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MR. WINSTON'S ADDRESS, At the laying of the Corner Stone of the Nation- al Monument to Washington.

[It is with regret that we omit the opening por-
tion of Mr. Winston's Address, in which fine
and philosophical allusions are made to the in-
fluence of our institutions upon the people of the
old world. We commence with his comments on
the character of Washington.]

It is, however, the character of Washington,
and not the mere part which he played, which
we would hold up to the world as worthy of
endless and universal commemoration. The
highest official distinctions may be enjoyed, and
the most important public services rendered, by
men whose lives will not endure examination. It
is the glory of Washington that the virtues of the
man outshine even the brilliancy of his acts, and
that the results which he accomplished were only
the legitimate expositions of the principles
which he professed and cherished.

In the whole history of the world it may be
doubted whether any man can be found who has
exercised a more controlling influence over men
and over events than George Washington. To
what did he owe that influence? How did he
win, how did he wield, that magic power, that
majestic authority, over the minds and hearts of
his countrymen and of mankind? In what did
the power of Washington consist?

It was not the power of vast learning or varied
acquirements. He made no pretensions to scholar-
ship, and had no opportunities for extensive
reading.

It was not the power of sparkling wit or glowing
rhetoric. Though long associated with de-
liberative bodies, he never made a set speech in
his life, nor ever mingled in a stormy debate.

It was not the power of personal fascination.
There was little about him of that gracious af-
fability which sometimes lends such irresistible
attraction to men of commanding position. His
august presence inspired more of awe than affec-
tion, and his friends, numerous as they
were, were bound to him rather by ties of respect
than of love.

It was not the power of a desperate spirit of
heroic adventure. "If I ever said so," replied
Washington, when asked whether he had said
there was something charming in the sound of a
whistling bullet; "If I ever said so, it was when
I was young." He had no passion for mere ex-
ploits. He sought no bubble reputation in the
cannon's mouth. With a courage never ques-
tioned, and equal to every exigency, he had yet
"a wisdom which guided his valor to set in
safety."

In what, then, did the power of Washington
consist? When Patrick Henry returned home
from the first continental Congress, and was asked
who was the greatest man in that body, he re-
plied: "If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge,
of South Carolina, is the greatest orator; but if
you speak of solid information and sound judg-
ment, Col. Washington is by far the greatest
man on that floor."

When, fifteen years earlier, Washington at
the close of the French war, took his seat for the
first time in the House of Burgesses of Virginia,
and a vote of thanks was presented to him for his
military services to the Colony, his hesitation
and embarrassment were relieved by the Speaker,
who said, "Sit down, Mr. Washington, your mod-
esty equals your valor; and that surpasses the
power of any language that I possess."

But it was not solid information or sound judg-
ment, or even that rare combination of surpassing
modesty and valor, great as these qualities are,
which gave Washington such a hold on the re-
gard, respect, and confidence of the American
people. I hazard nothing in saying that it was
the high moral elements of his character which
imparted to it its preponderating force. His incor-
ruptible honesty, his uncomminuting truth, his de-
vout reliance on God, the purity of his life, the
scrupulousness of his conscience, the disinter-
estedness of his purposes, his humanity, generosity,
and justice—these were the ingredients which,
blending harmoniously with solid information and
sound judgment and a valor only equalled by his
modesty, made up a character to which the world
may be fearlessly challenged for a parallel.

"Labor to keep alive in your breast that little
spark of celestial fire, conscience," was one of a
series of maxims which Washington framed or
copied for his own use when a boy. His rigid
adherence to principle, his steadfast discharge of
duty, his utter abandonment of self, his unreserved
devotion to whatever interests were committed
to his care, attest the more than vestal vigilance
with which he obeyed that maxim. He kept a
live that spark. He made it shine before men.—
He kindled it into a flame which illumined his
whole life. No occasion was so momentous, no
circumstances so minute, as to absolve him from
following its guiding ray. The marginal explana-
tion in his account book, in regard to the ex-
penses of his wife's annual visits to the camp dur-
ing the revolutionary war, with his passing allu-
sion to the "self denial" which the exigencies of
his country had cost him, furnishes a charming
illustration of his habitual exactness. The fact
that every barrel of flour which bore the brand
of "George Washington, Mount Vernon," was
exempted from the otherwise uniform inspection
in the West India ports—that name being as an
ample guaranty of the quality and quantity of
any article to which it was affixed—supplies a
not less striking proof that his exactness was ev-
erywhere understood.

Every body saw that Washington sought noth-
ing for himself. Every body knew that he sac-
rificed nothing to personal or to party ends.—
Hence, the mighty influence, the matchless sway
which he exercised over all around him. "He
was the only man in the United States who pos-
sessed the confidence of all," said Thomas Jef-
ferson; "there was no other one who was considered
any thing more than a party leader."

Who ever thinks of Washington as a mere pol-

itician? Who ever associates him with the petty
arts and intrigues of partisan office-seekers or
partisan office-holders? Who ever pictures
him canvassing for votes, dealing out proscription,
or doling out patronage?

"No party of my duty," wrote Washington to
Governor Bowdoin, in a letter, the still unpub-
lished original of which is a precious inheritance
of my own: "No part of my duty will be more de-
licate, and in many instances more unpleasant,
than that of nominating and appointing persons to
office. It will undoubtedly happen that there
will be several candidates for the same office,
whose pretensions, abilities, and integrity may
be nearly equal, and who will come forward so
equally supported in every respect as almost to
require the aid of supernatural intuition to fix upon
the right. I shall, however, in all events, have
the satisfaction to reflect that I entered upon my
administration unconfined by a single engage-
ment, uninfluenced by any ties of blood or friend-
ship, and with the best intention and fullest de-
termination to nominate to office those persons
only who, upon every consideration, were the
most deserving, and who would probably execute
their several functions to the interest and credit
of the American Union; if such characters could
be found by my exploring every avenue of in-
formation respecting their merits and pretensions
that it was in my power to obtain."

And there was as little of the vulgar hero a-
bout him, as there was of the mere politician.—
At the head of a victorious army, of which he was
the idol—an army too often provoked to the very
verge of mutiny by the neglect of an inefficient
Government—we find him the constant counsel-
or of subordination and submission to the civil
authority. With the sword of a conqueror at his
side, we find him the unceasing advocate of peace.

Repeatedly invested with more than the power
of a Roman dictator, we see him receiving that
power with reluctance, employing it with the ut-
most moderation, and eagerly embracing the ear-
liest opportunity to resign it. The offer of a
Crown could not, did not, tempt him for an in-
stant from his allegiance to liberty. He rejected
it with indignation and abhorrence, and pro-
ceeded to devote all his energies and all his influence,
all his popularity and all his ability, to the estab-
lishment of that Republican System, of which he
was from first to last the uncompromising advo-
cate, and with the ultimate success of which he
believed the best interests of America and of the
world were inseparably connected.

It is thus that, in contemplating the character
of Washington, the offices which he held, the
acts which he performed, his successes as a states-
man, his triumphs as a soldier, almost fade from
our sight. It is not the Washington of the Dela-
ware, or the Brandywine, or Germantown, or
Monmouth; it is not Washington the President
of the Convention, or the President of the repub-
lic, which we admire. We cast our eyes over
his life, not to be dazzled by the meteoric lustre
of particular passages, but to behold its whole
pathway radiant, radiant everywhere, with the
true glory of a just, conscientious, consummate
man! Of him we feel it no exaggeration to say
that

"All the ends he aimed at
Were his Country's, his God's, and Truth's."

Of him we feel it to be no exaggeration to say that
he stands upon the page of history the great mod-
ern example of the exquisite and Divine precept
which fell from the lips of the dying Monarch of
Israel—

"He that ruleth over men must be just, ruling
in the fear of God;

"And he shall be as the light of the morning
when the sun riseth, even a morning without
clouds!"

And now fellow-citizens, it is this incomparable
and transcendent character, which America
on this occasion, holds up afresh to the admira-
tion of mankind. Believing it to be the only char-
acter, which could have carried us safely through
our own revolutionary struggles, we present it,
especially, this day, to the wistful gaze of convul-
sion and distracted Europe. May we not hope
that there may be kindred spirits over the sea, upon
whom the example may impress itself, until
they shall be inflamed with a noble rage to follow
it? Shall we not call upon them to turn from a
vain reliance upon their idols, and to behold
before them, in the majestic moderation and courage,
in the combined piety and patriotism, in the blended
virtue, principle, wisdom, valor, self-denial, and
self-devotion of our Washington, the express im-
age of the man, the only man, for their occa-
sion?

Deposui, quid antiquo signorum suspicis ortus,
Ecce Dionem propositis Chariis aëtrium!

Let us rejoice that our call is anticipated.—
Washington is no new name to Europe. His
star has been seen in every sky, and wise men
everywhere have done it homage. To what
other merely human being, indeed, has such ho-
mage ever before or since been rendered?

"I have a large acquaintance amongst the best
valuable and exalted classes of men," wrote Jef-
ferson to Washington himself, "but you are the
only being for whom I ever felt an awful rever-
ence."

"Illustrious man!" said Fox of him, in the
British House of Commons in 1794, "deriving
honor less from the splendor of his situation than
from the dignity of his mind; before whom all
borrowed greatness sinks into insignificance, and
all the potentates of Europe become little and
contemptible."

"Washington is dead!" proclaimed Napoleon,
on hearing of the event. "This great man
fought against tyranny; he established the lib-
erty of his country. His memory will be always
dear to the French people, as it will be to all free
men of the two worlds."

"It will be the duty of the historian and the
sage in all ages," says Lord Brougham, "to let
on occasion pass of commemorating this illu-
strious man; and, until time shall be no more,
will a rest of the progress which our race has
made in wisdom and virtue be derived from the
veneration paid to the immortal name of Wash-
ington?"

"One thing is certain," says Guizot—"one
thing is certain, that which Washington did—
the founding of a free Government, by order
and peace, at the close of the Revolution—no oth-
er policy than his could have accomplished."

And later, better still: "Efface henceforth the
name of Machiavel," said Lamartine, within a
few weeks past, in his reply to the Italian asso-
ciation—"efface henceforth the name of Machiavel
from your vision of glory, and substitute for it the

name of Washington; that is the one which
should now be proclaimed; that is the name of
modern liberty. It is no longer the name of a
politician that is required; it is that of a man, the
most disinterested, the most devoted to the people.
This is the man required by liberty. The want
of the age is a European Washington!"

And who shall supply that want but he who
so vividly realizes it? Enthusiastic, eloquent, ad-
mirable Lamartine! Though the magic wires
may even now be trembling with the tidings of
his downfall, we will not yet quite despair of
him. Go on in the high career to which you
have been called! Fall in it, if it must be so; but
fall not, falter not, from it! Imitate the charac-
ter you have so nobly appreciated! Fulfill the
pledges you have so gloriously given! Plead
still against the banner of blood! Strive still a-
gainst the reign of terror! Aim still

"By winning words to conquer willing hearts,
And make persuasion do the work of fear!"

May a gallant and generous people second you,
and the power which preserved Washington sustain
you, until you have secured peace, order,
freedom to your country!

"Si qua fata aspera rumpas,
Tu Marcellus eris."

But, fellow citizens, while we thus commend
the character and example of Washington to oth-
ers, let us not forget to imitate it ourselves. I
have spoken of the precise period which we have
reached in our own history, as well as in that
of the world at large, as giving something of peculiar
interest to the proceedings in which we are en-
gaged. I may not, I will not disturb the har-
mony of the scene before me by the slightest al-
lusion of a party character. The circumstances
of the occasion forbid it; the associations of the
day forbid it; the character of him in whose hon-
or we are assembled forbids it; my own feelings
revolt from it. But I may say, I must say, and
every one within the sound of my voice will sus-
tain me in saying, that there has been no moment
since Washington himself was among us, when it
was more important than at this moment that
the two great leading principles of his policy should
be remembered and cherished.

Those principles were, first, the most complete,
cordial, and indissoluble Union of the States; and
second, the most entire separation and disentan-
glement of our own country from all other coun-
tries. Perfect union among ourselves, perfect
neutrality towards others, and peace, domestic
peace and foreign peace, as the result; this
was the chosen and consummate policy of the
Father of his country.

But above all and before all in the heart of
Washington was the union of the States; and no
opportunity was ever omitted by him, to impress
upon his fellow citizens the profound sense he en-
tertained of its vital importance at once to their
prosperity and their liberty.

In that incomparable address in which he bade
farewell to his countrymen at the close of his
Presidential service, he touched upon many other
topics with the earnestness of a sincere convic-
tion. He called upon them, in solemn terms, to
"cherish public credit;" to "observe good faith
and justice towards all nations;" avoiding both
"inveterate antipathies and passionate attach-
ments" towards any; to mitigate and assuage the
unquenchable fire of party spirit, "lest, instead
of warming, it should consume;" to abstain from
"characterizing parties by geographical distinc-
tions for the general diffusion of knowledge;" to
respect and uphold "religion and morality;" those
great pillars of human happiness, those firmest
props of the duties of men and of citizens.

But what can exceed, what can equal the ac-
cumulated intensity of thought and of expression
with which he calls upon them to cling to the
union of the States. "It is of infinite moment,"
says he in language which we ought never to be
weary of hearing or of repeating, "that you
should properly estimate the immense value of
your National Union to your collective and indi-
vidual happiness; that you should cherish a
cordial, habitual, immovable attachment to it, ac-
cording yourself to think and speak of it as of
the palladium of your political safety and prosper-
ity; watching for its preservation with jealous
anxiety; discountenancing whatever may sug-
gest even a suspicion that it can, in any event,
be abandoned; and indignantly frowning upon
the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any
portion of our country from the rest, or to en-
feeble the sacred ties which now link together
the various parts."

The Union, the Union in any event, was thus
the sentiment of Washington. The Union, the
Union in any event, let it be our sentiment this
day!

Yes, to-day, fellow-citizens, at the very mo-
ment when the extension of our boundaries and
the multiplication of our territories are producing,
directly and indirectly, among the different mem-
bers of our political system, so many marked and
mournful centrifugal tendencies, let us seize this
occasion to renew to each other our vows of al-
legiance and devotion to the American Union, and
let us recognize in our common title to the name
and the fame of Washington, and in our common
veneration for his example and his advice, the
all-sufficient centripetal power, which shall hold
the thick clustering stars of our confederacy in
one glorious constellation forever! Let the col-
umn which we are about to construct be at once
a pledge and an emblem of perpetual union! Let
the foundations be laid, let the superstructure be
built up and cemented, let each stone be raised
and riveted, in a spirit of national brotherhood!
And may the earliest ray of the rising sun—till
that sun shall set to rise no more—draw forth from
it daily, as from the fabled statue of antiquity,
a strain of national harmony, which shall strike a
responsive chord in every heart; throughout the
Republic!

Proceed, then, fellow-citizens, with the work
for which you have assembled! Lay the corner-
stone of a monument which shall adequately be-
speak the gratitude of the whole American People
to the illustrious Father of his Country!—
Build it to the skies; you cannot overreach the lofti-
ness of his principles! Found it upon the massive
and eternal rock; you cannot make it more
enduring than his fame! Construct it of the peer-
less Parian marble; you cannot make it purer
than his life! Exhaust upon it the rules and
principles of ancient and of modern art; you can-
not make it more proportionate than his charac-
ter!

But let not your homage to his memory end
here. Think not to transfer to a tablet or a col-

umn the tribute which is due from yourselves.—
Just honor to Washington can only be rendered
by observing his precepts and imitating his ex-
ample. Similitudine deconemur. He has built
his own monument. We and those who come
after us in successive generations are its appointed,
its privileged guardians. This wide-spread Rep-
ublic is the true monument to Washington.—
Maintain its independence. Uphold its Constitu-
tion. Preserve its Union. Defend its Liberty.
Let it stand before the world in all its original
strength and beauty, securing peace, order, equal-
ity, and freedom to all within its boundaries and
shedding light, and hope and joy upon the path-
way of human liberty throughout the world; and
Washington needs no other monument. Other
structures may fitly testify our veneration for him;
this, this alone can adequately illustrate his ser-
vices to mankind.

Nor does he need even this. The Republic
may perish; the wide arch of our ranged Union
may fall; star by star its glories may expire; stone
by stone its columns and its capital may crumble
and crumble; all other names which adorn its an-
nals may be forgotten; but as long as human
hearts shall any where yearn for a true, rational, con-
stitutional liberty, those hearts shall enshrine the
memory, and those tongues prolong the fame, of
GEORGE WASHINGTON!

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF THE MONTHS AND DAYS OF THE WEEK.

January was so called from Janus, an ancient
king of Italy, whom heathenish superstition had
deified, to whom a temple was built, and this
month dedicated.

February was so called from Februs, a word
denoting purification by sacrifices; it being used
in this month for the priests of the heathen god
Pan to offer sacrifices, and perform certain rites;
conducting, as was supposed, to the cleansing or
purification of the people.

March was so denominated from Mars, feigned
to be the god of war, whom Romulus, founder of
the Roman empire, pretended to be his father.

April is generally supposed to derive its name
from the Greek appellation of Venus, an imagin-
ary goddess worshipped by the Romans.

May is said to have been so called from Maia,
the mother of Mercury, another of their pre-
tended deities, to whom in this month they
paid their devotions.

June is said to take its name from Juno, one of
the supposed goddesses of the heathen.

July, so called from Julius Caesar, one of the
Roman emperors, who gave his own name to this
month, which before was called Quintilis, or the
Fifth.

August, so named in honor of Augustus Caesar,
another of the Roman emperors. This month
was before called Sextilis, or the Sixth.

The other four months, namely, September,
October, November, and December, still retain
their numerical Latin name; which according to
the late regulation of the calendar, will for the fu-
ture be improperly applied. However, from the
continued use of them hitherto, as well as from
the practice of the Jews before the Babylonish
captivity, it seems highly probable, that the
method of distinguishing the months by their nu-
merical order only, was the most ancient, as it is
the most plain, simple, and rational.

As the idolatrous Romans thus gave names to
several of the months in honor of their pretended
deities; so the like idolatry prevailing among our
Saxon ancestors, induced them to call the days
of the week by the name of the idol which on
that day they peculiarly worshipped. Hence—

The first day of the week was by them called
Sunday, from their customary adoration of the
Sun upon that day.

The second day of the week they called Mon-
day, from their usual custom of worshipping the
moon on that day.

The third day of the week they named Tues-
day, in honor of one of their idols called Tuisco.

The fourth day of the week was called Wed-
nesday, from the appellation of Woden, another
of their idols.

The fifth day of the week was called Thurs-
day, from the name of an idol called Thor, to
whom they paid their devotions on that day.

The sixth day of the week was termed Friday,
from the name of Friga, an imaginary goddess
to whom they worshipped.

The seventh day they styled Saturday, as is
supposed from Saturn, or Sater, by them then
worshipped.

THREE POETS IN A PUZZLE.

I led the horse to the stable, when a fresh per-
plexity arose. I removed the harness without dif-
ficulty, but after many strenuous attempts I could
not remove the collar. In despair, I called for
assistance, when aid soon drew near. Mr. Words-
worth brought his ingenuity into exercise, but af-
ter several unsuccessful efforts, he relinquished the
achievement, as a thing altogether impractic-
able. Mr. Coleridge now tried his hand, but
showed no more promising skill than his predeces-
sors; for, after twisting the poor horse's neck al-
most to strangulation, and the great danger of his
eyes, he gave up the useless task, pronouncing
that the horse's head must have grown (gout or
dropsy) since the collar was put on: "for," he
said, "it was a downright impossibility for such
a huge os frontis to pass through so narrow a
collar!" Just at this instant a servant girl came
near, and understanding the cause of our con-
sternation, "La, master," said she, "you don't
go about the work in the right way. You should
do like this;" when turning the collar comple-
tely upside down she slipped it off in a moment, to
our great humiliation and wonderment; each sat-
isfied afresh that there were heights of knowledge
in the world to which we had not yet attained.—
Cottle's Life of Coleridge.

LOSS OF "THIRDLY."

The Rev. Mr. ———, minister of ———, had
the custom of writing the heads of his discourses
on small slips of paper, which he placed on the
Bible before him, to be used in succession. One
day, when he was explaining the second head he
got a little warm, and came down with such a
thump upon the Bible with his hand, that the en-
suing slip fell over the edge of the pulpit, though un-
perceived by himself. On reaching the third
head, he looked down for the third slip; alas! it
was not to be found. "Thirldly!" he cried, look-
ing around with great anxiety. After a little pause,
"Thirldly!" again he exclaimed, but still no
Thirldly appeared. "Thirldly, I say, my brethren,"
pursued the bewildered clergyman, but

not another word could he utter. At this
point, where the congregation were partly sym-
pathizing with his distress, and partly rejoicing at
such a decisive instance of the impropriety of us-
ing notes in preaching, which had always been an
unpopular thing in the Scotch clergy, an old wo-
man rose up and addressed the preacher: "If
I'm not mistaken, sir, I saw thirldly fly out at the
east window, a quarter of an hour syne." It is
impossible for any but a Scotchman to conceive
how much this account of the loss of Thirldly was
relieved by that part of the congregation which
condemned the use of notes.—*Chambers.*

MARRIED IN SPITE OF THEIR TEETH.

Old Governor Saltonstall of Connecticut, who
flourished some forty years, was a man of some
humor, as well as perseverance, in effecting the
ends desired. Among other anecdotes told of
him by the New London people, the place where
he resided, is the following:

Of the various sects that have flourished for
their day, and then ceased to exist, was one known
as the Rogites, so called from their founder, a
Tom or John or some other Rogers, who settled
not far from the goodly town aforesaid.

The distinguishing tenet of the sect was the de-
nial of the propriety and scripturality of form of
marriage. "It is not good," for man to be alone.
"This they believed, and also, that one wife only
should 'cleave to her husband,'" but then this
should be a matter of agreement merely, and the
couple should come together and live as man and
wife, dispensing with all forms of the marriage
covenant. The old Governor used frequently to
call upon Rogers and talk the matter over with
him, and endeavor to convince him of the improp-
riety of living with Sarah as he did. But neither
John nor Sarah would give up the argument.

It was a matter of conscience with them—they
were very happy together as they were—of
what use would that be to a mere form? Suppose
they then thereby escape scandal; were they
not bound to take up the cross, and live accord-
ing to the rules they professed? The Governor's
logic was powerless.

He was in John's neighborhood one day, and
seeing him accepted an invitation to dine with
him. The conversation as usual turned upon
the old subject.

"Now John," says the Governor, after a de-
bate of the point, "why will you not marry Sa-
rah?—Have you not taken her to be your lawful
wife?"

"Yes, certainly," replied John "but my con-
science will not permit me to marry her, in the
forms of the world, people."

"Very well. But you love her?"

"Yes."

"And respect her?"

"Yes."

"And cherish her as the bone of your bone,
and flesh of your flesh?"

"Yes, certainly I do."

"And will?"

"Yes."

"Then turning to Sarah, the Governor said,

"And you love and obey him?"

"Yes."

"And respect and cherish him?"

"Certainly I do."

"And will?"

"Yes."

"Then said the Governor rising, "in the name
of the laws of God, and of the Commonwealth of
Connecticut, I pronounce you to be man and
wife!"

"The ravings and rage of John and Sarah were
of no avail, the knot was tied by the highest au-
thority in the State.

Every one who reads the North Carolina Stan-
dard, will have observed the pompous parade of
paper principles, which that paper has at its
head. The N. C. Argus hits it off in the follow-
ing amusing style:

"Our Flag is there."

The Liberty of the Press and the Freedom of
Speech;—No Alien and Sedition Laws.

The industry of our own country;—No "aid
and comfort" to the looms and spindles of Eng-
land.

The cash for all old debts, and good security for
new ones.

A sound Currency for the People and Liberal
wages for the Laborer. No exclusive Privi-
leges for the Office holders and Stock-job-
bers.

Improvement in every thing, if it can be effected;
but especially in the morals of the Locofoco
Party.

Plenty in the meal-gum and "sugar in the
gourd."

The right of every white boy and girl in the State
to an Education—also to four dollars in money,
and a pair of New shoes.

An Equal Distribution of Rain; and no death a-
mong the Pine Trees.

Twelve dollars and fifty cents for Cotton, eighty
cents cash for Corn—Wheat and Oats in prop-
riety.

Shad in the Pee Dee, and "Big Blues" on the
Coheras.

The right of all white men and women in the
State, who pay their Taxes, to take a Sheriff's
Receipt of the same.

A Hen in every man's Pot, and New Breeches
to all who need them.

Thus have we thrown our "Banner to the
breeze," and we challenge the Standard, and all
other Democratic papers in the State, to a discus-
sion on principles.

N. E. W. reserve to ourself the right, always
exercised by the Standard, of altering the inscrip-
tions on our banner, as they may become unpop-
ular, or as any one may corner us on them.

A SIGN—It is a great fact that in the great city
of New York there is only one small paper to be
found advocating the election of Cass and Butler;
and even that paper which was bought over by
Funkerism, has reduced its dimensions. But the
Taylor men in this state must not go to sleep
over this state of things as we have two, or-
ganized armies to fight against instead of one.
N. Y. Mirror.

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE WHIG PRESS OF NEW
JERSEY.—The Railway Advocate, an earnest ad-
vocate for the nomination of Mr. Clay, raises the
Whig banner inscribed with the names of Taylor
and Fillmore. The Jersey Whig press is now
unanimous.

The Power of Congress over the Territories.

The bill before the Senate to establish a Terri-
torial government in Oregon is made the occa-
sion of an earnest and protracted discussion of
the power of Congress over the subject of
Slavery in the Territories. The discussion has
particular reference, in its practical bearing, to
the late acquisitions of domain from Mexico. The
principle involved, as our readers are aware, is
at this moment deeply agitating the public mind,<

the territories, when so acquired, to exclude it.—No power, in any form or shape, exists by which it can be excluded.

The slaveholding States, he said, are partners with the rest, having contributed their share in money and in lives to the acquisition, and could not be excluded from an equal participation in the benefits.—They have been full contributors, under every aspect of the case, and who could stand up, and in any transaction under similar circumstances, in private life, say that they were not entitled to be full participants? Nothing but dead, abiding prejudice could insist on the contrary.

If the non-slaveholding States were disposed to do right, let them vote the amendment of his friend, (Mr. Jefferson Davis.) And to the slaveholding States he would say, if they were prepared to concede this right they had greatly degenerated.

This is a time, he said, when the country feels that great movements are in agitation which may burst asunder the ties of the Union—and that this is the time for a settlement. In the language of Mr. Jefferson, he was in favor of leaving the question to the Constitution.

And if left to the Constitution, it would be settled very nearly by the line of 36 30—the extension of slavery would vary very little from that line. It was nearly impossible that it should be otherwise. And he trusted the time never would come when there should be a white man at the South to perform manual labor.

He then proceeded, in an ingenious argument, to prove that all men are not born "free and equal"—that there is not one word of truth in that declaration. "All men are born," it is declared; but men are not born—infants are born. Nor are infants born "free and equal." They are not free until they arrive at a certain age. Nor are all men created "equal"—for only two were created—one man and one woman. All men, in a state of nature, may be said to be equal, but even here, he showed that the term is a misnomer.

The only state in which man can exist as a race, and develop his great moral and physical energies, is the political state. The first cannot be considered a natural state, because repugnant to our feelings, and yet the only state in which we can exist. The second is only one that is termed artificial. That which is necessary to the preservation of the human race, is a much higher state than that which is only necessary to preserve the individual.

Instead of one uniform rule, that all men shall enjoy an equal amount of liberty, the distribution of liberty among individuals is the unequal thing in the world. And this doctrine, that "all men are born free and equal," as understood, is powerful to the pulling down of liberty, and if not restrained will produce anarchy, not only throughout Europe, but throughout the civilized world.

John Davis, of Massachusetts.

Mr. Davis said that while gentlemen from the South discussed this question with frankness and candor, he trusted they would not blame those representing the free States, if they discussed it with the same freedom of opinion. Several important points had been raised in the course of the discussion, which he deemed it a duty to notice particularly. In regard to the power of Congress over the territories, he quoted the language of the Constitution, and admitted that the natural import of the section would seem to warrant the conclusion contended for on the other side, and such he believed was the opinion of the Judges of the Supreme Court, that the power is intended to apply to property, and to this construction he was willing to accede. And yet Congress had continued from the adoption of the Constitution, to pass laws for the entire regulation and government of the territories.

In 1787 they decided that slavery should be excluded from all territory northwest of the Ohio, and it was done harmoniously—thus deciding the power to exclude. And the Convention which framed the Constitution, with this ordinance fresh before them, after looking into the whole matter—to the effect which it was to have on future generations—left it untouched—made a constitution to cover the territory then owned, and for nothing else. They never imagined the contingency of purchasing whole sovereignties, and therefore made no provision in the Constitution for such a contingency. They looked to the territories then in our possession—the States which were to be divided, and the new ones which were to come in. There were then six slave States and eight free States and in their calculations it was estimated that when this territory was filled up, there would be ten slave States and fourteen free States. The concession made at that time by the free States, was made under this state of things, and with the understanding that when so filled up, the arrangement should be continued. Though this covenant was not in the bond, it was not the less understood to be binding, by the framers of the constitution.

Not only the soil but the sovereignty of Louisiana was purchased, though nothing was further from the minds of the framers of the Constitution than that such a case should arise. And having thus obtained the sovereignty, they searched the Constitution to find the authority to govern it.—But the authority was not there—the power was not there—the power was in relation to the sovereignty and not to the territory—and in it was neither the power to acquire nor to govern. Mr. Jefferson proposed to amend the Constitution to meet the exigency. The United States could not meet the exigency. The United States could not amend the bargain, and could not retrace its steps. There was no necessity, however, for turning over the pages of the Constitution. The right to govern follows of necessity the acquisition.

The right of sovereignty implies the right of regulating property. It is one of the first attributes of sovereignty. It is on this basis that we have governed Louisiana, Florida and Missouri. When we acquired that territory we pushed ourselves out to sea, and went to other sources of power, of which the Constitution can be no guaranty whatever. And then when we came to the division of the spoils, the question becomes more and more and more complicated, and when gentlemen turn over the pages of the constitution gentlemen come to the conclusion that Congress has no power.

It will not do for gentlemen, now that the acquisition is made, to say that Congress has no power to govern. The Senator from South Carolina says that this is not an absolute power. If he means that the United States have not the power, to establish a despotism, he conceded that he was right. But he asked him under what authority he says that Congress has not the power over the question of slavery; he might just as well argue that Congress has no power to regulate any other property, as to contend that it has not the right to regulate slavery in the territories.

As well might he attempt to prove that the territorial legislatures, who derive their powers from Congress, have not the right to prohibit the sale of lottery tickets or obscene books. He would say further that Congress has controlled and sustained this description of property—it has done this in Louisiana when it obtained the sovereignty. The great object in that acquisition was not

to obtain the soil thereby, but the sovereignty, the right of governing—and slavery could not exist there without its power—it exists by the act of the United States. If a law existed which the government of the United States, by acquisition, had the power to repeal, and it is continued by the will of the United States—slavery exists there by this will alone.

In regard to slavery in the States he desired to be understood that these remarks did not apply. He had repeatedly said that with Slavery in the States we had no right to interfere. But Slavery was not the natural condition of man, and although it had been contended that the slaveholder had a right to remove to free territory with any description of property, he could not see how the argument could be sustained. The idea that he carries with him the laws of the State from which he emigrates, was preposterous. If there was anything in the Constitution which proves this sort of co-equality, he should like to see it. If it were so, you might with equal propriety let your slave into New York and maintain it there in defiance of the laws of that State. The argument proves too much. Nor were they, under this idea that the general governments are mere trustees, bound to admit any such equality. All the rights which Congress possess under the constitution, and no individual has more right in the property of the territories, than he has in the Capitol of the nation—no one has any individual, pecuniary right in this property. It is not a question of property but a question of sovereignty. It is in no just sense more a trust, than the duty to legislate which we hold here. If the slaveholding States claim extraordinary privileges, they should show the authority upon which they are founded.

The whole doctrine advanced here, is untenable and a wide departure from the understanding which existed when the Constitution was framed. And he asked him if it, that this proposition, which was then applied with the consent and concurrence of the States, to extend the ordinance of 1787 to territory now is considered an insult? If we had confined ourselves to the compromises of the Constitution, the free States would now have in the House 128 members, and in the Senate 28—the Slave States 78 members in the House; in the Senate 20. But as it now stands, the free States have in the House 130 members, a gain of 2, and in the Senate 30 members, a gain also of 2—while the Slave States have in the House 91 members, a gain of 13, and in the Senate 30 a gain of 10. This has been the effect of disturbing the compromises of the Constitution. This was the effect of the "stand still" the "let alone" policy. The framers of the Constitution never dreamed of any such division of power, and yet gentlemen charged had faith on the part of the free States, and point to the great fidelity in their own!

Mr. Calhoun explained that the State of Vermont taken into the Senator's first statement, was not one of the original thirteen States—and that therefore his calculation of six slave and eight free States, was incorrect. And he stated also, that if the line of the Missouri Compromise were adhered to, the amount of territory north of that line by the recent acquisition, would be far greater than the amount south.

Mr. Davis continued and replied to the various arguments of Southern Senators on this subject. The facts which he had stated spoke for themselves—they showed what had been gained by the free and what by the slave States—and he was not sorry that an opportunity had been afforded for a free interchange of opinion. He believed it would be of no disservice to the country.

Mr. Davis concluded with an examination of the question immediately under consideration, and contended that, with all these facts staring them in the face, they should not admit slavery into the acquired—that such a course would not be calculated to calm and satisfy the public mind—that in relation to this acquired territory there is not a shadow of doubt as to the power of Congress, over it, that the power to acquire necessarily carries with it the duty of Congress to exercise that power, and prevent the introduction of slavery into any part or portion of the territory of the United States now free.

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ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL.

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

TUITION PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS:
Primary English branches, : : : \$6.00
Higher English branches, including English Grammar, : : : 8.00
Latin and Greek, : : : 12.00
July 1st, 1848. STINECON IVEY.

References:
J. M. Lovejoy, Principal of the Raleigh Academy; William Hill, Secretary of State; Rev. T. J. Lemay and William T. Bain, Esq., of Raleigh; Hon. John Hill, of Stokes, 124

GREENSBORO FEMALE COLLEGE, Guilford County, N. C.

The First Session of the College Year, 1848-9, will commence in this Institution.

ON THE SECOND MONDAY IN JULY NEXT.

Under the care of the following Faculty:
Rev. ALBERT M. SHIPP, A. M., President and Professor of Mathematics and Modern Languages.
Rev. B. T. BLAKE, Chaplain and Professor of Mental and Moral Science.

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

Miss AGUSTA HAGEN, Principal of the Music Department.

Miss JANETTE HAGEN, Assistant Teacher of Music.

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

Mrs. TRIPIENA TURNER, Principal of Preparatory Department.

Mrs. S. BLAKE, Governess.

Miss A. HAGEN, Assistant Governess.

PRICES.

Board for five months, and Tuition, either in the Classical or English Department, : : : \$70

Music, : : : 20

French or Spanish, : : : 5

Drawing and Painting, in water colors, : : : 15

Oil Painting, : : : 5

Needle-work and Sewing, : : : 5

A person paying the sum of \$100 per Session, is entitled to Board and Tuition in all the studies of College—Beyond this there are no extras.

Tuition in the Preparatory Department, : : : \$15

Primary, : : : 8

GEO. C. MENDENHALL, President.

Greensborough, 8th June, 1848.

Advertising Rates of the Patriot.

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

Three months. Six months. One year

One square. : : \$3.50 \$5.50 \$8.00

Two squares. : : 7.00 10.00 14.00

Three " " : : 10.00 15.00 20.00

Half column. : : 15.00 25.00 35.00

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP NIAGARA.

Terrific Scenes in Paris.

10,000 PEOPLE SLAIN.

RESIGNATION OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

BALTIMORE, July 12.

The steamship Niagara has arrived at Boston, with dates to the 1st July, one week later than the dates by the Caledonia.

FRANCE.

Paris has been the theatre of a terrible conflict. The conflict lasted four days, and TEN THOUSAND PERSONS ARE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN SLAIN! The Government finally triumphed, however. Amongst the slain, are mentioned the names of six Deputies to the National Assembly, sixteen Generals, and the Archbishop of Paris. The Executive Committee have resigned the power delegated them by the National Assembly. M. de Lamartine was conspicuous in quelling the insurrection.

The Caledonia, whose arrival was announced in our last, brought accounts of the beginning of this terrible conflict. It did not, however, furnish any special reason for the outbreak. But most persons have feared all along that such would be the result of the measures of the Provisional Government, and of the peculiar character of the population of Paris. It may be feared that the end is not even yet; but that more scenes of violence may be looked for before a stable government. (Republican or otherwise) is established.

The Caledonia also brought accounts of a battle between the military and the people in the city of Prague, which resulted in the defeat of the people, the destruction of a large part of the city, and of 2000 lives. Among the killed was the wife of the military commander, Prince Windischgratz, (daughter of the celebrated Prince Schwarzenburg), who was shot through the head by an assassin, whilst leaning out of a window. One of her sons was also mortally wounded.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

BOSTON, July 12.

One of the bloodiest dramas the world ever witnessed, one of the most ferocious and obstinate insurrections which the ensanguined history of France has had to record from her earliest annals, has just been brought to a close in the streets of Paris by the absolute annihilation of the revolted party, and triumphant success of Republican arms. After 4 days and nights of incessant fighting the insurgents have been utterly vanquished, with a loss on both sides of 10,000 killed and 25,000 wounded, which is believed to be much beneath the true estimate.

The commencement of the rebellion appears to have been made by a deputation of officers, who waited upon M. Marc at the Luxembourg. He listened to their grievances, but observing that their spokesman had been active in the affair of the 15th May, said to the men, "you are not the slaves of this man, you can state your own grievances." This expression was distorted amongst the workmen that M. Marc had called them slaves, and it seems to have been the signal for the conspirators, who had organized a vast movement to commence their operations.

On Thursday night, the 22d of June, the first barricade was raised, and the troops and the National Guards called out.

On Friday there were partial conflicts, but the insurgents seemed to be occupied more at fortifying their position, than in actually fighting.

Friday passed and the insurrection had evidently gathered strength.

On Saturday, the 24th the National Assembly declared itself in permanence, and placed in a siege; the executive power was designated absolutely to Cavaignac, and the members of the executive resigned. They declared that they should have been wanting in their duties and their honor, had they withdrawn before. Reports poured in every hour to the Assembly—and as the intelligence arrived of the slaughter of the National Guards, and the fall of one General after another who was killed or wounded by the insurgents, the sensation became deep and alarming.

Various proclamations were issued by Cavaignac to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms but to no effect.

The whole of Saturday was employed in desperate fighting on both sides, except a lull during a frightful thunder storm. The carnage and battles on the south of the river were horrible.

In this frightful state of things the Assembly betrayed not a little alarm. A deputation from the Assembly were proposed to go and entreat the combatants to cease this fratricidal strife, but all the successive reports proved that the insurgents were bent on only yielding up the struggle with their lives, and their valor was only surpassed by their desperate resolution.

On Saturday night at 12 o'clock the capital was in an awful state. Fighting continued with unabated fury. Large numbers of troops poured in from all the neighboring departments, but still the insurgents having rendered their positions almost impregnable, resisted more or less effectually all the force which could be brought against them. The red flag, the banner of the *Republique Democratique et Sociale* was hoisted.

On Sunday morning at the meeting of the National Assembly, the President stated that the government force had completely succeeded in suppressing the insurrection on the left bank of the river, after a frightful sacrifice of human life, and that Gen. Cavaignac had given the insurgents on the right bank till ten o'clock to surrender, when, if they did not lay down their arms, he would storm their entrenchments and put the whole to the sword. The heaviest artillery had been brought to bear upon them, and little doubt could be entertained that the insurrection could be put down. The hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection was not, however, realized.

The fighting continued the whole of Sunday, with a fearful loss of life, especially to the National Guards.

On Monday the reinforcements Gen. Lamoriciere had received from Cavaignac enabled him to hem in the insurgents in the eastern part of the city, and although reduced to extremities they still fought with incredible valor.

It was thought on Monday morning early that they would surrender, but again the hope thus held out of the termination of the insurrection, was not immediately realized.

At about half-past 10, the fighting was resumed, and it was only after a frightful struggle of about two hours that the government troops everywhere prevailed, and the part of the insurrection being broken, the insurgents were either shot, taken prisoners, or fled into the country in the direction towards Vincennes.

The last band took refuge in the celebrated *Pierre la Chaise*, but the *Garde Mobile* hunted them even from this sanctuary, and they were slaughtered in the neighboring fields.

On Tuesday the insurrection was definitely quelled. The loss of life has been terrific, no fewer than fourteen general officers had been put *hors de combat*—a greater loss than in the most splendid engagements of Napoleon. Amongst those who fell are Gen. Megrier and Generals Deart and Brea; Gen. Charcolnel and Rendu and others severely wounded. Four members of the National Assembly are amongst the killed, and as many more wounded, but the most touching death of all is that of the Bishop of Paris.

The venerable prelate on Sunday volunteered to go to the insurgents as a messenger of peace. Cavaignac said that such a step was full of danger, but this Christian pastor persisted. He advanced, attended by his two vicars, towards the barricade, with an olive branch borne before him, when he was ruthlessly shot in his groin and fell mortally wounded. The venerable prelate was ordered by the insurgents to the nearest hospital in St. Antoine, where he received the last sacraments, languished and has since died.

It will probably never be correctly ascertained to what extent this sacrifice of human life in this frightful struggle has reached. Some compute the loss on the side of the troops at from 9 to 10,000 slain, but we hope this is exaggerated.

The number of prisoners captured of the insurgents exceeds 5,000. All the prisons are filled as well as the dungeons and vaults of the Tuilleries, the Louvre, Palais Royal, the chamber of Deputies and the Hotel de Ville. A military commission has been already appointed to try such as were found with arms in their hands, and they will probably be deported to the Marquesas Islands or some transatlantic French colony.

We have no space to recount many acts of individual heroism. Many soldiers exhibited sublime courage. On the other hand the savage cruelty with which the insurgents waged the war almost exceeds belief. They tortured some of their own prisoners, cut off their hands and feet, and inflicted barbarities worthy of savages.

The women were hired to poison the wine sold to the soldiers, who drank it, then reeled and died. It seems to be believed generally, that if the insurgents had succeeded, the whole city would have been given up to pillage. Indeed, the words *pillage* and *rape* are said to have been inscribed on one of their banners. Not less than 30,000 stand of arms have been captured.

Every species of article was employed to convey ammunition. The pails of the milk-women, the couches of the wounded, and even the coffins of the dead, were found filled with gunpowder cartridges. Large sums of money, in gold and notes, were discovered on the persons of men, apparently in extreme poverty, and of young children. The women of Paris took a most active part in the struggle. They conveyed orders and signals through the hottest fire. They carried off the wounded: some of them perished in the barricades or fired from the houses on the soldiers, whilst some are even reported to have inflicted most refined barbarities upon their wretched fellow-citizens who had fallen prisoners into their hands; none were spared by the chances or indiscriminate fury of this general slaughter.

The Archbishop of Paris, who in the sublime exercise of the most awful duties of a Christian priest, sought to bring back that outrageous multitude to reason and peace, was brutally shot from the back of a barricade, and Gen. Negrier, who had survived the numerous campaigns of Africa fell in like manner at a parley with the savages of the *faubourg St. Antoine*. So vast and horrible a desolation wrought in the heart of a city by the hands of her own citizens, the world has not witnessed in the whole survey of historic memory; and the arms of a stronger and an enemy would have been devoted to eternal infamy if they had inflicted so awful a chastisement on the great city of Paris. None but herself could punish her iniquities or inflict her doom.

The Provinces generally did not unite in the insurrection. At Marseilles, however, a fight occurred, in which 50 National Guards were killed before the insurgents were defeated.

There are said to have been frightful scenes in shooting large bodies of the prisoners in Paris who attempted to escape. The decree to transport the 5 or 6,000 prisoners was denounced in the National Assembly by Gen. Cavaignac, as cruel, showing that there was a party in that body who supported the insurgents.

The new Ministry is composed of Gen. Cavaignac, President, and Bethmont, Bastide, Senard, Lamoriciere, B-deau, Coudreau, Recusat and Tautou. This does not give satisfaction.

It was reported in London on the 30th, that Ledru Rollin, Lamartine, and Flocon, were to be arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the conspiracy. They are charged with having written to some of the insurgents, which were found in their possession, with having allowed the barricades to be erected without opposition, and with having suppressed the telegraphic despatches for troops from other parts of France.—Another account says Lamartine and Arago headed a detachment of Guards and boldly advanced on the barricades.

The moderate Republicans think that the Republic is now safe; the insurrection has strengthened it.

The forces engaged were said to be from 40 to 100,000 insurgents, (protected by barricades, houses, &c.) and 250,000 troops and National Guards.

The anachist journals are suppressed.

The insurgents are said to have had a revolutionary government formed in advance.

When the insurgents finally surrendered, officers and soldiers rushed around Gen. Lamoriciere, uttering cries of Vive la Republique, pressed him in their arms, and thanked him for his brilliant and noble services.

Among the many acts of atrocity committed we mention the following:—A woman who has been arrested, avowed with the most horrible *sang froid* that she had herself cut off the heads of three of the *Garde Mobile*. On several of the barricades cut off, and with the caps on, were placed as trophies. One head had the mouth filled with pitch and a match put to it, and in this state it was placed on a pike, and the wretches danced round it to the cry of "*Des lampions, des lampions*."

One woman was shot on a barricade who had in her hand a sabre, on the point of which she had stuck the head of an officer.

Many assassinations take place in the streets at night. Paris is in universal mourning for dead husbands, brothers, &c. Many of the insurgents were liberated felons.

England was quiet. Ireland as usual. Commercial affairs in England looked rather better, and firm, notwithstanding the French troubles.—Consols 84½. The imports of cotton for the week were 152,077 bales, causing a decline of about 4d. Stock in port 188,000 bales more than last year.

From Austria we learn that Vicenza has been retaken by the Italians; that Padua has capitulated to the Austrians; that Trieste has been

placed in a state of blockade; and that the Lombard Army has been defeated in an engagement near Verona.

It is rumored that the Austrian army has been ordered to invade Prussia.

For the Patriot.

Whigs of Davidson.

The canvass in our county is fast drawing to a close,—the election is at hand, and as whigs, as patriots, it is our duty to lay aside all personal preferences, all sectional feelings; to hold free communication with each other as a band of brothers engaged in the same cause; to advise as to the best course to pursue in the unfortunate position in which we are placed. Both political parties are ably represented in the field, and whatever may be the result of the contest neither side will have cause to complain of either the zeal or ability of those who have stepped forth to battle for them, in the great crisis which all agree is fast approaching, if it has not already come.

Col. Hargrave, our late Senator, has again entered the lists, in behalf of democracy; he is a keen, shrewd politician; a man of sense, reading and observation; is well acquainted with men and measures, and upholds the present administration as well or better than any other man they could have selected;—his zeal and ability are worthy of a better cause. His opponent, Mr. Thomas, the Whig champion, is a worthy leader, of a noble and patriotic band, well versed in politics, bold and fearless, conscious of the justice of his cause; with a strong arm he draws his bow, and when the arrow flies it quivers in the centre. Shall he come forth triumphant from the contest? Whigs you have the issue in your own hands, then do your duty.

In the Commons Mr. Clemens alone bears aloft the Democratic banner; to his single arm has been entrusted, and well and faithfully does he perform his trust; for no whig, I presume, however ultra, however opposed to Mr. Clemens in politics, will gainsay his ability or desire to filch from his brow any laurel which he by his acknowledged talents has justly and deservedly won. But while I pay this humble though just tribute to his talents, I sincerely regret that they are all expended in the support of measures which if successful must I fear eventually ruin our happy and prosperous country. But Mr. Clemens has found an opponent worthy of his steel. Two years ago Charles Hoover, Esq., a man good and true, battled for the Whigs and led them on to victory—his mantle has fallen upon Mr. Leach, and Elijah-like you would think he had been induced with a double portion of the spirit of his predecessor, could you see and hear the heavy blows he deals upon the heads of his opponents. Mr. Leach is a man of decided talents, able to meet the champions of democracy, upon all the issues of the day. With a master hand he holds up to view the enormous public debt which the present Administration in its mad schemes of war and conquest has fixed upon the government, and while his opponents are writhing beneath the appalling picture, calls upon them to say when, where, and how this debt is to be paid? If they like Mr. Polk and General Cass intend to tax the poor man's tea and coffee to pay this enormous debt, which they by their madness and folly have contracted, and sealed with the blood of twenty thousands of America's best and bravest sons? Waives of Davidson, will you not lay aside all sectional feelings, stand to your post and on the third day of August, by your votes say to the world that you know how to honor those who boldly and fearlessly stand up and fight for your principles.

Had the Whigs only the requisite number of candidates in the field, why then Mr. Leach's election would be certain beyond the shadow of a doubt. But unfortunately they have three candidates when they are only entitled to two members. Mr. Walser a member of the last Legislature and whose election again is certain—also Mr. Leach and Mr. Harris. Mr. Harris is a very worthy man, a man whom we personally like very much, and for whom under other circumstances we would vote with pleasure, and would now believe that he was stronger than Mr. Leach—for although Mr. Leach is our choice, yet could we believe that Mr. Harris was stronger than he, we would without any hesitancy, throw our individual preferences—go for principles, go for the Whig party and not for men.—Will not our whig friends from other portions of the county meet us on this ground? Mr. Harris says the lower part of the county is entitled to a member—the upper part respect their claims, and under other circumstances would be glad to give them a member,—but we must take things as we find them, look at them as they are; and how stands the question? Divide the vote between Mr. Leach and Mr. Harris, and the consequence is the election of a Democrat. In this view of the case, then what is our duty as good whigs to do? Is it not to hold free communication with each other, the upper with the lower part of the county to ascertain which is the stronger of the two, Leach or Harris—and having ascertained this fact, to throw aside all preferences, all sectional interest and for the good of the whig cause—go for the strongest, the most available man. Mr. Hoover was the first choice of many of us, but we utter no complaint, like good whigs we go for the people's choice. And that Mr. Leach is that man we have no doubt. The candidates have been among us, the people have been out, they have discussed this matter and from the best authority we feel justified in saying that in the upper part of the county, from Lexington north, Mr. Leach will carry the whigs almost to a man. Then if this be the fact, (and of the truth of it no one can doubt,) is it not the best policy of the whigs of the lower part of the county to cast their votes for Mr. Leach, though Mr. Harris is their choice—when by voting for their choice, they do not succeed in electing their man, but on the contrary defeat the whigs, defeat themselves, and insure the election of a Democrat.

Whigs of Davidson, will you think of these things? It will be too late after the election to regret the want of unanimity in the whig ranks; now is the time to regret it and now is the time to supply the remedy. Then be united and your success is certain; it is only when divided among yourselves that you need fear the assaults of your opponents. Think of the importance of the next Legislature—much depends on it,—by the loss of a member in Davidson the Legislature may be Democratic, if so, we shall lose a United States Senator, and that may throw us in a minority in that body. So you will perceive that tho' at first view it may appear a small matter whether we elect a whig or democrat in Davidson; yet when we come to follow out the probable consequences it becomes a matter of serious importance. Then we say, again, let us endeavor to ascertain who is the strongest, and having ascertained this fact, we feel confident that every whig will know his duty.

These gentlewhigs, are there a single

er merely for election, and not in a spirit of dictation—merely to awake up a spirit of inquiry among ourselves that we may act in concert, and on the third of August present to the enemy an unbroken and united front. Let us do this and victory is certain. CLEMMONSVILLE.

FOR THE PATRIOT.

Messrs. Swain & Sherwood: I regretted that you were not at Alamance on the 4th of July, to have witnessed and heard the celebration of that day, by the Rev. E. W. Caruthers and the young gentlemen under the care of himself and Mr. Wiley. I was pleased to see that you made mention of it in your paper. It was truly a christian, and at the same time a very patriotic observance. The order and attention of the very respectable and intelligent assembly, were striking and unusual. The Students, after being formed by Col. David Stuart, whom they had selected as their marshal, were marched in good order, and under enraptured strains of excellent music, to a stand surrounded by comfortable seats in a most beautiful grove of tall white oaks.

After the exercises were commenced by an appropriate and solemn prayer from the Rev. Mr. Caruthers, the Declaration of Independence was read by one of the Students, Mr. Rankin, whose clear, distinct, but modest enunciation seemed to add lustre to that extraordinary composition.

The Oration was delivered by another Student, Mr. William L. Scott—from appearance some seventeen years of age. His composition was chaste, interesting and beautiful, such that would do credit to any. Blessed with a strong but agreeable voice, he kept his audience charmed with patriotic strains, and enchanted with his eloquence, for near an hour.

After a short intermission, a Sermon was preached by Rev. Caruthers, that was heard with much attention and interest. It evinced much learning and ability for the author. It was what might be called an eloquent, patriotic sermon, full of instruction. In short, such were the services and entertainments of that day, that none left without being deeply impressed with the conviction that true freedom and true religion go hand in hand, and that the certain enjoyment of the first, must depend more or less on the influences of the latter. ONE PRESENT.



150 Men and Horses. RAYMOND & WARING'S GREAT ZOOLOGICAL EXHIBITION FROM THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

GRAND CAVALCADE. ON ENTERING EACH PLACE OF EXHIBITION THE MENAGERIE WILL BE PRECEDED BY THE GRAND AND NOVEL SPECTACLE OF AN ELEGANT Music Chariot,

Drawn by Eight Grey Horses, of the largest size, containing a

Band of Musicians, WHO WILL ENL

It is difficult to conceive a case of more complete discomfiture than that of the Southern democrats in their efforts to make out the Whig nominee for the Vice Presidency to be an Abolitionist, (using the term as they of course do, in its most odious sense.) The evidence to the contrary, is irresistible and overwhelming; so much so that the Hon. Mr. Wise himself recoiled under it and virtually gave up the point, when he declared the other night, in his Norfolk speech, that he knew Mr. Fillmore's views to be on the Slave question, "moderate!" "He was not such a fanatic as Giddings, Slade, &c.!" Such qualifications as the above do not signify a very strong faith in the speaker in the charge he was making.

Mr. A. H. H. Stuart, of Va., one of the Whig Electors, who served in Congress with Mr. Fillmore, asserts, of his own personal knowledge, that Mr. Fillmore is not, and never was an abolitionist. And the votes of Mr. Fillmore in Congress prove that Mr. Stuart is correct. On the 11th of December 1838, the following resolution was before the House of Representatives.

Resolved, That this government is a government of limited powers, and that, by the constitution of the United States, CONGRESS HAS NO JURISDICTION WHATEVER OVER THE INSTITUTION OF SLAVERY IN THE SEVERAL STATES OF THE CONFEDERACY.

When the vote was taken on this resolution, Mr. FILLMORE VOTED IN THE AFFIRMATIVE.

Mr. Francis Mallory, at a late meeting of the people of Warwick and Elizabeth City counties, Virginia, bore his personal testimony to the general merits of Mr. Fillmore, and vindicated him in particular from the charge of Abolition. He said he had served six sessions in Congress with Mr. F., was intimately acquainted with him, knew his opinions well, and declared that he was a quiet, mild, amiable gentleman, of high qualities, and undoubted abilities, and decidedly moderate and conservative on the subject of slavery; and that, speaking from his personal information, he preferred Mr. Fillmore as Vice President to any man at the North that he knew.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

According to accounts received from Moscow, the cholera is making dreadful progress. The number of cases on the 29 of May alone were 89; the number of deaths being 42. During the six previous days, 464 persons were attacked, of whom 205 died! This dreadful visitation is likewise very prevalent at Rubezhik, Kalouza and Jaroslavl, in Russia. It is, therefore, evidently travelling westward.

The editor of the Cincinnati Signal, (Barnburn) who has been stumping in Ohio, says among other things: "Brinkerhoff, of Richmond, is out, openly and powerfully, for Van Buren, and from all quarters the same cheering intelligence reaches us." The Van Buren movement, we suspect, will detach three Locofocos at least to one Whig in Ohio. If so, the State is perfectly secure.

Deserters.—The President has directed that it be announced in General Orders, that deserters from the Army, at large, may peacefully return to their homes, without being subject to punishment or trial on account of such desertion. No reward or expenses will be allowed for apprehending any soldier who deserted prior to the order—nor will any deserter be allowed again to enter the army.

The Charleston Mercury maintains stoutly the position of neutrality which some attribute to South Carolina. But if we may judge from many communications in the Charleston papers, there will be a strong movement in that State in behalf of Gen. Taylor. The Patriot, a heretofore neutral Journal of Charleston, has hoisted General Taylor's name.

ARTESIAN WELL.—Pure water has been obtained at Charleston S. C., by means of the Artesian well, at the distance of sixty feet from the surface of the earth. In consequence of strata emitting a fetid odor, the water generally from the ordinary wells at Charleston is so offensive as to be unfit for use.

Accounts from Vera Cruz represent that the British Consul at Tampico had sent down to Vera Cruz for a British vessel of war to be sent up for the protection of British subjects—so imminent was deemed the danger of an attack by the Indians upon the city.

The best toast of the season was given at the celebration of the 4th in the Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, by one of the patients, viz:

The Revolution in Europe.—While in the old world the people are trying to mould governments after ours—may we take care that we do not spoil the pattern.

There are no less than five lives of Cass, intended for different meridians. There were two editions issued in March last, and two in June; the two in March were, in character, unlike those of June, and the two of June, like those of March, obviously designed for a Southern and Northern Market.

The managers of the Great St. Leger sweepstakes, to be run at Doncaster, England, on the 14th of September, have advertised the programme in several of the American papers, with a view, no doubt, of attracting across the ocean some of our crack horses.

It appears, by information from Washington, that the nominations of Generals Quitman, Pierce, Pillow, and Cushing, were not confirmed on Saturday, but were merely referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Hon. Thomas Ewing has written a very strong letter, urging the support of Gen. Taylor upon the Whigs of Ohio, as essential alike to the best interests of the Whig party and of the country.

The Anti Taylor meeting of Whigs, at Boston, on Friday evening, was rather thinly attended. Messrs. Hoar, Wilson and Paine delivering speeches. A fourth speaker was hissed down.

The "double shot" pamphlet life of Cass continues to annoy the party exceedingly. Both editions—the Northern and the Southern—were printed in June at the Congressional Globe office, "by authority." Gen. Cass is now facetiously called "the man with two lives."

Hon. William L. Perkins, the delegate to the Whig National Convention from Mr. Giddings's district, in Ohio, has come out in a powerful letter in favor of Taylor and Fillmore.

Vancouver's Island is as large as Great Britain, and, according to Mr. Palmer, contains all the natural resources to make it the seat of a great empire.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 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.

July 18, 1848.

Editors of the Greensboro' Patriot:

On the 10th of June, as President of the Whig National Convention, I addressed from Philadelphia to Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR and Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE letters, apprising them of the nominations by that Convention, and requesting their acceptance of the nominations.

Having received no reply from either of the gentlemen, the last of June I addressed them again, and enclosed copies of my letters of 10th June. On the 3d July I received a communication from Mr. Fillmore, dated at Albany 17th June, which has been forwarded to the National Intelligencer for publication.

From Gen. Taylor I have received no communication, and I see by a New Orleans paper that as late as 5th July he had received no communication from me. On yesterday I addressed him again, directly, and also through two friends; so that it is hoped some one of my communications will reach him. His reply shall be published as soon as received. Yours, J. M. MOREHEAD.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

All our readers may not be aware that there are five candidates for the Presidency in the field, with a chance for a sixth after the action of the Buffalo Convention the 8th of August.

1. ZACHARY TAYLOR, of Louisiana, for the Whig party of the Union, and all who determine to come out from mere party control. Millard Fillmore, of New York, for the Vice Presidency.

2. LEWIS CASS, of Michigan, for the Democratic party of the Union, and the peculiar representative of the "progressive" and "annexation" doctrines of that party. William O. Butler, of Kentucky, for the Vice Presidency.

3. JOHN P. HALE, of New Hampshire, for the "Liberty party," making the question of slavery or freedom to the blacks paramount to every other, and aiming, (in the words of one of their organs,) "to abolish slavery, under National and State jurisdiction, through the constitutional action of the Federal and State Governments." Don't know who the Vice Presidential candidate is, or whether there is any at all.

4. GERRITT SMITH, of New York, for the Land Reform party—proposing to give away the public domain to actual settlers. The party under the lead of Mr. Smith are likewise zealous abolitionists, and propose other reforms in our governmental and social systems. The candidate for the Vice Presidency is a Locofoco of Illinois, whose name has escaped our memory.

5. MARTIN VAN BUREN, for the Barnburners, or Free Territory party, as organized in the State of New York. Henry Dodge, of Wisconsin, having declined the nomination for the Vice Presidency, there is yet no other candidate.

The movement which has brought out Ex-President Van Buren, was confined exclusively to the Democratic party. But it is supposed by many that the odds-and-ends of other factions at the North, including some portion of the Whig party proper, will coalesce with the Barnburners at the "Free Soil Convention" to be held at Buffalo the 9th of August, and that Mr. Van Buren will be nominated by that Convention. The largest demonstrations we have seen noticed in favor of the Free Territory movement, without the State of New York, have been at Worcester, Mass., and at Columbus, Ohio. At the Worcester meeting, where the number present has been variously stated, from two to six thousand, six delegates were appointed to Buffalo, two Whigs, two Democrats and two Abolitionists. At Columbus, from three to five hundred delegates are said to have been in attendance, comprising "Liberty men," Whigs and Democrats, from whom representatives were appointed to the Buffalo Convention. These two meetings afford the strongest public indications we have seen of the nature and extent of the new movement.

The number of Hale men, Smith men, &c. et cetera—the real simon pure Abolitionists—are inconceivable, as shown by the returns of 1844; and they have too many extra propositions tacked on to their creeds, and their notions are too highly wrought to be readily brought down to the simple platform of Mr. Van Buren. The points of difference between the Whig party proper in the North and Mr. Van Buren are too great for him to make upon it any considerable inroads. He must therefore, we think, depend mainly for his support upon the "original panel" Democrats of the North, and of these he will make a very respectable division with Gen. Cass.

The present indications are, so far as we are enabled to discover in the confusion of preparation, that the independent Whig masses, North and South—to say nothing of large numbers of independent men who have heretofore honestly voted with the Democratic party—will bestow their suffrages upon Gen. Taylor.

CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

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

Reid's Store, Saturday, " 22
" Statesville, Monday, " 24
" Charlotte, Monday, " 24
" Salisbury, Wednesday, " 26
" Greensborough, Friday, " 28
" " Monday, " 31

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

THE SLAVERY QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate, July 12, Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, stepped forward with a proposition to secure peace on the vexed and discordant question of slavery in the new territories—a question painfully agitating our national councils and the public mind. His motion was for the appointment of a committee of eight members—four from the North and four from the South—to whom should be recommended the bill creating a territorial government in Oregon, with all the amendments—that it might be ascertained whether any thing could be done, and if not that the Senate might proceed to the other business.

The propriety of the proposition was concurred in by Messrs. Bright, Dickinson, Foote, and Berrien, and was denied by Messrs. Hale and Niles, and it was carried by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Atchison, Atherton, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Borland, Breese, Bright, Butler, Calhoun, Clayton, Davis, of Mississippi, Dayton, Dickinson, Downs, Foote, Hannegan, Hunter, Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, Lewis Mason, Metcalf, Rusk, Sebastian, Spruance, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, and Yulee—31

NAYS—Messrs. Baldwin, Bradbury, Clarke, Corwin, Davis, of Massachusetts, Dix, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Upham, and Webster—14.

The next day on motion of Mr. Hannegan, the Senate proceeded to ballot for the special committee, directed to be appointed by the Senate on yesterday, (on motion by Mr. Clayton,) to whom it was to be referred the subject of establishing territorial governments over Oregon, California, and New Mexico.

The President directed the Senate to prepare their ballots for chairman for said committee.

Upon inspection of the ballots, it was found that 38 votes had been cast; of which—

Mr. Clayton had	32
Calhoun "	2
Niles "	2
Bright "	1
King "	1

So Mr. Clayton was declared to be elected chairman of the committee.

The Senate proceeded to ballot for the remainder of the committee, when the following named gentlemen were found to be chosen:

Mr. Atchison by	37 votes.
Bright "	38 "
Calhoun "	38 "
Clarke "	38 "
Dickinson "	35 "
Phelps "	37 "
Underwood "	36 "

The country may look with hope to the report of this committee for a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty. The position, character and influence of Mr. Clayton peculiarly fits him for the office of pacificator on this exciting subject.

GEN. TAYLOR'S HUMANITY.

The trait in General Taylor's character which, in our estimation, does him more true honor than any other, we first saw publicly developed at the capitulation of Monterey. The motives of that action, which touches the heart more sensibly than the glories of his great victory at Buena Vista, were detailed with the utmost simplicity in a private letter to Gen. Gaines.

"Had we," (he wrote,) "been put to the alternative of taking the place by storm, (which there is no doubt we should have succeeded in doing,) we should, in all probability, have lost fifty or a hundred men in killed, besides the wounded,—which I wished to avoid, as there appeared to be a prospect of peace, even if a distant one. I also wished to avoid the destruction of women and children, which must have been very great, had the storming process been resorted to."

It was this sentiment and the consequent action of Gen. Taylor, that Jacob Thompson, David S. Reid, and the Democratic members of Congress generally could not approve! and therefore tacked on a clause of censure for the same to the Congressional resolutions of thanks!

At a dinner given to Gen. Taylor in New Orleans, he responded to a complimentary sentiment by declaring—

"That the joy and exultation of the greatest victories were always, after the heat and excitement of the battle, succeeded by feelings of poignant sorrow and pain; and that war, after all, was a great calamity, and his greatest glory was to terminate it."

Similar expressions have too frequently fallen from his lips, and been written down by his pen, to allow that they are the offspring of mere affectation. They afford evidence that the veteran has a heart open to the tender sympathies of human nature. We consider them the crowning glory of his character.

PUBLIC DINNER AND SPEAKING.

On yesterday week an entertainment was given at the Fox mine in this county, (lately passed into the hands of an enterprising company from England,) which was attended by a large and respectable assemblage of citizens. A tall mast had been erected, and a Taylor flag, the hand work of the fair ladies, was flying at its head. The assembly, we understand, was addressed by Messrs. Gilmer and Gorrell, of this county, and W. R. Walker, of Rockingham, with their accustomed power and eloquence, on the political topics of the day. Those who were present speak in high terms of the generous hospitality extended to them by the gentlemen who have charge of the mining grounds. The entertainment was highly agreeable to all parties.

THE POLITICAL PRESS IN NEW YORK.

The "Union" of July 11, quoted from the Buffalo Courier a list of the Democratic papers in the State of New York, showing that 77 support the nomination of Cass and Butler, while 30 only oppose them. We know nothing of the general correctness of the Courier's list; but we see that it sets down the N. Y. Mirror among those for the nominations, but "neutral." Now the Mirror is neither one nor the other, but zealous in favor of Taylor. Indeed, we see a statement that only one poor paper in the city of New York sustains the Baltimore nominations.

MASSONIC REMINISCENCES.

In the address of B. B. French, Grand Master of the Freemasons of the District of Columbia, at the laying of the corner-stone of the national monument to Washington, he mentioned that he had the honor to wear the sash and apron of Washington, the same that were worn by him while President of the United States at the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol. He also used the gavel held by Washington on that occasion. The chair purchased for Alexandria Lodge No. 22, by Washington, and used by him while he presided over the same, was occupied by Mr. Winthrop. The Lodge from Fredericksburg was present, bearing with them the ancient journal of their proceedings, wherein is recorded the entering, passing and raising and of "Mr. George Washington." Mr. French referred to the fact, that every general officer of the American armies during the revolutionary struggle, except Benedict Arnold, was a Freemason.

POLITICAL CATECHISM.

While the Locofocos are tanning the Whigs for an abandonment of their system of principles, we conceive the annexed questions and answers pretty fairly set forth the principles of Mr. Candidate Cass. A political "platform" is a beautiful structure—if a body could only see it!

Q. Are you in favor of Protection?
A. That depends upon "circumstances."
Q. What is your opinion concerning the Public Lands?
A. I shall write no more political letters.

Q. Are you for or against the Wilnot Proviso?
A. See my letters on both sides!

Q. Are Harbor and River Improvements constitutional?
A. The "noise and confusion" prevents my answer from being heard.

The Democrat who is not satisfied with the above luminous exposition of the political views of Candidate Cass is most unreasonable, and only fit to vote for Gen. Taylor.—Augusta Chron.

FREE SUFFRAGE—THE LOCO FOCOS.

The "Standard" chuckles over the idea of some of the Whig candidates of Johnston County coming out in favor of Free Suffrage, and asks—"What will the whig leaders say to that?" Unless we are greatly misinformed, at least two of the Loco Foco candidates in Orange, have come out AGAINST it! What will the Loco Foco Leaders say to that? Mr. BERRY, the Candidate for the Senate, and CAP. JONES, Jr. Esq. have both denounced the measure and avowed their opposition to it. The Loco Foco Senatorial candidates in Warren, Franklin, Granville &c.—are they in favor of it? We are told not! What has the "Standard" and Mr. Reid to say to these FACTS?—Rat. Register.

The thing is working out about straight. We regard it as little less than an insult to the intelligence of the people, to raise so grave a question, affecting our venerated Constitution, for the purpose of prostituting it to party. Let the author of this proposition be every where rebuked,—not so much on account of the thing itself—per se—as for the selfish party object of its introduction.

PETERSBURG AND FAYETTEVILLE.—The Editor of the Richmond Southerner, describing the improvement going on in Petersburg, which he had just visited, says,—

"For its white population, it carries on the heaviest manufacturing of any town in the State. In proportion to the population, however, Fayetteville, N. C., does more, and therefore, in this particular, is the leading town in the South. There are many manufacturing settlements, as for instance Laurel Mills in Maryland, and Pratt's Mills in Alabama, where nothing but manufacturing is pursued; but we speak of towns where diversified pursuits are followed. On this account, Fayetteville leads off ahead of all the other towns in the South. North Carolina is able to build up a hundred more, if she desired it. We would rejoice to see her a little more concerned on this point."

THE N. C. VOLUNTEERS ON THEIR WAY HOME.—Six Companies, (C, D, F, I, K, H.) and a detachment of another company, of our Regiment arrived at New Orleans on the 2d inst. They were accompanied by Col. Paine, Capt. Kirkpatrick, Area, and Constable, Lieuts. D. S. Johnson, J. R. Johnson, Wiley, Mitchell, Jones, Blackwelder and Nichols; Sergeants Jas. McRae and J. B. Whitaker, Paymaster Wilder, and Adjutant Battle.

Postscript.—Col. Paine, and six Companies, C, D, F, H, I, and K, sailed from Camp at Carrollton, on board the Bark Yarmouth, on the 10th inst., for Smithville, N. C., where we are happy to learn they have been ordered for discharge. The health of the men was good; no sick man in the six Companies.

Up to the 6th of July, five weeks after his nomination, says the Picayune, Gen. Taylor had received no information from Governor Morehead of the said nomination! What does this portend? Wilmington Journal.

What does it portend? Nothing very particular, probably, except that we shall now hear that Gov. Morehead has written another letter. If the Journal had asked what it proved, we might have answered, that some Locofoco Postmaster had pilfered the letter which Gov. Morehead wrote to Gen. Taylor on the subject on the 9th of June. Fayetteville Observer.

Massachusetts.—The Westfield News Letter has come out in favor of Taylor and Fillmore, thus reducing the number of dissentient newspapers in Massachusetts, which, previous to the election, were bona fide Whig papers, to one, if we mistake not, viz: The Spy of Worcester. It is for PRINCIPLES as well as men, that the staunch Whigs of Massachusetts contend.—Boston Journal.

The Charlestown (Va.) Free Press, says that six cradlers, engaged with Mr. George B. Beall, cut forty-two acres of well-set when, in the course of one day, being an average of seven acres for each cradler. We doubt much whether any six cradlers in any other section of the country has beaten this during the present harvest.

Virginia.—The Editor of the Southern States says that he has himself heard one hundred Democrats say that they were going to vote for Taylor. He says that Virginia will go triumphantly for Taylor.

The Whig Platform.—The N. O. Bulletin replies to those Locos who complain that the Convention in Philadelphia did not promulgate any platform of principles:

"Why should they have done so? What was the necessity of it? The Whig platform is well known, and is immutable. It is the broad platform of the Constitution, with the acknowledged right of the people to do or to demand anything authorized by that instrument, and denying the power of evil rulers to do anything in violation of its provisions. That is the Whig platform. Their delegates to the Convention were not authorized to promulgate or pledge them or their candidate to any other platform; and we hope the day is far distant before a Whig President will shape his measures or avow his obligation to carry out the principles or policy designated by an irresponsible body, after the example of Mr. Polk and the Baltimore Convention of 1844.

The House of Representatives during the week have sanctioned an appropriation of the Senate for the Cherokee Indians living in North Carolina. A PER CAPITA pay is to be allowed as if they had removed west of the Mississippi, the State of N. Carolina consenting to their remaining in the State, and the Indians having removed from the government lands to lands of their own.

What they sit for.—A Quaker who was examined before a Court, not using any other language than "I see," "thou and "friend," was asked by the presiding judge, "pray Mr.—do you know what we sit for?" "Yes, verily do I," said the Quaker—"three of you for two dollars each a day, and the fat one on the right, for one thousand dollars a year."

Old Jamestown.—It is said by a writer in the Whig, that the ancient town of Jamestown is now almost entirely submerged by the washings of the James River. He says at the rate the water for several years has been washing, the whole place will in a few years be overthrown by the river.—This is greatly to be regretted.

Among the bills which have finally passed during the week past, is the Post Office Appropriation bill, including an item of \$50,000 for establishing a mail communication between Charleston and Havana, touching at Key West.

John Mitchell.—The British steamer Scourge arrived at Bermuda on the 20th ult., from Ireland, having on board John Mitchell, who was immediately transferred to the convict ship Dromedary.

DIED.—At his residence near Salem, Stokes County, the 15th inst. JACOB CAULTY, in the 57th year of his age.

COUNTY CANDIDATES.

✓ We are authorized to announce JAMES A. GILMER as a candidate for the Senate in the next Legislature.

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

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

✓ We are authorized to announce C. LYNN JOHNSON as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

✓ We are authorized to announce JAMES W. DOAK as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

✓ We are authorized to announce DARIUS H. STANBURY as a candidate for the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

✓ We are authorized to announce WALTER A. WINSTON as a candidate for reelection to the office of Sheriff of Guilford county.

High School.

THE exercises of the Greensborough High School will be resumed on Monday the 24th inst. July 20.

BACON for sale by J & R LINDSAY.

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

EXAMINATION

At the UNION INSTITUTE, closing the summer session, will be on Wednesday and Thursday, 9th and 10th of August. The exercises will consist of examining, speaking and experimenting. A general invitation is given. B. CRAVEN.

French and American Cloths and Casimeres, Vestings

W. J. McCONNELL

Keeps constantly on hand

Anchor Bolting Cloths,

From No. 1 to 11,

WARRANTED.

Black and colored Dress Silks, for sale

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GREENSBOROUGH, N. C.

Brown and Leaf Sugars, Coffee and Tea, Pepper

Stop the Rogue.

STOLEN from the field of the subscriber on the night of the 18th inst., a large and likely light bay MARK—dark mane and tail, dark legs, with right hind foot white, and left one partly white—white blaze in the face—supposed to be fifteen hands high—has been sucking a colt this spring—had no shoes on when taken, nor never had been shod behind—six years old last spring, and in fine order.

The person who is supposed to have taken the mare is ABNER MOORE, of Rockingham county, N. C. Said Moore is a small sized man, about 25 or 30 years of age—rather stoop shouldered—slim—fair skin—rather a down look—light hair—wore a white summer hat. He said he was going to New Virginia, and when he came back he was going to Georgia.

A reward of twenty five dollars will be paid for the arrest of the thief, and ten dollars for the return of the mare. Any information concerning them will be thankfully received, and should be directed to Thompson's Store, Guilford county, N. C.

PETER HOFFINES.

July 21, 1848 153

DR. JOSEPH A. McLEAN.

HAVING located in Greensborough, tenders his

professional services to the public.

His office is in the new building, one door north of

Rankin & McLean's store.

July 21st, 1848 124

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. 517

WINE CLOTH.

Wove wire of different width and numbers, suit-

able for Rolling Screens and Wheat Fans, and

three sizes for meal sieves, for sale by

June, 1848 J & R LINDSAY.

35,000 lbs. IRON, from the King's Mount

Iron Co., for sale by

Oct. 1-46. J & R SLOAN,

NEW TIN AND COPPER ESTABLISHMENT.

"AS THY DAYS, SO SHALL THY STRENGTH BE."

Deut. xxxiii. 25.

Comfort take thou child of sorrow,
All is ordered well for thee:
Look not to the anxious morrow—
"As thy days, thy strength shall be."
Child of grief do this world move thee?
Transient scene of transient pain!
Think, O, think! of worlds above thee,
Countless worlds—a glorious train!
There are mansions now preparing
For the chosen sons of God—
Here a pilgrim and wayfarer,
There shall be thy long abode!
There shalt thou abide for ever,
With thy best and greatest Friend;
Nought from him thy soul shall sever,
In a world that knows no end.
There, amidst assembled nations,
Eye to eye, and face to face,
Thou shalt see thy tribulations,
Sent as messengers of grace.
Comfort take, then child of sorrow,
All is ordered well for thee:
Look not to the anxious morrow—
"As thy days thy strength shall be."

[FOR THE PATRIOT.]

Messrs. Editors:—On the 4th instant, with great pleasure did we attend the celebration of the 72d anniversary of American Independence at Dr. Sellers' store, some twelve miles south of your town. When several miles distant from the place, our ears were greeted by the roar of the cannon, fired in honor of the day, which plainly told that the spirit of '76 was still alive in Old Guilford, the gallant bearing of whose sons, in the cause of freedom, sought not nor never will be forgotten by all true patriots. Upon the plains of Martinville, although defeated yet not conquered, did they give plain and demonstrative proof that freedom was their watchword both by day and by night. Yea, Liberty was their bride, and they like Jacob, so long as she was as fair as Rachel, thought nothing of serving. Drawing nearer we beheld the star-spangled banner, waving by the breeze upon a pole some 50 or 100 feet high, whilst hundreds of freemen were rejoicing beneath and mingling together as a band of brothers, having none to fear nor none wishing to molest them. What a glorious spectacle! There were all ages, sexes, and sizes, from the tender babe up to the aged matron and honary father. Here too were to be seen the lovely virgins, who by their presence and smiles are ever wont to bless such occasions, and whilst the fair daughters of our land are willing to meet with us and offer up vows upon the altar of Liberty, what have we to fear? Yea, so long as lovely woman continues to dig about and water the fig-tree of liberty, its branches will ever spread and bring forth an abundant harvest of goodly fruit. It was during the dark days of the Revolution that *freely* woman showed her gallant bearing and gave undoubted proof that she was the friend of liberty and the protector of its advocates. It was when England's mighty armies flooded our land, and the father and brother were forced to leave their homes that she showed forth her noble spirit, by giving relief and being ever ready to divide even the last morsel with the weary soldier. This was woman in those days of trial, and no sister country could boast of more such noble daughters than Old Guilford. Yea! it was after the hard fought battle between Cornwallis and Greene that her daughters were to be seen upon the field, amidst the dead and the dying, whilst the air was reeking with the groans of the wounded, weltering in their own blood, pouring consolation into their ears, binding up their wounds, and bringing water to cool their parched tongues. This was woman in days that are passed, and thank heaven that the same spirit still glows in the bosoms of their daughters. But we must forbear.

The hour of twelve having arrived, William Coble, Esq., chief marshal of the day, made proclamation that at the best of the drum a march would be formed. Captains A. Euliss and E. Holt, jun., being appointed to take charge of the men, and Abram Pugh and Daniel Thomas, Esqs., of the ladies, accordingly proceeded to form the ranks. The crowd, and especially the ladies promptly obeying orders, headed by a band of splendid music, both military and instrumental, marched to the stand, and were seated. Dr. Sellers then arose and in a brief but very eloquent and pathetic manner, explained the object of the meeting, at the same time alluding to the causes that led to the Declaration of Independence, spoke of the blessings that we had reaped therefrom, told us of the propriety and importance of such celebrations, and passed some very fine compliments upon the ladies. The two Declarations, both Mecklenburg and National, were then read, after which John A. Gilmer, D. H. Starbuck, and D. F. Caldwell, Esqs., made some very neat and appropriate remarks.

The service being over, Dr. Sellers made known that a large and splendid barbecue was in readiness. Whereupon the audience repaired to the tables, which were laden with every thing that the most consummate Epicure could desire to satiate his appetite. Thus passed off the 72d anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence.

By giving this a place in your columns you will confer a favor upon many citizens in the southern section of your country.

In behalf of the committee of arrangements,
AMICUS.

COME AND SEE!
The undersigned has just received and is now opening at the brick house lately occupied by Dr. John A. Melane, next door to Hopkins' hotel, a good assortment of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS;
GROCERIES; HARDWARE; QUEENSWARE;
READY MADE CLOTHING,
MADE IN THE BEST AND LATEST STYLE;
HATS AND SHOES
together with a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.—Indeed we have been so busy selling since the arrival of our new stock, that we had almost forgotten to pay our respects, through the newspaper columns, to our customers and the very liberal public of Guilford and the adjoining counties. We have, however, been making our best bows behind the counter, and feel convinced that from the extraordinary run making on our new stock, we are selling as cheap and perhaps cheaper than any other house in town. We return our thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon us, and promise that nothing shall be left undone on our part to secure a continuance of the same. We wish every body to come to call upon us, and we will do things up in the CHEAPEST AND BRIGHTEST MANNER OF STYLE.
WILSON S. HILL, P. M.
Greensboro', April 12, 1848. 1-0

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS;
AMICUS. Myself and wife respectfully remind our old customers and the public generally that we are receiving an excellent assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,
just purchased at the North, and comprising Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, and all other articles usually carried for in this country. All selected with great care, and offered at low prices to punctual dealers. Call and examine.
All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for Goods, at fair prices.
Hides received for Goods or Leather.
Remember, my store is on West street, next building to the Patriot Office, where I shall be happy to wait on all my old friends—and new ones too—who want good bargains.
April, 1848.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—Green specialized pedagogy, entrusted upon a three-legged stool, with sceptre of truth firmly grasped, exclaims—
"Big boys, come up to par, 'The Pig Squeaks.' Now tell me what is the?"
"The pig, is a preposterous article, nominative case to pig."
"Why do you call it a preposterous article?"
"Because it stands before pig. I wouldn't stand before one for a shilling."
"Next boy parse pig."
"Pig is a common noun."
"Why is it a common noun?"
"Because it is so common that you can't see nothing else in the streets."
"What is squeaks?"
"A noun proper, sir."
"Why is it a proper, squire?"
"Because it makes a proper loud noise, and disturbs the neighbors."
"That's O. K. Now you can go and carry on with the gals."

One of the best jokes we ever picked up in our reading, was cracked by a country preacher. Holding forth on a very sultry day in a small hall, he was very much annoyed by those who

kept dropping in after the service had commenced, and invariably closing the door after them.—He bore the vexation with Job-like patience, but, at length, being fairly exhausted by the extreme oppressiveness of the heat, he vociferated to an offender, "Friend, do, for goodness' sake let that door be opened. I believe if I was preaching in a bottle, you would put the cork in!"

REMAINDER IN THE POST OFFICE AT GREENSBORO', N. C., ON THE 30th OF JUNE, 1848, which if not taken out within the next three months, will be sent to the General Post Office as dead letters.
A John A. Lambeth
R J J Abbott
Joshua Aiberson
Pritchard Alberson
Artemesia
B Levi Bredeve
Rev J C Blackwell
James Brannock
John Bolland
Miss Elizabeth Brown
Rev Samuel S Bryant
John Burns
Miss Elizabeth C Brown
M H Brown
William H Britain
John Berry
William Bowman
Mrs Jane M Bunch
Bowman & Donnell
C Mrs Ellen Coe
Robert Carfield 2
Rev Thos L Carter
Dr John Cook
Jacob Clapp
William M Carter
Catherine Cule
Andrew Cane
Robert J Carfield
Miss Emily Chaplin
D Mrs Ann Eliza Dockery
Samuel Dillan
E Job Elliott
Aaron Elliott
Nicholas Edwards
F Nancy Field
James Forbis
G Miss E H Gurley
Hartwell Gibbons
Joseph W Gamble
Dr L W Gorrell
Wilson Gordon
Miss Car'ne C Gillaspie
Miss Mary Gardner
J R Gilmer
H Robert W Hawser
Hunt & Gardner
John Hughes
Albert N Hodson
Martha Hughes
Ellender Holt
Charles Handay
J Jacob Jones
K Leven Kirkmen
Miss Triphena King
Joseph P & W Kerr
L Lindsay & Hogg
James Lowry
A H Lindsay
Andrew Loman
A C Lindsay
F B Lowry
13:3 WILSON S. HILL, P. M.

\$2,000 WORTH OF CABINET FURNITURE—is now offered for sale by the subscriber, who keeps constantly on hand the largest assortment of Furniture in the State, all of which is warranted in every particular. His assortment is complete, from the cheapest Walnut and Birch Tables, Bureaus, Sideboards, Presses, Chairs and Bedsteads, up to the very finest Mahogany Dressing Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas with spring seats, fine Rocking Chairs, Secretaries, Book-Cases, Wash-Stands, Dressing and Pier Tables, Rosewood Dressing Bureaus, &c., &c., &c. All of which is offered on the most liberal terms, and at such prices as cannot fail to please those who wish to purchase a good article of furniture.
67-7 Shop and Furniture Room on West street, between the Patriot Office and John A. Gilmer's.
April, 1848. PETER THURSTON.

British Periodical Literature.

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

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

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

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

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

PREMIUMS.
Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz:
Bentley's Miscellany.
The Metropolitan Magazine.
The Dublin University Magazine.
Blackwood's Magazine.
The London, the Edinburgh, the Foreign Quarterly, and the Westminster Reviews.

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.
A subscriber to any three of the Periodicals at \$7 a year, or to the four Reviews at \$8, will receive two premium volumes as above.
A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews, at \$9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at \$10, will receive three premium volumes.

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

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 Greenborough Patriot, or 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 Ann, Hunt, clerk of our said court at office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1848. AND HUNT, C. S. CL.
Pradv \$10 8:13

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.
The subscriber informs the citizens and public to 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, so he will sell low for cash or Flour, taken in exchange for work.
Call at the corner southwest of Rankin & McLane's store.
Greensboro', January, 1848.
HENRY H. BRADY.
* My old customers are respectfully reminded that I cannot keep my shop a-going unless they pay up. H. H. B.

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

I shall at the late residence of Andrew Lindsay, dec'd, on Deep River, 14 miles from this place and Salem, six miles north of Jamestown, sell on Tuesday the first day of August, that valuable real estate, belonging to his son Andrew, containing
1000 Acres of good Land,
over 200 acres of the best bottom lands, a large TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, and a great many out buildings, a STORE HOUSE, Tan Yard with all the necessary buildings for a large establishment of the kind; Tobacco Store, with the necessary buildings and fixtures; and a large CRIST MILL.
On a credit of one, two and three years. Richard G Beeson, Esq., will allow the premises to any one wishing to buy. Sale at 12 o'clock.
Greensboro', May 12, 1848. 6ts C. F. LOWE, CL.

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

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

HAS moved his shop to South street, opposite the store of J. R. & J. Sloan, where he manufactures all articles in his line of business, and offers them low for cash. Country Produce will be taken in exchange for work. Repairing done at the shortest notice.
April, 1848. 3-11

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.
REV. PROFESSOR G. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL.
GOV. J. M. MORRHEAD, PROPRIETOR.

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 qualities a Lady is 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 and to pay the course of students, when preparations can be made at home for entering Edgeworth to the best advantage.
Greensboro', N. C., March, 1848 481

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR G. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL.
GOV. J. M. MORRHEAD, 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.

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Parents and Guardians are expected to write, for more particular information and to pay 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 German Otter to a Rabbit for children, of all shapes and varieties, suitable for the season. My wares consist of Dress or Cream Otter, superior Beaver and Mole skin, Nutria, Muskrat, Silk, Russia, Raccoon, and Rabbit; smooth hats made with wide brims.

The above Hats are all got up with especial care and cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, as my standing rules are well known to make up any deficiency and keep them in proper order free of charge. They may not have been mentioned in the name of Brandy & Co., 140 Broadway, New York; yet they shall have the simple name of Henry T. Wilbar, who challenges the State of North Carolina to produce hats equal in taste, durability and style.

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

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

John Ballinger vs Henry Ballinger and others.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Henry Ballinger, John Ballinger, Rhoda Branson, Joseph Aydlotte and wife Rebecca, Jonathan Coffin, Coffin (children of Hannah Coffin, deceased), Jonathan Ballinger and Henry Ballinger, children of Temple Ballinger, 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 Greenborough 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 Greensboro', on the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, to trial, 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. 5-10

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Davidson County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions. May Term 1848.

Henry Livingood, Catherine Livingood, John Livingood and his wife Catherine, and Michael Everhart and his wife Susan.
Christian Livingood, John Livingood, George Livingood, Henry Sargent and Elizabeth his wife and Henry Brimly and his wife Magdalene.
Petition to settle the Estate of Christian Livingood Sen, deceased.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Henry Sargent and his wife Catherine, and Henry Brimly and Magdalene his wife, Defendants in this case, are not inhabitants of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greenborough Patriot printed at Greensboro', that they be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Lexington, on the Second Monday of August next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the plaintiff's petition, on the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.
Witness C. F. Lowe Clerk of our said Court at Office the second Monday of May 1848. C. F. LOWE, CL.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. Stokes County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

C. L. Banner, agent of the Salem Manufacturing Company } Original attachment levied on slaves.
vs. Nosh Marshall.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Nosh Marshall, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court-shall be made in the Greenborough Patriot, printed at Greensboro', for said defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the court house in the town of Germantown, on the 2nd Monday of September next, and reply to the property levied on, otherwise it will be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demands.
Witness, John Hill, clerk of our said court at office the 2nd Monday of June, 1848. J R & J SLOAN

TO THE PUBLIC.
THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of J. R. & J. Sloan, to carry on the Mercantile business. They will be found on the corner north east of the Court House—the old stand of H. J. Lindsay—where they are now receiving a full and an entire
NEW STOCK OF GOODS
and will be pleased to see every one who may favour them with a call. The principles observed by one of the partners while in business heretofore will govern their trade.
JESSE H. LINDSAY,
ROBT. G. LINDSAY.
Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, STOKES County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848.

John Evans vs. Sci. fa. to subject real estate to the payment of debts.

The heirs at law of Stephen Haynes, dec'd.
John Hill vs. Same.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winston Somers & his wife Polly, defendants in these cases, are not inhabitants of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greenborough Patriot, printed at Greensboro', that said defendants be and appear before the Justices of our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Stokes, at the courthouse in Germantown, on the 2nd Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, otherwise the cases will be heard ex parte as to them, and the property condemned to the satisfaction of the plaintiff's debts.
Witness, John Hill, Clerk of our said court at office the 2nd Monday of June, 1848. JOHN HILL, ccc

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, SURRY County. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1848.

William R. Lovell vs. C. C. Carter. Original attachment levied on land.
I. G. Lash & C. B. Lash vs. The Same. The same.
The Same vs. The Same. The same.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that C. C. Carter, the defendant in these cases, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the Greenborough Patriot for six weeks, notifying said defendant to be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for said county of Surry, at the courthouse in Rockford, on the 2nd Monday in August next, to plead or reply to the estate stated attachments, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against him, and the land condemned to satisfaction of plaintiff's debts.
Witness, F. K. Armstrong, Clerk of our said Court at office the 2nd Monday in May, 1848. Pradv \$5 13:6 F. K. ARMSTRONG, CLK.

FEVERS, AGUES; are really bilious affections, and curable by purging with Brandreth Pills, and good nursing. Read the directions in Dr. Brandreth's pamphlet, which may be had gratis from the Agents for Brandreth's Pills. No disease can be received if it is so in all cases, the principle is universal; for even water must be adapted to the nature of the fish, or there will be no propagation of the species. The soil must be adapted to the seed, or there will be no increase. The climate must have those matters in it which will unite and keep alive epidemical or contagious poisons, or they will become extinguished, as a lamp that is unsupplied by oil. So it is likewise with the human frame, it cannot be materially affected by epidemical or contagious maladies, unless there be those matters floating in the circulation which offer the appropriate soil. By purging our bodies with the Brandreth Pills, which have affinity with those impurities upon which contagion feeds, we may always feel secure, whatever disease may rage around us. True, we may have it, but it will soon be over, our sickness will be the affair of a day or two, while those who have been too wise to use this simple and excellent remedy, either die or have weeks, perhaps months sickness.

Sold at 25 cents per box with full directions at Dr. Brandreth's Principal office, 241 Broadway, New York, and by agents in every town in the U. States. To avoid counterfeits purchase 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, Sumnerfield; Bowman & Donnell, Oak Ridge; Shelly & Field, Jamestown; Worth & Stanley, Centre; J. R. Gilmer, Guilmer's Store; E. & W. Smith, Alamance; A. H. Lindsay, Friendship; B. G. Worth, New Salem.

Them New Shears!
TO THE BARBERS GENERALLY. OLD BOYS, LOOK OUT! I HAVE got perhaps the finest pair of new blades you ever saw from the celebrated hair dresser, Dollard, of Philadelphia. They work to a charm! Of all neat hair cutting you old children ever witnessed, they perform the handiwork. They can't help it—a gentleman's hair is cut more right under their operation, as easy as milking a log. With my new blades I would even challenge the venerable old chief of our barberous fraternity, who holds forth at the renowned City of Oaks, to a trial of skill. Let me advise you to add Dollard's shears to your stock in trade, and let us all be prepared for trimming both Whigs and Democrats. In the present canvass, they can lather each other well enough; but we must do the shaving and fix off their crees. With our new shears, &c., we promise to carry all our friends, of both parties, through the campaign safely and soundly. A great deal of head work has to be done in this canvass, and you must have the right kind of tools. If you only get the convenience of the public at his old stand, immediately west of the water.

RUNAWAY
ON Sunday the 18th of June, my mulatto man DICK, 30 or 35 years of age, a little freckled, talks slow and loud, weighs I suppose, 100 or 170 pounds, has an awkward reeling walk, and may be distinctly recognized by incontinence of urine, which fact he may try to conceal. He was brought to this county two years ago by John P. Smith of Stokes county. He made an effort once to get to Ohio, and was taken up at Giles C. H. Va. I think he will make a similar effort. Any person apprehending Dick and confining him in any jail so that I get him, shall be liberally rewarded. JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
Dumas' Store P. O. Richmond co. N. C. June 30, 1848. 13:6

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

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

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

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

A LARGE quantity of FASTING for sale, such as, pinto, ovens, skillets and iron, extra oven tubes and plough moulds; price from 4 to 5 cents per lb.
W. J. McCONNEL
Greensboro', N. C., April, 1848.

NEW GOODS.

I WOULD SAY to the public that I have moved my Store to South street, three doors below the courthouse and opposite J. R. & J. Sloan's, where I am receiving a general assortment of new Goods, consisting of
CLOTHS, CASIMERES AND VESTINGS OF ALL KINDS
PRINTS, MUSLINS, DRILLINGS, &c., &c.
A good assortment of
EIGHT-DAVE 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., &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, Rye, Flour, Bacon, and other articles of country produce in exchange for Dry Goods. I would be pleased if the people would give me a call, as I am satisfied all that is necessary is to call and see and judge for yourselves.
JOAB HATT, 521

DRUGS—DRUGS.
THE subscriber having purchased from Dr. Holcombe & Watson their entire interest in the Greenborough Drug Store, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his old customers and others desirous of purchasing Medicines on favorable terms.
D P WEIR.

COPARTNERSHIP.
THE subscribers having formed a copartnership in the Apothecary business, would offer to the public a large and well selected assortment of Drugs and Medicines, at a small advance above New York cost. They respectfully solicit a call from Physicians, Merchants, and others, as they are determined to sell good articles at low prices.
D P WEIR, A S PORTER,
Greensboro', N. C., June, 1848

Kirkpatrick's PORTABLE HORSEPOWER AND THRASHING MACHINES.—The subscriber would respectfully inform the public that he is authorized to sell the above celebrated and useful machines. They are always on hand ready to be delivered at Fayetteville. Applications may be made to the subscriber in Greensboro.

Important to Tailors.
J. W. BURKE, of Guilford county, N. C., has invented a perfect proof system of Garment Cutting, which he offers to the Trade as unequalled—it giving a perfect fitting coat for every variety of the human shape, and is a perfect transfer of the shape to the cloth.
Jan. 1848. 41-1f

HATS.
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 & Co., 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.

AN APPRENTICE would be taken by the subscriber to the House Carpenter and Joiner's business. A stout well grown youth, about 18 years of age, who can come well recommended, would attract the best chance.
Dec. 1847 HIRAM C. WORTH, 38-31imes

20 BOXES superior TALLOW CANDLES. 4000 lbs. (short), assorted sizes. 4000 lb. LEAD, For sale by
Jan 1, 1848 J R & J SLOAN

WOOL CARDING.
WE have at J. A