharm f Of all neat hair cutting you old children ever witnes-sed, they perform the handsomest. They can't kelp if a greatleman's hair just comes right ander their operation, as easy a failing of a log. With my new blades I would even challenge the venerable old chief of our barber-ous frietenity, who holds forth at the renowned City of Oaks, to a trial of skill. Let me advise you to add Dollard's shears to your stock in trade, and let us all be prepared for triaming both Whigs and Democrats, for the present canvass. They can lather each other well enough; but we must do be shaving and fix off their cuts. With cut new shears, &c., we promise to carry all our friends, of both parties, through the campaign mighty slick. A great deal of head work has to be done or samebody gets beaten in the election ; and your hamble servant We are authorised to sunounce WALTER A. We NORNE SS a candidate for re-election to the office Sheriff of Guilford county.

MARRIED,-In Pittsylvanis county, Va., on Tuesday evening, the 27th ult., by Rev. George W Dame, ROBERT P DICK, Esq., to Miss MARY E ADAMS, daughter of George Adams, Esq. of Pittsyl-unis V.

DIED,-In Patrick county, Va., on the 17th June Rev. GEO. WASHINGTON JEFFRETS, of Person county, N C. When arrested by the hand of death fie was travelling for the benefit of his health, which the was travelling for the dearest monthe. His rehe was traveling for the benefit of mis health, which had been much impaired for several months. His rei-mains were brought home, and interted on the 18th, when his funeral was preached, to a large and deeply afflicted congregation of his friends and neighbors, by the Rev. Addison Len. The deceased was long an able and zealous minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, was a highly respectable and useful citizen, and hisdpath will be lotig and deeply and extensively

Departed this life, st the residence of Mr Elihu McMinn, in Wilson county, Tennessee, February 27th, 1848, Mrs JANE McMINN, his wife, in the 270h, 1848, Mrs JANE McMINN, his wife, in the 70th year of her age. She was the daughter of Rob-ert and Elizabeth Donnell. She was born in Guilford county, N C, in the year 1778, and matried in the year 1800. At a very early period in life, she became pious, and attached herself to the Old Presbyterian church, (the one then inder the pastoral care of old Dr David Caldwell). She lived there a consistent and acceptable member of the church, until the year 1813. She with the family removed to Tennessee. After living here some time, she joined the Cumber-land Presbyterian chuch, adorning her protession by exhibiting all the characteristics of christian excel-lence in her life, until her death.—Banner of Peact:

Attention Guards

Parade in front of the court-

house Tuesday next, (4th of

July) at 9 o'clock precisely.

with ten rounds of Blank car-

GREETSBOBOUGH

FEMALE COLLEGE.

Guilford County, N. C.

commence in this Institution

ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN JULY NEXT. Under the care of the following Faculty

tal and Moral Science. Rev. JAMES JAMIESON, Professor of Ancient

Languages and Natural Sciences. Miss AUGUSTA HAGEN, Principal of the Music

Music, Music, Miss LUCY M. BROWN, Teacher of Drawing and

Painting, and Assistant Teacher of French. Mrs. TRIPHENA TURNER, Principal of Prepara

PRICES.

Board for five months, and Tuition, either in Classical or English Department. : : Music, : : : : : : French or Spanish. : : :

Preine or Spanish, Drawing and Painting, in water colors, : Oil Painting, : Needle work and Shell work, A person paying the sum of \$100 per Sossion, entitled to Board and Tuition in all the studies

Anchor Bolting Cloths,

HAVE the agency for the sale of the genuine Anchor Bolting Cloths, from No. 1 to 11, which e warrant, and at prices lower than they have been ld at for years. We would like to call the attention

of mill owners and mill wrights '5 an examination of these cloths, as they are of recent importation and of

SUGAR.

A LARGE quantity of CASTING forsale, such as pots, ovens, skillets and irone, extra oven lide, and plough moulds; price from 4 to 5 cents per lb W J McCONNEL

these cloths, as they as the usually sold. Orders take superior fabric to what is usually sold. Orders take for Burr Mill Stones of any kind of mill gearing. W J McCONNEL

Primary GEO. C. MENDENHALL, President.

\$15

College -Beyond this there are no extras. Tuition in the Preparatory Department,

Greensborough, 8th June, 1848.

old at for years.

tory Department. Mrs. N. BLAKE, Governess. Miss A. HAGEN, Assistant Governece.

Miss JANETTE HAGEN, Assistant Teacher

R. G. LINDSAY, O. S

ence in her life, until her death -Ba

trige. By order of the Captain,

The substance of Mr Van Buren's letter was The substance of Mr van Buren's letter was to the following effect. He announced his deter-mination, previously expressed in 1844, to retire from political life, to be unchanged. He declini-ed a nomination. He reviewed the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention. He declares that all the Barnburners did was perfectly right. He exhorts them to persevere and to make a separate nomination. His language was emphatic and filled with emotion, yet strong and dignified.— He recommends firmness. His letter through-ing to a bark which had up a signal of "want," out is decided and emphatic, and in favor of free

territory principles. He quoted eleven acts of Congress in support of his afgument, embracing the administrations of Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, the elder Adams, Madison, Jackson and his own. He declated that he could not vote for Gen. Cass or Gen. Taylor. That the extension of slavery was a moral curse. His letter was received with re-merkable enthusiasai.

ALMONTE .- This distinguished Mexican is about to visit the United States with his family, and

be a candidate, handed in too late for insertion this week.

Conneral Saylor is they aid gears af age.

Monday, bin,	201	100
Tuesday, 6th.	255	**
Wednesday, 7th,	291	
	282	
Friday, 9th.	305	**
Saturday, 10th,	300	
Sunday, 11th,	302	

ing to a bark which had up a signal of "want," we found her a Dapish craft, wanting news of the war.

With fog and other detentions, we lost about 4

concerns the politics of this State, its attention to us is but labor fost. To obtain the vote of this State for Mr. Cass is as much impossible as it would be to obtain it for Big. Thenders himself it is state for Mr. Cass is a much impossible as it would be to obtain it for Big. Thenders himself it is the to obtain it for Big. Thenders himself it would be to obtain it for Big. Thenders himself it is the to obtain it for Big. Thenders himself it would be to obtain it for Big. Thenders himself it would be to obtain it for Big. Thenders himself it would be to obtain it for Big. Thenders himself it would be to be the state of the largest and would be to obtain it for Big Thunder himself, if his friends were to nominate him for a candidate. for the republican origin of our statesman, and so will probably take up his permanent residence in this friends were to nominate him for a candidate. In the republican origin of our statesman, and so his youth, and acquired much of the valuable inhis youth, and acquired much of the valuable in-formation he possesses. He has lost all his po-pularity in Mexico, and is thoroughly disgusted with the country. Almonte is considerably alread of any party as that which he received among us. The public aversion was apparent enough in this indicate for the fostering and congenial influence of that humble but excellent institution of learn-of this countrymen in light and information, and will acdoubt feel much more at home in New Or-feans, at his old trade of selling hardware, than in dealing with the impracticable races of Mexico. N. O. Deita, June 13. N. O. Deita, June 13. The public aversion was apparent enough in this indicate to one of his fired situation the inter-had known in what manner his nomination would in what manner his nomination would dealing with the impracticable races of Mexico. N. O. Delta, June 13. OT A card from P. Adams, Esq., declining to be a candidate, handed in too late for meetion. Tom cursed

Senator Cameron of Pensylvania, uses a letter stamp on which is engraved a printing press, and over which is the motto "persevere." Twenty-five years ago, and this same Senator of the United States Congress was seen to enter a printing of-fice at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, with a small With log and other detentions, we lost about 4 to 6 hours only, during the whole passage. P. B. From the N. Y. (L. F.) Evening Post, June 19. General Cass and the Democracy of New York.—We can assure the Union that so far as fully, and now, 25 years afterwards, we find that

July 1 .1. 1848

### Fourth of July

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION. The Order of the Sons of Temperance design hav-ing a celebration on the 4th of July. They would respectfully invite all persons friendly to the cause to meet with them, as they expect several addresses will be delivered on the occasion, - commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. By order of Greensboro' Division, SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

WILEAT GRINDING. I operation one of the best Anker Bolting cloths. I shall give my undivided attention to grinding,-hav-ing reated my wool cards to C. Kelly for the season, who will always be found ready to attend to custom-ers. All good dry Wheat weighing 60 pounds shall turn out 40 pounds of four. I shall take as much pains in grinding for the Greensboro' market as for Fayetteville. Sawing. I have put in operation Hotebkirs' vortical water I have put in operation Hotepkins' vortical water wheel to drive my two save, and am prepared to do work a little cheaper than any of my neighbors and as speedily. Come on soon with your bills and I will saw them a little of the quickest that you have ever even. It is worth a visit to Buffalo to view my im-provements. Wool Rolis, Flour, Meal, Lumber, and Picked Cotton, in quantities to suit customers, always on hand for salo. L D ORRELL June, 1848. June, 1848.

NOTICE.

and make immediate settlements, as it is descent close their business. They would also state to the citizens of Greensho-rough and the vicinity that they still offer their ser-vices in the Practice of Medicine.

Rankin & McLean's long row. JAME3 HARRIS & CO. Greensboro', June 1848. 11,3

#### Wanted.

WISH to buy a Negro Boy, eighteen or twenty years old, likely and trusty. A liberal price will 20 HOGS HEADS of brown sugar at 6 cents for cash, and every other article in the Grocery line equally as low. Call and zee. July 1, WJ MCCONNEL I WISH to buy a Negro Boy, eighteen or twent A liberal price wi be given for such a servant. April 7, 1848. 52:7 R G LINDSAY. TWO APPRENTICES-lads about sixteen years of age, who can come recommended for steady moral character-would be taken to the Hatting business, by H. T WILBAR. June 9, 1848 9tf

### DOCTOR JOHN L. COLE,

DOCTOR JOHN L. COLE, HAVING located in Greensborough, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the inflabilants of the town and surroufding country. He may be found at all times, unless professionally engaged, at his res-idence on Salisbury street, next door from West street. 4Stf March 10, 1818.

STOLTING BOR Wool Carding Machines.

WE are prepared to furnish Cards of every kind We will sell any quantity for any part of the W We will sell any quantity by Machine that may be wanted. Also Comb Plates and Cleaning Cards, and Emory. Also Comb Plates and Cleaning Cards, and Emory. J & R LINDSAY

### ULBD CEORED

WOVE wire of different width and numbers, suid-able for Rolling Screens and Wheat Fans, and three sizes for meal sieves, for sale by June, 1849 J & R LINDSAY.

Advertising Rates of the Patriot. DOCTS. HOLCOMBE & WATSON HAVING sold their interest in the Drug Store, would re-quest all persons indebted to them to come forward and make immediate settlements, as it is desirable to

	Three	months.	Six months	One year
One	square. : :	\$3,50	\$5.50	\$5.00
Two	squares, :	\$ 7.00	10.00	11.00
Thre	0 "(1.4 col')	10.09.	15.00	20.00
64.16	er farmet.	29.93	35,114	10.123 - *

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.

ety. "It seems strange to me that we scrape every tent we can reach to send the Gospel to ur very antipoles, and forget those who come to our very hand to make their house. Do the Catholics build schools and colleges? We may do the same.-Let us meet them in kindness, in philasthropy, in discussion, and win them. Should a Catholic build on one concer of my house, as infidel on a-hother, and a Jew in front, when I came forth hother, and a Jew in front, when I came forth from my morning devotions I would say, Good day, to each, and pray that God would bless them all. When another speaker told of the persecution of Baptists by the French King, he might have gone farther, he might have wid how man rose in Paris and battled noby and succetafully for their cause, and that man was a foreigner every where—it was Cremieus the Jew -subsequently called in the Providence of God, to be Minister of Jostice. It is our privilege to give all men freedom to worship God. If they are in error we may pity them, but should never abuse. But the greatest obstacle to be remov-ed is defunct Protestanism—Evangelism coned is defunct Protestantin Provident to de gealed. Some men come to the west who had the odor of sanctity, who had perhaps been ac-tive clast lenders on this side of the mountains, but they had left all the Christian heat they evout they had been and the Contestan near they ev-er had behind them—they were volcances burnt cut. They would stop in some devoted place and settle down, the select wheat of God's har-vest, predestinated from all eternity to sit in their infernal laziness while the world was perishing around them. They are the fossil remains of Pharaoh's lean kine ; possessed of a vis inertia almost sufficient to stop the wheels of the Al-

"sighty's chariot of mercy, and banish every ray of His glory from man." In reference to the kind of preachers received

at the west, he says: . The education soaked in from the outside, like a Thompsonian bath, is useless there. There is no field for such preachers. Black-board know is the head for such preachers. edge and Latin roots, emptiness in the head green glasses over the eyes, dyspepsia in the stomach, and a diploma in the hand, do not sun the people, they want what the Scotch call gump-ton-they want men like Ringgold's flying ar-illan. tion — they want men tike Ringgold's flying ar-tillety, who know how to load and fire in the hottest of the fight. There is no need to wait i for a church to call a pastor in the west; he can call his church himself. With a log cabin for a vestry, he can have around him a cathedral whose eachers around him a cathedral whose vestry, he can wrought and wreathed, whose roof was adorned in the way the temples of Greece never knew—the blue sky is visible through its fome, the setting sun streams in between its pil fars, and there, in a garb as simple as the sublime truths he tells, he can preach the word of Life ; there is no need of fine linen in double quantity linen under and linen over his garment-h will not want two shirts."

#### FASCINATING A BULL.

It is said that bulls are very fond of music, and this said that buils are very fond of music, and 7 that a man can fiddle his way from one end of and a field to the other without danger, provided he keeps up a jolly tune. A couple of Irishmen this spring were hired as laborers on a farm in this spring were hired as indorers on the annoy-Westchester County, and were so much annoy-ed on going to work by a bull, that they had to rake something of a cercuit around the fields is to but. State at 12 o'clock. I. A. MEBANE, C. M. E.

whete the animal was kept. Be jabers,' says Pat one morning, 'Iv'e got it dear; we can chate the buil, and cross his field.

### And how will you do it, Pat ?'

"Mighty aisy, I'll take along my fiddle and fa-tinate the baste. I'll give Garry Owen,' and 'St. Petrick's Dayin the morning.' Wont he be

Pat was as good as his word .- off both started to work, and reached the dreaded field. Phal-im's courage began to ocze out a lute, so he got behind the stone fence while Pat began to play. He raised his head, listened for half a moment,

sprawling, in the top of an apple tree, the thick pranches of which sustained him in mid air. On Pat had received no injury, save a few scratches, Phalim slowly raised his head and looked over Starte OF NORTH CAROLINA, 3 Phalim slowly raised his head and looked over a bough near him hung his fiddle. Fortunately

• you didn't play the right tune. -- He is an A-merican, bull, and won't listen to any thing but • Hail Columbia' and • Yankee Doodle.

mant did not tell us.

The following is a portion of some stanzas writ-The following are extracts from the speech of ten for the Hartford Times in 1845. Truly, the the Rev. Mr. Magoon, of Cincinnati, made at the prophetic eye of the bard could see some way anniversary of the New York Baptist Bible Socievond a mill-stone.

> Beyond the seas Columbia's light, Like a bright star is beaming. And merry England's slumbering night,

Is waking from its dreaming ; And Erin's barp no more shall moan,

- Repeal is now so handy ; nd Scotia's bagpipe yet shall drone "Yinkee Doodle Dandy."
- And sunny France, in her green bowers, The home of love and glory : Her sword all garlanded with flowers,
- That bloom in deathless story ; Her purple hills of clustering vine,
- And champagnes sweet and sandy-And rose and lilly shall combine With "Yankee Doodle Dandy."
- And Germany, the land of lore, Her smothered fires are burning.
- And richer gifts she has in store Than all ber matchless learning :
- Some Korner's lyre and battle sword. Some Luther's voice of thunder, Shall touch her heart's most thrilling chord
- And snap her chains asunder.

#### 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 Slean's, where I am receiving a general assortment of new Goods, consising of

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

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

general assortment of Saddtery; a spendia STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING :

SUGAR, COFFEE, PEPPER, SPICE, &c. I cannot say that I will sell at cost, or sell lower 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, in a lhave only been in business six months. I will receive Corn, Conn Meal, Flour, Bicon, and other articles of country produce in exchange for Dry tloods. I would be pleased if the prople would give men call, as I am satisfied all that is necessary is to call and see and juoge for vourselves.

call and see and juoge for yourselves. JOAB HIATT. Greensboro', April 8, 1848. 52tf

### IMPORTANT SALF.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, In Equity, April Term. 1848. I shall at the late residence of Andrew Lindsoy, dec'd, on Deep River, 14 miles from this place and Salem, six miles north of Jamestown, sell on Tuesday the firs, day of August, that valuable real estate, be-longing to his son Andrew, containing

### 1000 Acres of good Land,

over 200 acres of the best bottom lands, a large TWO SRORY DWELLING HOUSE, and a great many out baildings, a STORE HOUSE, Tan Yard with all the necessary buildings for a large establishment of the kind; Tobacco Stemery, with the necessary buildings and fixtures; and a large

J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. Greenshero', May 12, 1545.

STATE OF NORTH CABOLINA.

# In Equity : April Term, 1848. AleRander II. Lindsay

Alexander H. Lindsay vs. Evander McArcher, Ithamar Hunt and Daniel Howren. If appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the detendants Evander MaArcher and Daniel Howren are not inhabitants of this States. It is there-tore ordered by the court that publication for made in the Greensborough Patrict 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 atter the 4th Mon-

May 10,	1918		[pr adv \$5]	5.6w
CATATE	OF	NORTH	CAROLINA	SURRY

# John Castevans & wife Elizabeth and others,

at, after descending safely, told his story with the urmost simplicity. Ah ? said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, you didn't play the right unc.—He is an A.-this State.—Publication is therefore made for the made for three months in the Carolina Watchutat and Green borough Patri-this State.—Publication is therefore and effort there months in the Carolina Watchutat and Green borough Patri-this State.—Publication is therefore and effort there months in the Carolina Watchutat and Green borough Patri-this State.—Publication is therefore and effort the and there bar there months in the Carolina Watchutat and Green borough Patri-this State.—Publication is therefore and effort the and there have par at the courthouse in the town of Reckford on the part at the courthouse in the county of Davidsen, at the court has publication the county of Davidsen, at the them. Test S. GRAVES, C. M.E. Pr adv \$5 in the Carolina Watchutat and Green borough Patri-them. Test S. GRAVES, C. M.E. Pr adv \$5 in the county of Nancy Carral for diverse or industrial the entered of the entered of the state of

# ETROWERDE FEMALE SEMINARY. REV. PROFESSOR G. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL, GOV. J. M. MOREHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

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

The several departments which form a comprehen the access departments which for a compresen-sive and ornamental Education, as Music Drawing, Painting, French, Latin and English Languages and Literature, Mathematics and the experimental Scien-ces; Mental and Moral Philosophy, the Bible and its Literature, are conducted by professional Teachers,

titrature, are conducted by professional Teachers, ot much experience. Enorworrit 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 Citics. The greatest pares tal care and oversight, exemp-tion from improper associations, good society, a well arranged course of study; valuable Libraries and sp-paratus, approved methods of instruction, religious culture, love of study; great improvement, and what-ever qualifies a Lady to perform with dignity and wisdom, the station which Previdence assigns her; are secured to Edgeworth pupils, is an extent seldcm attained in the most havored 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.

either of the Ancient or Modern Languages, \$10, Drawing and Painting \$10. Fifty dollars are paid on entering, and the bits paid on the lat of January and May. Popils 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 conce, receive Diolonas.

Class having complete the consecute the velocity Class having complete the consecute Diplomag, as a permanent memorial of a finished Education. Pupils, who are allowed insufficient time to grad-uate, are permitted to join the classes for which they may be qualified, and all receive the full benefit of these tensors studies. heir 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 Loose for entering Edgeworth to the best advantage. Greensboro', N. C., March, 1948 48th

# PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Patronize your own Mechanics I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and the public generality, that I am now manufacturing ALL KINDS OF HATS

from a superior cream Otter to a Rabbit for children, of all shape and sizes, soutable for the scason. My varieties consist of Drab or Cream Otter, superior Beaver and Mole skin, Nutria, Muskrat, Silk, Rus eis, Raccon, and Rabbit; smooth hats made with wide brina.

isia, Kaccon, and Rabbit; smooth hats made with wide brinsa. The above Hats are all got up with especial care and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, as my stand-ing rules are well known to make up any dedicteney and keep them in proper order tree of charge. They 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 pro duce hats equal in taste, durability and style. Persons calling on me may depend on a real sub-stantial Hat, worth the money charged, and at a much lower price than can be aflorded by the merchants, and as I am determined to decide whether a person can here in this community or uot by a haithful atten-

and us a line determined to decide whether a proof can like in this community or uot by a laithful atten-tion to business and selling for very low prices for cash, I carnestly invite all who wish to support and cherish the manufactures of the "Good Old North State," to call on Henry T. Wilber, Hopkins' corner and get good, cheap, and fashionable hate. 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. John Baltinger vs Henry Baltinger and others. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Baltinger, John Baltinger, Rhoda Branson, Joseph Aydlotte and wite Rebecca, Jonnthan Coffin, Rhoda Coffin, Holdy Coffin, Joseph Coffin, Rebecca Coffin (childer of Hannah Coffin, deceased.) Jona-than Baltinger, all of whom are defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: 11 is therefore or-dered by the Court, that publication be unde in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks for them and each of them 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 demu te the complainant's bill, or the same will or demur co the complainant's bill, or the same will

be set for hearing and heard ex patte as to them. Test: J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. May 10, 1818. (pr ade \$5) 5.6w (pr ade \$5)

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON County. Superior Court of Law Spring Term, Nancy Carral Petition for divorce. 1848.

Photom slowly later with the granted the bull ?
'Pat, Pat, have you facinated the bull ?
'Pat, fact, have you facinated the spot, and fact, have you facinated the spot, spot with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, 'Ah ?' said the farmer, with the greatest grav

British Perodical Literature. VALUABLE PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSRCIBERS Subscribe early while the terms are low.

REPUBLICATION OF The London Quarterly Review The Edinburgh Review. The North British Review, The Westminster Review,

# Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

and will be pleased to see every one who may favour them with a call. The principles observed by one of the partners while in business heretoire will gov-ern their trade. JPSSE H. LINDSAY. ROBT. G. LINDSAY. Greensboro'. N. C., April, 1848. 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, BLACKWOO's MAOA-zing being an exact fac-simile of the Edindurgh edi-House-Keeping Article SUITABLE TO THE SEASON. The Horticulturiet, published in Albany, N. Y. onthly, edited by Downing. The Cultivator, published in Albany by Luthe

tion. They embrace the views of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig, and Radical.—"Black-wood" and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edingburgh Review" Whig; and the "Westmin-ster Review" Hadical. "The North British Review" The Cultivator, published in Alday by Luthe Tacker, monthly. The Presbyterian, Philadelphia, weekly. Missionary Chronicle, New York, monthly. Parlor Magazine, Headly editor, NY, monthly. Peter Pailey's Magazine (for children) New York, monthly. Her Review " Hadical. " The Norm Britten Review is more of a religious character, having been origin-ally edited by Dr. Chalmers, and now, since his death, being conducted by his son in-law, Dr. Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its interary character is of the very highest order.

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Fur

Payments to bemade in all cases in advance. PREMIUMS. Consisting of back volumes of the following value

Consisting of back volumes of the following value ble works, viz: Benticy's Miscellany. The Metropolitan Magazine. The Dublin University Magazine. Blackwood's Magazine. The London, the Edmburgh, the Foreign Quar-terly, and the Westminster Reviews. Any one subscribing to Blackwood,or to one of the Poviews a Stit a vac, or to any two of the Periodic pool Sen, docensed. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Shoat and his wife Elizabeth and Henry Brinly and Magdolina his wife Detendants in this Case, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by Inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro Patriot printed at Greensboro', that they be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, to be held at the Court House in Lexington, on the Second Mon-day of August next, and then and there plead, An-swor or demut to the plaintiffs petition, on the same will be taken pro contesso and heard exparts as to them. Reviews, at \$3 a year, or to any two of the Periodi-cals at \$5, will receive, gratis, one volume of the premiums above named. A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals at \$7 s-year, or to the Four Reviews at \$8, will receive

premium volumes as above. subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at

year, or to the Four Reviews and Blackwood, at \*10 will receive three premium volumes. (C) Please be particular in naming the premi-ums desired and the works subscribed for. fice the second Monday of May 1848. C. F. LOWE, Cl.

ums desired and the works subscribed for. CLUBBING. Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for the ee-the bourth copy being graits. \*\* No premiums will be given where the above allowance its made to clubs, nor will premiums in any case be furnished, unless the subscription is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an a-gent.

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gent. EARLY COPIES. A late arrangement with the British publishers of Blackwood's Magazine secures to us early sheets of that work, by which we shall be able to place the en-ture number in the hande of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers we use a large a consideration, that tools, broceries, findware, cuttery, and all other articles usually called for in this country. All selec ted with great care, and offered at low prices to punctual dealers. Call and examine. All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods, at fair prices. Hides received for Goods or Leather. Remember, my store is on West street, next buil ding to the Patriot Office, where I shall be happy to wait on all my old friends—aid new ones ton—wh want good bargains. April, 1848 our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Mag-azine. Therefore we repeat 'subscribe early while the price is low? Remittances and communications should be always

addressed, post-paid or tranked, to the publishers, LEONARD SCOTT & CO,

79 Fulton st., New

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

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS : GROCERIES ; HARDWARE ; QUEENSWARE ;

RBADY MADE GLOTHING. MADE IN THE BEST AND LATEST STYLE ;

HATS AND SHOES together with a variety of other articles teo redious to mention -Indeed we have been so bu-y selling since the arrival of our new stock, that we had almost for the arrival of our new stock, that we had almost for-gotten to pay our respects, through the newspaper columns, to our customers and the very liberal pub-lic of Guilford and the adjoining counties. We have, however, been making our best bows belind the counter, and feel convinced that from the extraor dinary run making on our new stock, we are selling as cheap and perhaps cheaper than any other hou-in town. We return our thanks for the liberal pat

In town, where the point is and promise that nothing shall be left undone on our part to secure a continu sence of the same. We wish every body to con-tinue to call upon us, and we will do things up in the CREAPLEST AND BROWNEST KIND OF STYLE. WILLIAM S. GILMER.

Greensboro', April 12, 1848 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 Putsborough, in one of the most salubrious regions

A regards the mode of the most rationous 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 HARDWARE, SAUDLERY, CUTLERY, &C,

TO THE PUBLIC. THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of J. & R. Lindsey, to carry on the Mercantile business. They will be found on the corner north east of the Court House-the old stand of H. & J. Lindsay-where they are now recteving a full and an entire NEW STOCK OF GOODS and will be pleased to see every one who may favour

onthly. Mother's Magazine, New York, monthly, Subscriptions received by the subscribe

Subscriptions received by the subscribers, agen for the above valuable works. Jun. 1848 J R & J SLOAN

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Davidson Scounty, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-May Term 1845 Henry Livingcod, Catherine Livingcod, John Livin-good and his wife Catherine, and Michael Everhart and his wife Susan.

Christian Livingcod, John Livingcod, George Livin-good, Henry Shoat and Elizabeth his wife and Henry Brinly and has wife Magdolines, Pettion to settle the Estate of Christian Liven-

them. Witness C. F. Lowe Clerk of our said Court at Of-

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS. JAMES McIVER would respectfully remind his old customers and the public generally that he

SPRING AHD SUMMER GOODS.

just purchased at the North, and comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware Cutlery, and all other

SAMUEL G. THOMAS, SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

April, 1846.

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Station with the state

\$2,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNI-TURE-is-now diered 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 Eirch Ta-bies, Bureoux, Sidebarde, Precese, Chairs and Bed-steads, up to the very finest Mahogany Dressing Bu-

reaus, Sideboards, Solas with spring scale, fine Rock-ing Chars, Secretaries, Baok-Cases, Wash Stands, Dressing and Fier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Ba-reaus, &c., &c., &c. All of which is (fored on the most liberal terms, and at such prices as cannot fail

to please those who wish to purchase a good article to preservice and furniture Room on West street, CC Shop and Furniture Room on West street, between the Patriot Office and John A Gimer's April, 1848 PETER THURSTON.

THOMAS & CO.

(Late Thomas & George.)

IMPORTERS OF

No. 248 BALTIMORE ST.,

BALTIMORE.

0

105

HAS moved his shop to Southstreet,

11AS moved his shop to Southstreet, opposite the store of J. R. & J. Sloan, where he manufactures all articles in his ine of businers, and offers them low for cash. Conntry Produce will be taken in exchange for work. Re-pairing done at the shortest notice. April, 1846. 31f.

3.tf.

is receiving an excellent assortment of

SELECT PRIMARY ENGLISH SCHOOL

The School under my care, closed its Session on the 30th of May last. I return my sincere thanks to this community for the liberal paironsge heretofore extended to me, and I would state that my School will be resoured on Monday the 10th of July, inst., in the house on south street, now occupied by Wm, Owen as a Shoe Shop. The closest attention will be paid to the moral deportment of the children will treated to my care. The terms of tuition will be for Spelling. Parking Writing a state of the s

Spelling, Reading Writing & Arithmetic, Per session of 5 months, The above, with English Graumar, Ge-ography, Arithmetic, History, Na-tural & Moral Philosophy, El-ementary Series, & ... The patronage of the Intelligent clitices of the place is most respectfully solicited, assuing them that every exertion will be made on my pert to give satisfaction. As to past success, reference my be had to the patrons of last scient. Greensboro', June 3, 1949 C.B.

NIEW GOODS:

IN LE VY GOUDES? I WOULD inform the public that I have just re-ceived a fresh supply of Goods, con isting of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cuttery, Crockery, Glass and Queens ware, Pants and Dys Stuffs; all of which I will sell as cheap as they can be pur-chased in this section of county. I have also on hand and will constantly keep Upper, Sole and Har-ness Leather, Shoes and Boots of various descrip-tion manufactured by my own workmen, all of which I will sell much cheaper than usual. I will barter for tow cloth, beeswax, teathers, tallow, hides, bacon, corn, wheat, flour, &c. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine my stock. J. BRANNOCK. Waterloo, Guilford co., N. C., June, 1548 1001

DISSOBUTION.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretolore existing between Dare & Caldwell is this day disolved, by mutual consent. Persons indebted to or having clarms sgainst the firm, will please present them to Dr. A. C. Caldwell who is authorized to close the business of the concern. IOHN S DAPM

In taking leave of this community Dr. Dare seeks this occasion to return his that is to the liberal pat-roange which has been becaused on him by the warm hearted citizens of Greensboro & vicinity, together with the sincere wish of happiness to all. He may us permitted to say that he leaves them a good hands, as his firmd Dr. A. C. Caldwell, will reims in in their midst, whose advantages, experience and success in the practice render him abandantly worthy of their confidence and support. J. S. D.

820 Reward.

**\$20 Reward. R** ANAWAY from the subscriber on Saturday or george, about 25 years of age. Said negro is very plack, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, his left hand was all burnt off except the thumb, when a child ; he dro has a seri on his check. I will pay the above reward or \$20 for his apprehension and confinement so that I get him again. Letters containing informa-non of said boy should be directed to Greensbono.cf, N. C. ROBERT HANNER. Guiltord county, N. C. June 13, 1848 Jut

MILL STONES.

WE are still engaged in the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES and can fill all or-

ders for any number and size. One of our House having been in the business for

evenal years and sold many pairs from 3 ft. 4 to 5 teet, feels safe in recommending them. J & R LINDSAY.

Wrapping Paper

be manufacturer's prices, for cash. October, 1847 J, R & J SLOAN

SHOES-Persons in want of shoes would do well

b to call and see our stock before purchasing elem-where, as we have a very large stock of all kinds and at prices not to be grunnbled at. Call and see Oct 1847 W J McCONNEL

DIBLES & TELTAIN NTS.

BIBLES from 25 cent to \$12 50. TESTAMENTS 6 1 4 to 2.00. For sale at the Guilford county Bible Society's Repo-sitory. October, 1847 J R & J SLOAN

PLOUGHS OF the manufacture of C II Richmend -- a supe-rior article for the soil of this vicinity-for sale at the store of RANKIN & McLEAN.

DRUGS-DRUGS.

THE subscriber having purchased from Drs. Holeombe & Watson their en-tire interest in the Green-borough Drug Store, would respectfully solicit the pat-rounge of his old contoners and others desirous of purchasing Medicines on fa-merable true.

D P WEIR.

MANUFACTURED at the Salem mill, of the different sizes, for sale by the subscribers at

confidence and support. 10-3 t

Greensboro', June, 1848

the store of March 3, 1848

- Ser

JOHN S DARE.

A C CALDWELL

Calling for Help .- When Dick Aims first crossed into York State, from the Canada side, he took lodgings at an inn in Canacdaigus. A waiting maid sat at the table with them, and Dick ing maid sat at the table with them, and Dick spoke of her as the screaml, to the no small scan-dal of mine host, who told him that in his house a servant was called a help. Very well next morn-ing, the whole house was alarmed by a loud shout-ing from Dick of "Help ! help ! water ! water ! fielp !" In an instant every person in the inn e-qual to the task, rushed into Dick's room with a neal of water. "I'm much chlingd to ye to be qual to the task, rushed into Dick's room with a pail of water. "I'm much obliged to ye, to be sure." said Dick, "but here is more than I want to showe with !" "Shave with !" quoth mine host, "you called 'help !' and 'water !' and we thought the house was on fire." "Ye told me thought the house was on fire." to call the servant 'help.' and do you think I would cry water when I mean fire? "Give it up," said the landlord, as he led off the line of buckets.

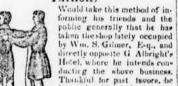
WIIO would not buy an OVER COAT, when W they can get them for \$4 and \$5.00? Cs and see what a lot we have for sale at the abov prices. Nov 1847 W J McCONNEL above

JUST received a lot of double and single barr. SHOT GUNS, also a few REVOLVING PIS TOLS, which are offered very low. Nov 1547 W J McCONNEL

THO'THOSE who want a tasty and fushionshile 

 Image: Section of the supervance best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich appearance, best material, and of the first of rich and students of the accommation of the first of rich appearance, best material, and the first of rich appearance, best material appearance, and the first of rich appearance of the second of the first of rich appearance, best material, and the first of rich appearance of the second of the first of rich appearance of the second of the first of rich appearance of the second of the first of rich appearance of the first of rich appearance of the second of the first of rich appearance of the public. The second of the first of rich appearance of the second of the first of rich appearance of the second of the first of rich appearance of the second of the rich appearance of the public. The second of the first of rich appear

JAMES F. JOLLEE, TAILOR,



ducting the shove business. Thankiul for past inwore, he hopes by his industry and punctuality to merit a libera patronage.

Country produce always taken in exchange for ork at the market prices. Greenshorough, January 5, 1848 40,13

### BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

and public in general that he is pre-pared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most neat and durable manner. These wishing to purchase a good article of Bosts or Shoes would do well to call and examine his quality of work, as he will sell low for each or Flour, taken in exchange for work. Call at the corner southwest of Rankin & McLean's stors. HENKY II. BRADY.

store. HENRY II. BARY Greenshoro, Janaury, 1849 40ti \* My old customers are respectfully reminded that I cannot keep my shoil a going unless they pay up II. II. B.

LA THAT FAILETH NOT. In Brandreth's Piles you have the greet antagonistic principle, opposed to disease, as water is to fire. They cure because they aid nature to expel and know out from the system, all nations, morbid, dis-eased unhealthy matters from the body. And while they do this these benificron pile actually impart those qualities to the blood, on which health, vigor, and long hite depend. Let those whose lives are valua-ble save themselves from sickness or death. Sold at 25 cents per box with full directions at Dr.

 
 Interference
 Interference

 arket prices.
 annuary 5, 1849

 AND SHOE MAKING.
 Sold at 25 cents per box with full directions at Dr. Brandretti's Principal office, 241 Broadway, New York, and by agents in every town in the U. States.

 The subscriber informs the citizens
 To avoid counterfeits porchase only of the wathor-ized agents, each of whom has a certificate of agency.
 The above medicine is for sale by J R & J Shan, Greensboro', Wm. II Brittain, Summerfield; Bow-man & Donnell, Oak Ridge: Shelly & Field, Jannes-town; Worth & Stanly, Centre; J & R Gilmer, Gilmer's Store; E & W Smith, Alamance, A II Gilmer's Store; E & W Smith, Alamance, A II Lindsny, Friendship; B G Worth, New Salem,

#### Sacred Music

R ECENTLY published by Hogan & Thompson Philadelphia, the Southern Church Melodist which we think will be found worthy the patronage of the friends of pureand rightly conducted congre

uance of the same during the present A. B. MARSH.

April 12, 1819

WOOL CARDING. W E have at J. A. Mebane's Clay Mills, 1 1-4 miles from New Garden, and 7 miles west of Greenberg-moh.

THREE WOGL CARDING MACHINES by John Caruthers, an experienced corder. Wool left at J. A. Mebane's store in Greensboro', or sent by stage to any of the taverns, will be returned in rolls Price of carding 61-4 cents in rolls or cash, to be prid before the rolls are removed. It is useless to any what we will do; try us, and if our rolls are not good, it will not be our asit. J. A. MEBANE, J. CARUTHERS.



A NEW SHOE & BOOT ESTABLISHMENT.

judiment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and this case set for hearing ex parts. Witness And, Hunt, clerk of our said court at of. fice the lat Monday of March 1848. AND. HUNT, C S C L Pr adv S10 L THAT FAILETH NOT. In Brandreth's Phile you have the great antagonistic principle, opposed to disease, as water is to fire. The calescriber returns his thanks for the liberal The calescriber returns his stanks for the liberal The calescriber returns his thanks for the liberal The calescriber returns his t

SALT. FOR SALE in one hind two hushel sacks, from the salt works of McCall, King & Co. Saltville, Va. We bespeak tor this article an examination, sathefied we are that the purity and besuty, and with-al the favorable terms at which we are selling the same, will ensure to the enterprising courses of the works a large share of the trade in this and the ad-joining counters. J R & J SLOAN joining counties. October, 4847

### Important to Failors.

J. W. BURKE, of Gulfford county, N. ..., has in-vented a perfect proof system of Gument Cutting, which he offers to the Trade as unequilled—it giving a perfect fitting cost for every variety of the man slope, and is a perfect transfer of the show the cloth. Jan.  $1\times18$ , 41-tf

#### Kirkpatrick's

vorable trrms.

COPAUSTYIEUSULUTE. THE subscribers having tonned a copartnership in the Apothecary business, would offer to the pub-lic a large and well selected assortment of Drogs and Medicines, et a small advance above New York cost. They respectfully solicit a call from Physicians. Mer-chants, and others, as they are determined to sell good articles at low prices. A S PORTER. Greensboro', N. C., June, 1848

### **Bolting Cloths**

O<sup>F</sup> the Anchor brand-ot tried and approved quali-ty, always on hand. We have just received a fresh lot, at reduced prices, embracing the following numbers-1.2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11. J & R LINDSAY April, 1818

#### Almanacs for 1848;

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

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

PEERY'S VERMIFUGE .-- We have the agenc for the sale of Dr Peery's Vermituge or Deed PORTABLE HORSEPOWER AND THRASH PING MACHINES. The subscriber would rea-pectfully notify the public that he is authorized to sell the above celebrated and useful machines. The are always on hand ready to be delivered at Faveri-wills. Applications may be made to the subscribe-in Greenabara. I for the sale of Dr Peery's Vermitage or Des Shot, and can sell it at the manufacturer's prices b the doz. Oct 1847 W J & CONNEL 4000 by LEAD, For sale by JR & J SLOAN

THF subscriber would respectfully request and notify those indebted to him by vote or account, to make payment by the first of July next, as longer indulgence cannot be given. 31 M. LINDSAN, 31 g 20, 1849 31 g 20, 1