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CORRESPONDENCE OF THE PATRIOT.

No. 1.
Wayide Thoughts and Observations in Western North Carolina.

CHIMNEY ROCK.
Rutherford Co., June 20, 1848.

Messrs. 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 feelings on matters of public and state policy, perhaps I shall not trespass too much on the columns of your journal in making it a private and public medium of intelligence.

In leaving Lincolnton I took the southern or lower route, by Rutherfordton, through the mountain 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 Lincolnton; but on my return route by Morganton, I hope I shall then be able to write 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 seaboard,) 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 that State pride which by nature is, and by improvement might be, your inherent right—visit the North and other places of attraction less, and your own favored State more, and see and learn 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 or to better writing; for it is one of those polite accomplishments which, alas, I have too much neglected. 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—rich on account of its extreme modesty and want of State pride and practice of a laudable ambition heretofore, now sleeps, comparatively speaking, in this age of civilization and improvement, as unconscious of the numerous 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 sentiments I was never more strikingly reminded than while crossing those large and beautiful bodies of water, the Yadkin and Catawba rivers, over the main highway, passing through valleys watered and fertilized by those rivers and their thousand tributaries, with reasonable foundations depositing the rich soil of the inaccessible hills and mountains, which yield to our present imperfect progress in the science of agriculture a greater variety of staple productions, grains, fruits and grasses than any similar section of country in the world, and more than our population can waste and consume. And in addition to these vegetable favors which have been lavished so profusely upon us to support and nourish our bodies, we have perhaps more specific and in intrinsic mineral wealth for the arts and finances of a highly civilized and refined commonwealth than any other state or people in the world.

But what were my desponding reflections upon the spectacle we exhibit at home and the character we have abroad, for want alone of a proper State pride and spirit of public improvement. And it seemed to me that the blame should properly rest upon our public men in the management of our state policy, and those of our men in the private relations of life who have received a bonus on their collegiate education in the University of our State. For what purpose had our early lawgivers in view, in setting aside such a large fund for the endowment of our University, if it was not to educate and discipline the youthful mind and talents of the State for future noble purposes in the improvement of society and the natural advantages given us.

Here, while passing along the public road, my thoughts would often recur to the two noble streams of water behind me in the distance, still flowing silently on, in the same unimproved channels in which nature directed them—overlooked by beautiful private residences with rich fields of ripe and flourishing grain around them—and which might have long since and now have been wafting thousands of steam and other boats, laden with the rich treasures of the mountains and valleys; but, alas, they flow on with no rudder to plough their virgin surfaces, no sail to make glad the approach to welcoming throngs, crowding on the banks to seize and exchange commodities of trade and produce.

And then again, the public highway, more

particularly from Lincolnton by Rutherfordton to this place, (Mr. Harris') at the foot of Hickorynut Gap, a distance of sixty miles, is perhaps by nature 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 Greensboro'.

At the distance of five miles from Lincolnton 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 for a distance of thirty miles. At the distance of eleven miles we have the first view of South Blue Ridge, which, to one who has never seen mountains of a similar class, excites feelings of as thrilling an interest—ascending from the valley—as X-nophon in his Anabasis tells us excited his ten thousand Greeks, when they had the first view from the mountain peak of the distant seashore, their native and long-wished-for home.

With my knowledge of turnpikes, I think I can safely say, I have seen few roads the material of which (silica and quartz) are more desirable for the construction of a cheap, durable and easily 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 enterprise—more especially when the connecting link between Danville and Charlotte is formed by a railroad, which work—the noblest yet in contemplation in North Carolina—will be as certainly built, to the pride of the rising generation, as the noble waters of the Yadkin and Catawba yet roll on a silent but eloquent rebuke to the theories and efforts of impractical statesmen of the past, and unpatriotic politicians and apathetic and selfish citizens now passing off the stage 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 and the water which they drink are from insubstantial properties,) will have an outlet to this railroad—will greet us as brothers, and cast at the several depositions 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 threatening clouds were rolling in wild and terrific grandeur, as a scroll cast from the mountain tops; and four miles (after crossing main Broad river, down whose banks I had travelled near two miles with scarce enough road for one vehicle to pass safely between it and the perpendicular shelves of rock opposite its left bank,) were yet before me, and near one and a half mile of similar road, with the mountains opposite the right bank was to be traversed, and the storm rumbling in the distance, and the rain falling thick and fast,—my thoughts very naturally digressed from their criticism on patriotism and want of State pride, and were absorbed in a safe and comfortable retreat at Harris's Cove. But the darkness increased, the rain fell in quickening and repeated torrents, as we drove into main Broad a second time to cross; and not being able to see our way across, we turned back to inquire the way up a cabin some hundred yards behind us—drew up on the small hill near the house, hallooed and jumped from our buggies, while torrents of rain fell upon our bewildered heads. When the door opened a bright light illumined our faces, and the hospitable cave-men came out to receive and sympathize with us—when, in an instant, a bright shaft of lightning fell near our feet, stunning my legal compeer and friend in distress, and completely eclipsing our vision—followed instantly by an awful peal of thunder, at which my horse dived with electric speed, with buggy and all, down the hill and rocks into the river, dragging me a short distance and then wrestling the reins from my hands and going pell-mell I knew not where. I soon pursued as some wandering bewildered spirit, found my horse tumbling in his tracks, disengaged him from what I supposed a wreck of matter, when to my infinite surprise a shaft only was broken.

I hastened back to the cabin, my friend was safe and indulging melancholy thoughts of me. We soon took shelter as well as fresh sponges from the sea; a bright fire welcomed us; we talked of the awful and terrific storm, which the cave-men pronounced unusual, of the hair-breadth escapes, and then laid down supperless—slept as living men never sleep, and came over to Mr. Harris's Sunday morning; from which place we will soon leave for Asheville, twenty-three miles over the mountain.

I have been thus tedious, dear reader, on this incident in a mountain storm, to impress you with the importance, should you ever visit the mountains, (and be it to your shame if you never do)

to think and drive fast before night, and be comfortably 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 population 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 crucial seasons, and as a forlorn hope in moments of imminent peril. Just in proportion as the means of intellectual improvement abound in the country, and co-operate with the healthy forces of nature and 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 advantages and disadvantages peculiar to itself. The sparseness of the population forbids the concentration of scholars into large districts and the consequent gradation of schools which is so desirable, and even essential to thoroughness of school instruction. The limited means and frugal habits of the country preclude the employment of teachers or professional men, of the highest order of talent and attainments, and thus, both the direct and indirect benefits of their educational influences are not felt. The secluded situation and pressing cares of daily life, foster a stagnation of mind, and want of sensibility to the refinements and practical advantages of education.

On the other hand, country life has its advantages. There is the bodily energy and the freshness and force of mind which are consequent upon it. These are secured by the pure air, the rough exposure, the healthy sports and the laborious 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 imagination, nurtured by wandering over hill and dale, and looking at all things growing and living, which, unsold and untired as yet in its wing, takes long and delighted flights. There is order and earnestness after eminence, which gathers strength like a long pent fire, and breaks out with greater 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. Wherever these favorable circumstances are combined with the advantages of good teachers, good books, and the personal influence of educated men, there will boyhood and youth receive its best training for a long life of useful and honorable effort. But in these agencies of education, the country portion of the State is greatly deficient,—relatively more so than in manufacturing villages. The teachers are almost universally 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 the schools of their town or State, their connection with them is so transient, and the impediments from poor school-houses, backward scholars, irregular attendance, diversity of ages, studies and books, want of interest in parents and committees, are so great, they can accomplish but very little good. The deficiencies of the schools are not supplied to any great extent, by school, or town, or circulating libraries, or by courses of popular lectures. In 1844, there were but three libraries, containing twelve hundred volumes, in the agricultural districts of the State. These belonged to proprietors, and were accessible to less than one hundred families. There was not a single library, or course of lectures open to the agricultural population, distinct from those which were established in a few of the manufacturing villages. From the want of such facilities for nurturing the popular mind, and the fact that clergyman and professional men from the city and large villages are seldom called into the country, there is less of that intellectual activity, of that spirit of inquiry, and desire for knowledge, and of that improved tone of conversation which the discussions and addresses of able and distinguished men, in the lecture room and the pulpit are sure to awaken, and which constitute an educating influence of a powerful and extensive character, in large places.

To supply these deficiencies in the agricultural districts, public education in all its bearings, must be continually held up and discussed before the people. The lecturer, the editor, the preacher, educated men in public and private life, should do all in their power to cherish and sustain an interest on this subject.—Henry Barnard.

One of the N. E. States.

LYNNING.—An infamous case of lynching occurred at Vicksburg recently. A man named McQuade was whipped nearly to death on suspicion of having committed a theft, of which he was entirely innocent. Public indignation has been aroused against the lynchers, and some have fled. The citizens owe it to themselves to see amendments made to McQuade, and those who outraged him brought to justice.

The Cast Iron Plough.

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 would be taken from the hard earnings of the farmer and 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 company 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 slightest 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 1814, he would not have granted him one, or renewed it in 1819 neither would the United States Court confirmed him in it after it had been granted.

The Cast Iron Plowshare was invented by Robert Ransom, of Ipswich, England, and he obtained a patent for it in 1785, twenty-nine years before Jethro Wood obtained his. The Cast Iron Plow, with the share and mould board in two parts, was kept for sale by Peter T. Curtin 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, published in Great Britain, 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 these 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 as 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 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 Newbold of New Jersey, about the year 1790, took up the plow with a view of improving it in the United 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. Shortly after this, he still often spoke of further improving his plow, by substituting the cast iron share. But having spent upwards of \$20,000 in his improvements and efforts to introduce it into use in the United States and elsewhere, he got discouraged and gave up the business.

Peter T. Curtin, as stated above, kept the Cast 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 I am unable to learn.

In 1804, I think, David Pearce, of New Jersey, obtained a patent for a plow, the mould board and land side of cast-iron and in separate parts, the share of wrought iron steel-edged. He copied Mr. Newbold's plow in part, and for the privilege 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 Pearce's plows, and his was a 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 Britain upwards of seventy years before ever Wood obtained his patent.

It is said that the Cast Iron Plow, in three parts, viz: mould board, land-side and share was in use in Virginia previous to 1814, and that Wood was aware of it.

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 fifty cents per plow from every one engaged 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 concerns them. As the bill is still pending before the House of Representatives let all those opposed to injustice and special privileges take pains to call the attention of every member to the subject, so that the iniquitous measure may be defeated.

A. R. ALLEN.

A Chapter of Disappointments.

In the month of November, 1794, I went up to the Park in New York, (then out of town) to see a man hung. There was probably ten or 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 the prowl of an extremely, the sheriff arrived and announced a reprieve. There was hissing, growling, grumbling, and every sign of disappointment. I must confess I was very much disappointed myself.

This man was Noah Gardner. He kept an extensive boot and shoe factory in New York. He had committed forgery, (then death by our laws) 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 nearly finished. The Friends (Quakers) who were the first promoters of this system of humanity, induced the Governor to remit his punishment from hanging to imprisonment for life. He thus

became the first convict under the State's prison department. Being a shoemaker by trade they gave him a trench, last, and leather. Thus, from Noah Gardner, sprang the whole generation of shoemakers who have peopled the prisons in our various States—from Plymouth Rock to the North East point of the Rocky Mountains. Having been intimate with Noah in days gone by, I one day entered the prison to see how matters prospered. In a large room there sat on their last legs above three hundred shoemakers, while Mr. Noah, with cane in hand, and all the consequential airs of an office-holder, strode through the ranks of his motley regiment, inspecting and correcting such as were sinners above all men in the room. In this department Noah behaved like an honest man; (for as a Scotch woman remarked, "the de'il tank 'em, he can't na help it.") In process of time having served another apprenticeship of seven years, the Friends induced our Governor to give him an unconditional pardon; the prison door was opened, and he went forth.

"Now," remarked our worthy (though in this case mistaken) friend, "you see the utility of our humane system, you would have thought 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 gratitude (we may presume) he joined the society; it was *thee* 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-in dwelt their families. On a certain day Friend Noah gave into one of his workmen to make for him a pair of boots; "now, friend," says Noah, "three must bring me them boots properly finished on fourth-day evening," says the man, "you shall get them." The boots, however, were not forth coming until sixth-day evening; Noah was wroth, and commenced a violent dissertation on the unpardonable crime of disappointment. 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, cooked for the children, and wrought day and night; but could not make a finish any sooner." Noah would admit of no excuse, still insisting on the heinous sin of disappointment; the patience of the man was at its climax; with his fist he placed a thundering knock on the counter; says he, "sir I know it's a dreadful thing to get disappointed. I remember, one day, about two years ago, I went up to the Park to see you hung, and I never was so bitterly disappointed in my life, when you did not come out." Well, now this was speaking to the point, as the Yankee says, "it was a knock down argument," as an Irishman would say, "it was making out a strong case," as we have it among lawyers, and as they say in Congress, "it was unanswerable argument," and so Noah took it; he was dumb; he opened not his mouth; but like a wise man, (the devil never employs a fool when he wants a journeyman) he made the amend honorable; paid for the work; gave the man another pair to make, and kept him in employment till he closed the concern. So far so good.

A few months after this, Noah borrowed among the Friends "considerable sums of money; and obtained a number of extra endorsements," the former he changed for field, and the latter he got shod in Wall street on the same night. Noah left the city, his wife and children, (some of them grown to maturity) and took with him, for company on the road, a young married female; since then he has not been heard from, nor upwards of twenty years.

So you see, Mr. Printer, it was nothing but disappointment all round; the Friends were disappointed in his reformation; the borrowed money not returned, and the notes dishonored. Two more disappointments—the man not finding his wife when he came home, was another disappointment; and worse than all, the gillows was disappointed 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 circumstances.

GRANT THORBURN.

February 29, 1848.

Facts in the Vegetable Kingdom.

Vegetation converts the gas of the atmosphere into an equal bulk of carbonic acid gas, without affecting the ozone. When no oxygen is present, they either form carbureted hydrogen or carbureted hydrogen, always evolving carbon.

Light is unfavorable to the formation of saccharine matter in vegetation. Their juices are alike, and they are not inflammable when they grow in the dark. Light produces the varieties of their qualities as well as their colors, becoming white in the dark.

Leaves are colored in the proportion in which acids and alkalies prevail in them; green indicates an excess of alkali. Solar 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 proportions, of water, sugar, pectin, malic acid, mucilage, tannin, gelatin, and a flavoring and coloring principle. The essentials in making wine from them are the sugar, tartarous acid, mucilage, and water. The tartarous acid distinguishes wine, and the malic, cider. The sugar, by fermentation, yields the alcohol, with extractive vegetable matter.

The colors of flowers depend on light, and the coloring matter which they yield becomes red when an acid is added to it, 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.

The odoriferous matter of flowers is inflammable, and arises from an essential oil. When growing in the dark their odor is diminished, but restored in the light; and it is strongest in sunny climates.

The sap of plants is mucilaginous, albuminous, and saccharine, in the albumen; and nitrogenous, or tannin, in the bark. The cambium, between the wood and bark, is a mixture of both.

A retention of the oxygen for want of light, renders plants white; and its excess produces the same effect.

Fleshy leaves absorb oxygen in the night, and give it out in the sunshine. They produce carbonic acid, and also decompose it, and therefore,

do not vitiate the air. In a close vessel they deteriorate and restore the air.

Fruit put into an atmosphere that contains no oxygen, does not ripen; but the ripening process commences when oxygen is supplied. The total weight of fruit in ripening is very little diminished. Heat produces saccharine matter in fruits, and heat without light will mature them.

A chestnut tree grew at Tamworth, which was fifty-two feet round; it was planted in the year 800; and in the reign of Stephen, 1135, was made a boundary, and called the Great Chestnut Tree. In 1759 it bore nuts which produced young trees. In a pear shot in a close vessel for seventeen days, the ingredients 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 79 of azote.

There are twenty-one species of the pine; among which the cedar is the largest, and the wild, or Scotch, the most important, producing yellow deal, and trunks 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 natives of England. In the Highlands they are used in building, for beds, and for malt liquor. They dye an orange color, with a mordant of alum.

There are 216 species of lichen; of which the orchel is purple or crimson dye; the *omphalodes*, paler, but more lasting; and *islandicus*, used as bread, and in medicine.

Banboo is, in the torrid zone, and in the East, a production of various most important uses, and grows from fifteen to sixty feet high, being from five to fifteen inches in diameter. It is well known by its hollowness and its joints; it grows rapidly, as much as twenty feet in a few weeks. It flourishes wild in many places; and in China, and other countries, is carefully cultivated in plantations. The soft shoots are cut and eaten like asparagus, and sometimes salted, and ate with rice. The hollow joints afford a liquid, drunk by the people; and if not drawn off, a concrete medicinal substance is formed, and much valued. Decoctions of the leaves and bark are also prescribed. Its seeds are eaten as a delicacy; its large joints are used as buckets; and, in many countries, no other wood is used for building houses. Ships are hewn out of it, and it furnishes masts and yards. Its leaves make fans. It is also used to make bows, and instead of lead pipes to convey water to great distances. It also forms writing pens, and 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 by painting the knots of chairs and tables.

The cotton plant or genus *gossypium* contains 10 species and is extensively cultivated in warm climates. It belongs to the class monodelphia, and the order polyandria. The seeds are enclosed in a capsule and involved in the filamentous cotton. The plant is raised from seed sown in holes in the spring months. The superfluous plants are pulled up, and the others pruned to the height of four feet. There are annual plants, 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 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 petals, appear in July and August, the pods opening in a few weeks, and the first crop being picked in November and December. The mink season then produces a second crop, picked in March and April. The pods are then dried in the sun until the seed becomes hard, and the seed is then separated from the cotton by a gin. It is then picked and packed for market. Its great enemy is the caterpillar called the chenille. An acre of cotton trees, under favorable circumstances, yields 400 lbs. of cotton. The pods are the size of apples, and filled with cotton, surrounding the seeds.

Four only of the species of cotton or *gossypium* are important to commerce. The herbaceous is about two feet high, with capsules full of seeds wrapped in cotton wool. The *hirsutum*, same size, with hairy stalks and leaves, and American. The *Barbadensis* four to five feet high.

The mahogany tree is a native of Cuba, Jamaica, &c., and grows from 60 to 100 feet high with deep green foliage, orange-colored flowers, and fruit the size of a large egg.

Cork, whose specific gravity is 240, or one fourth that of water, is the bark of a tree called *quercus suber*, which flourishes in southern Europe, and northern Asia. It falls from the tree at 12 or fifteen years old; but for commerce they are stripped for several years successively and then allowed an interval of 2 or 3 years. The young trees are stripped only every third year. It is flattened by being piled up in damp places, and loaded 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 elastic of the woods no substance is more generally useful.

The *morus* or mulberry tree has several species. The white, feeds silk worms in China, the leaves sheep, and the branches make fire-wood. The black produces the best fruit. The bark of the *papyrifera* species is employed in Japan to make paper, and it also makes fine white cloth.

The cinnamon tree is a species of laurel, and is a native of Ceylon. It grows to 20 or 30 feet and its trunk and branches produce the bark. Indian arrow root is a native plant of South America and cultivated in the West Indies. It is a creeping root, with stalks about two feet high, and the roots pounded and bleached make the starch which is used as nutritious food. It was supposed to be an antidote to the poison of Indian arrows, and hence its old name. Linnaeus calls it *maranta*.

The banana 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 most common trees, and grows from 50 to 100 feet, affording food clothing &c.

The banana or plantain is the most useful of trees. Its fruit 12 inches long and two thick serves for bread; the leaves serve for cloth and covering the roof of huts; the stalk is equal, and grows to 15 or 20 feet.

The chinquana tree which produces the Peruvian bark flourishes chiefly in the elevated plains of Quito.

Cassia roots are made into bread in Brazil, and its starch is what we call tapioca.

Sesuvium is the root of a Peruvian plant called *simila*. Its leaves are the wood of a tree of the laurel kind.

The great palm or date tree grows in Africa to the height of 80, 90, and 100 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 pistil.—*Treasury of Knowledge.*

MILLARD FILLMORE.

The history of Millard Fillmore, our candidate for Vice President, affords a useful lesson as showing what may be accomplished in the face of the greatest obstacles by intellect, aided and controlled 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 fighting as Lieut. under Gen. Stark, in the battle of Bennington. He was born at Bennington, Vt., in 1771, and early in life removed to what is now called Sumner 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 purchased. About 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, Madison and Tompkins, and is now a true Whig.

The narrow means of his father deprived Millard of any advantages of education beyond what were afforded by the imperfect and ill taught common 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 studies, or enjoying in colleges, the benefit of well furnished libraries, young Fillmore had read but little except his common school books and the Bible.

At that period he was sent to the then village of Livingston county, to learn the clothier'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, gave him the first means of acquiring general knowledge. He soon became insatiable, 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 capacity; 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 development to raise the possessor to high distinction and usefulness, and advised him to quit his trade and study law. In reply to the objection of a lack of education, means and friends to aid him in a course of professional study, Judge W. kindly offered to give him a place in his office, to advance money to defray the expenses, and wait until success in business should furnish the means of repayment. The offer was accepted. The apprentice boy bought his time; entered the office of Judge W. and for more than two years applied himself closely to business and study. He read law and general literature, and studied and practised surveying.

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 himself. In the fall of 1821 he removed to the county of Erie, and the next spring entered a law office in Buffalo. There he sustained himself by teaching school, and continued his legal studies until the spring of 1823, when he was admitted to the Common Pleas, and commenced practice in the village of Aurora, where he remained until 1830, when he again removed to Buffalo, and has continued to reside there ever since.

His first entrance into public life was in January, 1829, when he took his seat as a member of the Legislature from Erie county, to which office he was re-elected the two following years.

His talents, integrity and assiduous devotion to public business, soon won for him the confidence of the House in an unexampled degree. It was a common remark among the members, "if Fillmore says it is right we will vote for it."

The most important measure of a general nature that came up during his service in the State Legislature was the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. In behalf of that great and philanthropic 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 was drafted by him the remainder being the work of the Hon. John C. Spencer. The bill met with 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, barbarous 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 conspicuous part. Little chance, therefore, was afforded him as member of the opposition, young and unassuming, of displaying those qualities that so eminently fit him for legislative usefulness. But the school was one admirably qualified to more fully develop 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 practice of his profession, which he pursued with distinguished reputation and success until, yielding to the public voice, he consented to become a candidate, and was re-elected to Congress in the fall of 1836—the remarks above made in relation to his service in the 23d Congress, inapplicable to his second term. Jacksonism and the Pet Bank system had in the march

of "Progressive Democracy," given place to Van Burenism and the Sub Treasury. It was but another step towards the practical repudiation of old republican principles, and an advance to the Locofocoism 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 become 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. Fillmore took in that case, his patient investigation of all its complicated, and minute details, the clear, convincing manner in which he set forth the facts, the lofty and indignant eloquence with which he denounced the meditated wrong, all strongly directed public attention to him as one of the ablest men 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 catalogue of abuses and wrongs which roused a long suffering people to action, and resulted in the signal overthrow of a corrupt and insolent dynasty in 1840, the New Jersey case stood marked 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 duties of that station, always 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 greatest derangement. Accounts had been wrongly kept, peculation of every kind abounded in almost every department of the Government, the revenue was inadequate to meet the ordinary expenses, the already large existing debt was rapidly swelling in magnitude, commerce and manufactures were depressed, the currency was deranged, 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 Government to meet the demands against it, and to pay off the debt, to revive the industry of the country, and to restore its wretched prosperity; these were the tasks devolved upon the Committee of Ways and Means. To increase their difficulties, 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 aided by a treacherous Executive. But with energy and devotion to the public weal, worthy of all admiration, Mr. Fillmore applied himself to the task, and sustained by a majority whose enlightened patriotism has rarely been equalled, and never surpassed, succeeded in its accomplishment.

The measures he brought forward and 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 plundered the Treasury, were checked by the reorganization 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 Administration, Commerce and Manufactures revived, and prosperity and hope once more smiled upon our land. The country has too recently emerged from the disasters of Mr. Van Buren's Administration—not yet too keenly feels the suffering it then endured, and too justly appreciates the beneficent and wonderful change that has been wrought to render more than an allusion to these matters necessary. The labor of devising, explaining and defending measures productive of such happy results was thrown chiefly on Mr. Fillmore. He was nobly sustained by his patriotic fellow Whigs; but on him, nevertheless, the main responsibility rested.

After his long and severe labors in the Committee room—labors sufficiently arduous to break down any but one of an iron constitution—sustained by a spirit that nothing could conquer, he was required to give his unremitting attention to the business of the House, to make any explanation 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 qualified than Mr. Fillmore. At that fortunate age, when the physical and intellectual powers are displayed in the highest perfection, and the hasty 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 courtesies becoming social and public intercourse, and of political integrity unimpeachable, he was admirably fitted for the post of leader of the twenty-seventh Congress.

In 1844 he was selected as the Whig candidate 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 candidate 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, capable and faithful to the Constitution." He is emphatically one of the people. For all that he has and is, he is indebted under God to his own exertions. Born to an inheritance of comparative poverty, which now, thanks to the Whig policy, are enjoyed by the humblest in the land, he struggled bravely with difficulties that would have appalled and crushed a less resolute heart. Nobly has he won his laurels, and long may he live to enjoy them.

MR. GREGORY, PORTRAIT PAINTER.

At Gott's Hotel, Room No. 8, where he will take pleasure in exhibiting specimens of his work. May 12, 1848.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, JULY 1, 1848.

Republican Whig Nominations, by the People.

FOR GOVERNOR,
CHARLES MANLY,
OF WAKE COUNTY.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GENERAL ZACHARY TAYLOR,
of Louisiana.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
of New York.

"Will the Greensborough Patriot be good enough to inform us what principles the Whigs contend for now—whether Gen Taylor is anything else but a military chieftain—and what the difference is between a Whig and an 'ultra Whig'?" We know these are close questions, and we sympathize with the intelligent Editors of that Journal, on account of the position into which they have been unfortunately thrown; but as the people want light we must insist upon an answer.— *Raleigh Standard.*

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 judgment, 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 and best of the Polk Democrats that could be put upon the turf. Even without the full declaration of sentiments contained in his letter to Capt. Allison, 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, either by holding his party opinion in terror 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 officers within his gift than those required by Mr. Jefferson.—Is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful to the constitution? The doctrine and the practice of proscription for opinion's sake, is the most tyrannical 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, 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 persecutions from the Government at Washington.

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

Untrue charge.—The organ of the Administration 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 if every man belonging to a party, as numerous as the Whig party, should entertain identically the same views on every subject. To expect this would be to look for an impossibility. No such coincidence of opinion exists in the party calling itself Democratic. Of this we had the amplest proof in 1844, when Tariff and Anti-Tariff men, Annexationists and Anti-Annexationists, 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 protective Tariff—and of the distribution of the proceeds of the Public 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.

We do not believe that any considerable portion of the Whig party desire at this time, a National Bank, and simply for the reason that they do not

think the condition of the country requires it.—Change this opinion, show them that good would result from the establishment of such an institution, and they will be found prepared to show their right 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 duties than are now levied. Whigs and Democrats must unite 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 platform?

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 payment 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 Whigs would be as ardent 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 concerned, the Whigs are found on just the same "platform" they formerly occupied.

On the subject of the veto, and the restriction of the Executive power within safe and proper limits, the Whigs stand on the same old platform; and if 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 only one that is compatible with the liberty of the country.—*Petersburg Intelligencer.*

ANOTHER ANSWER.

The Hillsborough "Ratton" is satisfied with our 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 readers. It would seem unnecessary on this occasion to set them forth at length, merely for the individual gratification of the Editor of the Ratton: for unless the Ratton prove an eminent exception among party prints, its readers would never be permitted to see the proofs called for in its columns.

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 necessary 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 negotiations with Mexico.

The question of boundary was thus an open question; and it was as much a violation of the constitution 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 be aware of the true object of politicians and editors in these catechistical squibs; but nevertheless have no objection to make them the occasion sometimes of trimming our lights on certain subjects.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

MEETS. MANLY and REID, the Whig and Democratic Candidates for Governor, may be expected to address the people at the following times and places:

Waynesville, Haywood co	Friday, July 7
Franklin, Macon co	Monday, " 10
Hendersonville, " "	Thursday, " 13
Rutherfordville, " "	Saturday, " 15
Shelby, " "	Tuesday, " 18
Lincolnton, " "	Thursday, " 20
Reids Store, " "	Saturday, " 22
Statesville, " "	Monday, " 24
Charlotte, " "	Wednesday, " 26
Salisbury, " "	Friday, " 28
Asheborough, " "	Monday, " 31

*Mr. Manly at Statesville, Mr. Reid at Charlotte.

BARNBURNER'S CONVENTION.

The accounts of the proceedings of that large and disaffected portion of the Democratic party, styled the Barnburners, is copied into this paper. The nomination of Ex-President VAN BUREN is a tall move. Should he accept, under the declaration of principles which he is stated to have made damage will be done to old political organizations in the North and Northwest. Indeed, if the Barnburner organization be kept up, under any leader, New York and some of her neighboring States will be irretrievably lost to the Cass party.

Universal Annexation.—A Michigan "Progressive" is said to have closed a speech in laudation of Gen. Cass in these words:

"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 of the planetary system as States, and the fixed stars as Territories, and with Cass for President and Butler for Vice President, I would show you the greatest Government the sun ever shone upon.'"

For the Patriot.

I would suggest to the Whigs of Guilford and adjoining counties the propriety of holding a Taylor meeting on the battle ground at Martinsville, some time in October next. A Taylor man.

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 questions between papists and protestants. We noted 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 monarchical 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 other.

Succeeding this was the establishment, under the auspices of European potentates, of propagandist societies, a main object of which was to spread the faith of the Roman church on the Western continent in republican America. In this connexion the speaker noticed the support of colleges in this country, under control of the Catholics, by European funds; and mentioned that, during the last year, within a fraction of six hundred thousand dollars had been sent from Europe into the United States, for the maintenance of the papal and monarchical interest. Of this sum, many thousands of dollars came from poor starving Ireland!

Not only money, but men are sent over: Eleven 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 together,—turning the united strength of their suffrages according to the direction of their religious leaders. So far as relates to the history of their suffrage exercise in the northern portion of the Union, particularly in New York, this fact has been too well established; but has been prevented from having a due weight upon the popular mind by the strong and peculiar state of party feeling: the party procuring the Catholic vote, of course will not complain against the great instrument of their success; and the complaints of the unsuccessful party are in a great measure attributed to the chargin 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 subvert 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 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 and filth of humanity that had been accumulating for ages—a festering mass upon the body politic which, even with all the vital powers of a young 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 disguised, that a strong—we may say a growing—party in the United States, will never rest satisfied without the ultimate absorption of all that fated country, with all its mongrel breeds of ignorant and superstitious inhabitants.

The increase of Roman Catholics in our country and their political combinations in their exercise 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 magnanimous sentiment of the American heart, in favor of unbounded tolerance of opinion and conscience in matters of religious faith. If the press has erred in refraining to animadvert upon this subject, it has erred upon the nobler, and we are persuaded, on the safer side. If error and consequent evil have arisen from the influx of the sect in question, and from the schemes of those European potentates who exercise influence over them,—yet we have an abiding confidence that the reason which is left free to combat the error and the evil in this country, will continually and ultimately prevail. We have here a vast preponderance of that noble and reclaiming spirit which found expression through the lips of a minister at the late anniversary of the American Bible Society—"Should a Catholic build on one corner of my house, an Infidel on another, 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."

It is true, that the besetting misfortune of the Roman Catholic immigrants, as a mass, is ignorance—with its concomitants bigotry and superstition. The powerful propagandists of Europe choose this class, under the direction of shrewd and intelligent clerical missionaries, to work out their purposes in this country. But how deplorably mistaken (to themselves) is their wisdom! It had never entered into their hearts to conceive the vital, the liberalizing, the christianizing power of Tolerance, under the auspices of a free republican government. Their thousands and tens of thousands of propagandist emigrants are absorbed through our vast country and growing popu-

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 republican principles are spreading among the masses of Europe, and undermining the thrones of unholy 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. If they sowed the wind in America, they have reaped the whirlwind in Europe.

The fact of the great efforts of the European potentates, to propagate the Roman faith in our country cannot be gainsaid, and should be every where known among us. The designs of these sinking dynasties cannot be too closely watched: We find the following in one of our exchanges; and although we have published the principal items before, we present them again:

"We give the following evidence of the interest felt in Europe to propagate the doctrines of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States. The sum is no small amount. The Association (in Europe) for the Propagation of the Faith have granted to the missions in America this year—\$5000 to the Bishop of Dubuque, \$6000 to the Bishop of Detroit, \$4000 to the Bishop of Cincinnati, \$3000 to the Bishop of Philadelphia, \$3000 to Richmond, \$4000 to Bishop Hughes of New York, \$1000 to the Priests of Marcy, N. Y.; \$2000 to Hartford, \$3000 to Nashville, 3000 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 to the Bishop of Little Rock. 7500 to Bishop Rausser at Chicago, 3500 to Natchez, 4750 to New Orleans, 7500 to Mobile, 3000 to Charleston, 6000 to the Lazarists in the United States, 2150 to the Society of Jesus in Missouri, 9000 to the Society of Jesus in the Rocky Mountains, 760 to the Dominicans in do., 10,000 to Dr. Odin, Vicar Apostolic, Texas, 3000 to the Jesuit Missions in America, 2600 to the West Indian 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 Oblates, Canada and Hudson's Bay, and 6000 to the Jesuits in Canada. These grants, with the donations of the people, will uphold a very 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 Revolution of 1848—Review of Tennyson's Poems—Two Summers in Norway—Sabbath Observance—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 I.—Lombardy and the Italian War—The Inca and his Bride—Sentiments and Symbols of the French Republic—American Feeling towards England. July will commence a new volume, continued at the same price, by the enterprising re-publishers L. Scott & Co. 79 Fulton st. N. Y.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for July. A rich number in literary matter and in embellishment. We must say for this magazine, that its reading is of a more solid and judicious kind than that of any publication of its class we are acquainted with.

"WRIGHT'S PAPER," devoted to sound educational subjects, continues its monthly visits. Only 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:

The main body of the army will concentrate at Jalapa and the National Bridge, and proceed on to Vera Cruz in detachments as fast as transportation is prepared for them.

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 balance 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 Cruz, for the purpose of superintending the embarkation of the army, and he had been installed as Governor of the city, in place of Col. Wilson.

The whole force to embark from Vera Cruz, it is said, will be 1,100 officers, 26,000 rank and file, and 5,000 teamsters, &c.

Our Commissioners were still at Queretaro, and would probably remain there for some time longer.

We are pleased to learn that there was but little of the *comita* at Vera Cruz, and it was not at all considered as in an epidemic form.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

"THE BROKEN SWORD."

Gen. Cass' friends, in enumerating his claims to the Presidency, state very conspicuously that at the time of Hull's surrender he was so indignant 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 partisan the honor that belongs to a dead soldier and patriot. He says the breaking of the sword upon that unfortunate occasion, was the act of General Duncan McArthur, of Chillicothe, now deceased, and not the act of General Lewis Cass, the Locofoco candidate for the Presidency, and to show that he speaks "by the book," he quotes from Niles' Register, volume 3, page 46, (published at the time) as follows:

"When Col. McArthur's sword was demanded, he broke it into three pieces, tore his epaulet from his shoulders and stamped them on the ground, and overcome with mortification, threw himself upon the earth and wept. His brave spirit will have satisfaction for this outrage upon it."

One square.	\$3.50	\$5.50	\$8.00
Two squares.	7.00	10.00	14.00
Three " (1-4 col.)	10.00	15.00	20.00
Half of same.	1.75	2.75	3.50

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.

The following are extracts from the speech of the Rev. Mr. Magoon, of Cincinnati, made at the anniversary of the New York Baptist Bible Society.

"It seems strange to me that we scrape every text we can reach to send the Gospel to our very antipodes, and forget those who come to our own land to make their homes. Do the Catholics build schools and colleges? We may do the same. Let us meet them in kindness, in philanthropy, in discussion, and win them. Should a Catholic build on one corner of my house, as I find on a holder, 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 told how a man rose in Paris and battled nobly and successfully for their cause, and that man was a foreigner every where—it was Cremieux the Jew—subsequently called in the Providence of God, to be Minister of Justice. 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 removed is defunct Protestantism—Evangelism congealed. Some men come to the west who had the odor of society, who had perhaps been active class leaders on this side of the mountains, but they had left all the Christian heat they ever had behind them—they were volcanoes burnt out. They would stop in some devoted place and settle down, the select wheat of God's harvest, predestinated from all eternity to sit in their infernal laziness while the world was perishing around them. They are the fossil remains of Pharos's lean line; possessed of a vis inertia almost sufficient to stop the wheels of the Almighty'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 knowledge and Latin roots, emptiness in the head, green glasses over the eyes, dyspepsia in the stomach, and a diploma in the hand, do not run the people, they want what the Scotch call gunpowder—they want men like Ringgold's flying artillery, who know how to load and fire in the hottest of the fight. There is no need to wait 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 arches were wrought and wreathed, whose roof was adorned in the way the temples of Greece never knew—the blue sky is visible through its dome, the setting sun streams in between its pillars, 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—he will not want two shirts."

FASCINATING A BULL.

It is said that bulls are very fond of music, and that a man can fiddle his way from one end of 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 Westchester County, and were so much annoyed on going to work by a bull, that they had to take something of a circuit around the fields where the animal was kept.

"Be jabbers," says Pat one morning, "I've got it Phelim, dear; we can tame the bull, and cross his field."

"And how will you do it, Pat?"

"Mighty easy, I'll take along my fiddle and fascinate the brute. I'll give 'Garry Owen,' and 'St. Patrick's Day in the morning.' Won't he be frisky?"

Pat was as good as his word,—off both started to work, and reached the dreaded field. Phelim's courage began to ebb out a little, so he got behind the stone fence while Pat began to play. He raised his head, listened for half a moment, then with a wild roar made for Pat.

In vain did Pat change the tune, it was of no use, and the bull was within a few feet of him when he took to his heels. It was too late, however, and Pat found himself stretched out all sprawling, in the top of an apple tree, the thick branches of which sustained him in mid air. On a bough near him hung his fiddle. Fortunately Pat had received no injury, save a few scratches.

Phelim slowly raised his head and looked over the wall.

"Pat, Pat, have you fascinated the bull?"

"No, be jabbers! I—let a bet or it, the rascal has fascinated me and the fiddle both!"

The employer soon reached the spot, and Pat, after descending safely, told his story with the utmost simplicity.

"Ah!" said the farmer, with the greatest gravity, "you didn't play the right tune.—He is an American, bull, and won't listen to anything but 'Hail Columbia' and 'Yankee Doodle.'"

Whether Pat ever tried these tunes, our informant did not tell us.

Calling for Help.—When Dick Aims first crossed into York State, from the Canada side, he took lodgings at an inn in Canandaigua. A waiting maid sat at the table with them, and Dick spoke of her as the servant, to the no small scandal of mine host, who told him that in his house a servant was called a help. Very well, next morning the whole house was alarmed by a loud shouting from Dick of "Help! help! water! water! help!" In an instant every person in the inn equal 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 have with me!" "Shave with 'it' quoth mine host, "you called 'help' and 'water!' and we thought the house was on fire." "Ye told me to call the servant 'help,' and you see you think I would cry water when I mean fire?" "Give it up," said the landlord, as he led off the line of buckets.

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

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

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

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

The following is a portion of some stanzas written for the Hartford Times in 1845. Truly, the prophetic eye of the bard could see some way beyond 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 harp no more shall moan,
Repeal is now so handy;
And Scotia's bagpipe yet shall drone
"Yankee 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 champagne sweet and sandy—
And rose and lily 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 her 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. Sloan's, where I am receiving a general assortment of new Goods, consisting of

CLOTHS, CASIMERS AND VESTINGS, OF ALL KINDS

PRINTS, MUSLINS, DRILLINGS, &c.

A good assortment of

EIGHT-DAY AND THIRTY-FOUR BRASS CLOCKS;

Shoes, Boots, and Hats;

A general assortment of Saddlery; a splendid

STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING;

SUGAR, COFFEE, PEPPER, SPICE, &c.

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

GREENSBORO, April 8, 1848. JOAB HATT. 521

IMPORTANT SALE.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity. April Term, 1848.

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

1000 Acres of good Land,

over 200 acres of the best bottom land, a large

TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE,

and a great many out buildings, a STORE HOUSE,

Yard with all the necessary buildings for a large

establishment of the kind; Tobacco Store, with the necessary buildings and fixtures; and a large

GRIST AND SAW MILL.

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

J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. GREENSBORO, May 12, 1848. 61a

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity. April Term, 1848.

vs. Evander McArthur, Idamar Hunt and Daniel Howren.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Evander McArthur, Daniel Howren and Idamar Hunt are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks for them to be and appear before our said Court of Equity to be held for the county of Guilford at the court house in Greensborough on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. May 10, 1848. [pr adv \$5] 56w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY

County. In Equity, Spring Term, 1848.

John Cartevans & wife Elizabeth and others,

vs. Win Vestal and others.

Petition to sell land.

In this case it appearing that the defendants, Win Vestal, Jesse Vestal, Nathan Vestal, Allen Vestal, Benjamin Henshaw & wife Sarah, are non residents of this State.—Publication is therefore made for six weeks in the Greensborough Patriot, for them to appear at the courthouse in the town of Reckford on the 1st Monday of September next, and answer, plead or demur to said petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte and judgment pro confesso entered against them. Test S. GRAVES, C. M. E. Pr adv \$5 63

JAMES P. JOLLE,

TAILOR.

Would take this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has taken the shop lately occupied by Wm. S. Grimmer, Esq., and directly opposite G. A. Wright's Hotel, where he intends conducting the above business. Thankful for past favors, he hopes by his industry and punctuality to merit a liberal patronage.

Country produce always taken in exchange for work at the market prices. GREENSBORO, January 5, 1848 40.13

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

The subscriber informs the citizens and public in general that he is prepared to execute all kinds of work in his line of business, in the most neat and durable manner. Those wishing to purchase a good article of Boots or Shoes would do well to call and examine his quality of work, as he will sell low for cash or Flour, taken in exchange for work.

Call at the corner southwest of Kewlin & McLean's store. HENRY H. BRADY.

Greensboro, January, 1848 401

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

NEW GOODS.

RANKIN & McLEAN are now receiving their

stock of

Spring and Summer Goods.

embracing almost every article usually kept in this section of country. We deem it useless to say more as our manner of doing business is well known.

N. B. Our Lot is open and hatching racks, &c., in good order for the accommodation of the public.

Bacon, corn, sugar, flour, &c., taken in exchange for goods. April, 1848

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

EDGEWORTH

FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR G. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL.

GOV. J. M. MOREHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Parents and Guardians are expected to write, for more particular information, especially for the course of students, when preparations can be made at home for entering Edgeworth to the best advantage.

Greensboro, N. C., March, 1848 481

PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Patronize your own Mechanics.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and the public generally, that I am now manufacturing ALL KINDS OF HATS

from a superior cream color to a Rabbit for children, of all shapes and sizes, suitable for the season. My varieties consist of Drab or Cream color, superior Beaver and Mole skin, Nutria, Muskrat, Silk, Russia, Racoon, and Rabbit smooth hats made with wide brims.

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

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

HENRY T. WILBAR. GREENSBORO, N. C., April, 1848

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

In Equity. April Term, 1848.

John Balingier vs. Henry Balingier and others.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Balingier, John Balingier, Rhoda Balingier, Joseph Aydlotte and wife Rebecca, Jonathan Coffin, Rhoda Coffin, Hudy Coffin, Joseph Coffin, Rebecca Coffin (children of Hannah Coffin, deceased), Jonathan Balingier and Henry Balingier, children of Temple Balingier, all of whom are defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greensborough Patriot for six weeks for them and each of them to be and appear before our said Court of Equity to be held for the county of Guilford at the court house in Greensborough, on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill, or the same will be set for hearing and heard ex parte as to them.

Test J. A. MEBANE, C. M. E. May 10, 1848. [pr adv \$5] 56w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, DAVIDSON

County. Superior Court of Law Spring Term, 1848.

Nancy Carral vs. Benjamin Carral

Petition for divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Benjamin Carral the defendant in this case is not an inhabitant of this State.—It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman and Greensborough Patriot, for the defendant Benjamin Carral, to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court house in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer the Petition of Nancy Carral for divorce, or judgment pro confesso will be entered against him, and this case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness And. Hunt, clerk of our said court at office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1848. AND. HUNT, C. S. C. Pr adv \$10 8.13

LET THE SICK SECURE THE REMEDY

THAT FAILETH NOT. In Brandret's Pills you have the great antagonistic principle, opposed to disease, as water is to fire.

They cure because they act nature to expel and throw out from the system, all noxious, morbid, diseased unwholesome matters from the body. And while they do this they benefit practically impair those qualities to the blood, on which health, vigor, and long life depend. Let those whose lives are valuable save themselves from sickness or death.

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

To avoid counterfeits purchase only of the authorized agents, each of whom has a certificate of agency. The above medicine is for sale by J. R. & J. Sloan, Greensboro, Wm. H. Britain, Summerfield; Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, Jamestown; Worth & Stanly, Centre; J. & R. Gimer, Gimer's Store; E. & W. Smith, Alamance, A. H. Lindsay, Friendship; B. G. Worth, New Salem.

Sacred Music

RECENTLY published by Hogan & Thompson Philadelphia, the Southern Church Melodist, which we think will be found worthy the patronage of the friends of pure and rightly conducted congregational music.

ALSO, Gaston's Scripture Collections, a valuable book for ministers and students of the scriptures generally. For sale by J. R. & J. Sloan

NOTICE

THE subscriber would respectfully request and notify those indebted to him by note or account, to make payment by the first of July next, as longest indulgence cannot be given.

May 26, 1848 J. J. McLENDAY. 74

British Periodical Literature.

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Subscribe early while the terms are low.

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The London Quarterly Review

The Edinburgh Review.

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Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine.

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

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

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

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A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at \$9 a year, or to the Four Reviews and Blackwood, at \$10, will receive three premium volumes.

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

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

No premiums will be given where the above allowance is 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 agent.

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 entire number in the hands of subscribers before any portion of it can be reprinted in any of the American Journals. For this and other advantages secured to our subscribers, we pay so large a consideration, that we may be compelled to raise the price of the Magazine. Therefore we repeat "subscribe early while the price is low."

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

COME AND SEE!

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

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS;

GROCERIES; HARDWARE; QUEENSWARE;

READY MADE CLOTHING,

MADE IN THE BEST AND LATEST STYLE;

HATS AND SHOES

together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.—Indeed we have been so busy selling since the arrival of our new stock, that we had almost forgotten to pay our respects, through the newspaper columns, to our customers and the very liberal public of Guilford and the adjoining counties. We have