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MIRZA: An Oriental Tale.

From "The Talisman."

It is a mortifying subject to those who are possessed of wealth and power, that there are blessings which wealth cannot purchase, nor prerogatives which command; yet, without which, affluence is worthless, and power without use. It is of little account to be powerful, if we have not a contented mind.

Among others whom experience had taught this unpleasant truth, was the great Shah Abbas, the actual ruler of one of the finest, richest, and most extensive provinces of Persia, and imaginary Brother of the Sun, and Uncle to the Moon. The magnificence of his palaces, the multitude of his attendants and the costliness of his equipages;—the number of his armies and their prowess in the field—were the wonder, admiration, and envy of all his royal contemporaries.

And yet Shah Abbas was unhappy. Then he added fresh beauties to his old palaces, and he caused to be erected, new ones, still more splendid; he increased the number of his retinue and of his armies—his mandates, issued more peremptorily than ever, were executed more rigidly, and his subjects wondered and trembled at the great power of Shah Abbas.

Still he was discontented; yes, he who dwelt amid the splendor and luxury of palaces,—by whose permission, merely, thousands lived, was more unhappy than the peasant in his humble cot, who only wore his beard, as it were by license, and subject to the will of tyrannical caprice.

Having at last discovered that those who were the executors of his power or the servants of his luxury, could neither procure him happiness, nor inform him where it might be obtained, Shah Abbas summoned together the wise men of his court—those whose lives had been passed in the study of wisdom, and the acquirement of the theory of virtue.

"Tell me," said the Prince, "ye, who have spent many years in the pursuit of wisdom, and have reaped the fruits of labor and experience—what is necessary to constitute a happy man?"

Three days were allowed the sages, for the preparations of their answers; and he who gave in one that was satisfactory, was promised a reward worthy of the propounder of the question.

The hope of reward was great—but the fear of punishment was greater; to state unwelcome truths might incur the displeasure of one whose word was life or death; a risk they all very carefully avoided; for when the day came for the delivery of their answers—they were unanimously agreed in the opinion that to be happy, a man must be powerful and rich—even as Shah Abbas.

If the Prince had no reason to expect different answers, he felt little satisfaction in those which were given.

Now, it was in open court that the answers of the wise men were delivered, and it happened, that among the persons present, was a travelling Dervish; one of a class to whom devotion grants what pomp and etiquette would deny—a free access to the palaces and councils of Eastern kings.

No sooner had the sages concluded their glowing and eloquent depictions of the happiness of him who is powerful and rich, than the listening Dervish abruptly broke the silence that ensued:

"Had wealth and power constituted a happy being, his own feelings would have left the great Shah Abbas no reason for inquiring on the subject; since he would have known that to be great and powerful was to be happy. Few words may suffice to describe, as well as language can do it, what it is to be perfectly happy—the change of a single word may do it—it is to be perfectly good; but if Shah Abbas would know further of human happiness let him learn of Mirza, of the Peaceful Valley—for he is always happy."

As it is permitted to the oriental Dervishes to enter, without invitation or apology, and in a dress little like that of the courtier, the palaces of Eastern kings, so it is permitted them to utter truths that would be recompensed with the bowstring if they proceeded from less highly privileged lips. Perhaps one reason of this toleration may be found in the fact, that their notions of virtue are supposed to be the result of enthusiasm,—or, at best, impracticable theories, which no one conceives himself obliged to honor, otherwise than by listening to them.

If the opinions of the Dervish, in Shah Abbas's court, were not at the time agreeable to that Prince, which excited a curiosity which caused him no small uneasiness on learning, next morning, that he had left the palace and, by a route unknown.

The discontent of the Prince from this time, continued to increase, and his desire of finding Mirza, of the Peaceful Valley, grew so intense, that he at last determined upon going in search of his abode, unattended, and in disguise. In a

few days after forming the resolution, he carried it into effect.

After travelling all day, as chance directed, about nightfall he arrived at the summit of a lofty mountain; from whence a winding pathway led by a gradual descent, to a beautiful valley. The Prince did not, however immediately quit the summit of the mountain, but paused awhile to contemplate and admire the scene below.

On either side of the valley a lofty range of mountains, verdant with herbage, and adorned with trees, enclosed the happy spot from the rest of the world. A hazy rivulet, for it could scarcely be called a river, glided through the centre of the valley; and at short distances, on its margin, were seen the white cottages of the peasants, some peeping from between rows of lofty poplars, others from beneath the pensile foliage of the willow. To every cottage was attached a garden enclosure, and a portion of pasture, the fleecy tenants of which added in no small degree, to the picturesque beauty of the scene; whilst here and there, on the mountain side, or on some jutting point, the daring goat was seen browsing on the luxuriant herbage.

As Shah Abbas gazed on the delightful scene, the dusk of the twilight imperceptibly changed into the lovely brilliancy of moonlight. The Prince had often admired the effect of the moon's rays on the glittering domes of palaces and mosques; but whether it was the partiality for a novelty, or the just preference of good taste and reason,—he thought he had never seen anything half so beautiful—so heavenly—as the moonlight Valley.

"Surely this must be the place of which the Dervish spoke," said the Prince, as he descended the winding track of the mountain path;—"and one of these sweet homes of innocence and humility must be the abode of Mirza."

(Having crossed the little stream at the mountain's base, by its rude bridge of trees, he went up to the first cottage door that presented itself. It was the abode of Mirza. The prince described himself as a traveller from Persia, who had been assured of a hospitable reception at the peasant's cottage by a Dervish whom he had met on the road.

"It was the good Dervish Ferishtah," said the peasant, "we must not forfeit the character he thought us worthy of receiving."

Accustomed as Shah Abbas had been to smiling faces, kind looks, and fair words, there was something in the language and countenance of the peasant Mirza, as he welcomed the Prince to the cottage, he had never before seen. For the first time in his life, too, he met with kindness, which was neither the peace-offering of fear, nor the obligation of self-interested sycophancy; and a new and delightful feeling arose in his bosom, when he who had only been feared as a Prince, found himself treated as a man.

Every thing the produce of the Valley afforded was set before the Prince by the peasant's daughter, with a cheerful alacrity, and a smiling grace, that bespoke a heart as kind, as her face and form were beautiful. It was the beauty of simplicity and nature, that would have charmed any where, but in that valley—in that cottage, charmed doubly from its accordance with all by which it was surrounded.

The Prince partook of the humble repast with a zest and pleasure he had never felt at the sumptuous banquet of his regal palace.

"You are surely highly favored of Allah," said the Prince, "to whose lot it has fallen to inherit so beautiful a spot in this valley."

"We must be ungrateful before we can be unhappy," replied the peasant.

"But do you never suffer from the devastations of the storm, or the ravages of the mountain torrent?" inquired Shah Abbas.

"We have the changes and vicissitudes of seasons here, as well as elsewhere," answered Mirza; "and we sometimes experience what many, who dwell on the other side of the mountains, call accidents, but which we believe to be the will of Allah; we know that he proposes the good of his children, and we dare not murmur at the way in which he may choose to accomplish his ends;—whether by the sunbeam, or the storm; we know that the visitations of his power are not like the aimless, wanton cruelties of an earthly Prince, but the exertions of omniscient goodness. If we should be happy only when the sun smiles on our valley, or when, as now, the moon illumines it with her rays, we should find many opportunities of being miserable; whilst all is bright and calm within, it matters not, though the darkness and terror of the tempest may prevail without."

"But, suppose you should lose all that now makes you happy," said the Prince.

"I have a happy home in this cot," rejoined Mirza; "I have wealth in the flocks that are feeding in the pasture around it; I have a treasure beyond price in the daughter of my bosom; but if happiness depend upon these outward blessings—how could I now be happy? knowing, as I do, that a few hours, nay, a few moments, may rob me of any of them—and that a few short years must rob me of all? If we endeavor to deserve the blessings of life, whilst they are good for us, they will be continued—to forfeit them at last is but a trifle to pay for an inheritance of unending bliss."

However just these statements might appear to the Prince, he was by no means convinced that happiness was so easily and so cheaply obtained.

outward circumstances as Mirza supposed; yet of one thing he felt assured on returning to his palace—that neither great power nor much wealth were requisite thereto.

It was not long before the Prince again visited the Peaceful Valley, disguised, as before. He met with the same kind welcome from the peasant and his daughter as he experienced on his first visit.

"It is well for me," said Mirza, when the pleasures of a frugal repast gave place to friendly converse, "that truth was in the words I spoke at our last meeting; since then it has pleased the Allwise to permit that I should lose one portion of the blessings which were mine; a band of robbers descended from the mountains and drove off my flocks; I resisted, but in vain; and before my friends could rally to my assistance, the depredators had accomplished their purposes."

"If you believe it to be the will of Heaven," said Shah Abbas, "that you should be robbed, was you not doing wrong in resisting those who were but the instrument of that will?"

"Not so," rejoined the peasant—"it is permitted, nay, commanded by Allah, that we should resist injustice—he who does so practises a virtue; and if he resists in vain, loses not his reward; for surely he who dies in a good cause, gains more than the unhappy being who survives to possess the gains and triumph of successful tyranny."

"Yet surely your happiness must be less from the loss you have sustained," said the Prince.

"I am poorer, but not less happy," replied Mirza; "industry will soon supply the loss; besides, have I not a home to shelter me from the storm; and a child to bless that home with her affection and her smiles?"

Shah Abbas offered at that time nothing against the method in which the peasant comforted himself under his loss, but he returned to his palace with his opinions a little shaken. He had indeed begun to act, as though a convert to the doctrine of the peasant on the subject of an internal principle of happiness. He no longer sought for pleasure in the merciless exertion of prerogative; and was in more than one instance induced to expend his wealth in acts of secret beneficence, that neither contributed to the beautifying his old palaces, nor to the building of new ones.

A few nights after the last visit of the king to the Peaceful Valley, a band of ruffians set fire to Mirza's cottage and carried off by brute force, his daughter; and the peasant for the first time in his life, quitted the valley, and sought the palace of Shah Abbas, to beg the assistance of the Prince in recovering his child.

He presented himself at the gates of the palace, but instead of obtaining the audience he craved, he was thrown into a gloomy dungeon.

At midnight the disguised Prince visited him in the prison. "Unhappy, unfortunate man," said the Prince, "surely your trust in Heaven has been misplaced."

"Not so," said the peasant, "it is all that is left me—if that could be taken from me, I should be the most unhappy of men."

"And can a houseless man, a childless parent, one over whom the anger of a merciless Prince, too, impends—be otherwise than unhappy?"

"That my heart bleeds for my lost child, is true, indeed; that it throbs with indignation at the cruel tyranny of the king, is likewise true; but my trust in Heaven is not destroyed; how can I be unhappy, if, through the good of this place, a ray of heavenly hope shines on my soul?—if I yet believe that all which has happened, is the will of one who is all powerful and good?—They have burnt my cottage—they have stolen my child,—but that which is within, they cannot deprive me of. To him who has borne the losses which I have borne, the loss of life is a gain,—for it restores to him all that was of value."

Since the need of consolation was denied, the disguised Prince did not attempt to offer any; but left the peasant, with an assurance that he would see him on the morrow, in the presence of the king.

The morrow came, and the prisoner was brought into the presence of Shah Abbas; and at once recognised the traveller and visitor at his cottage in the Peaceful Valley. Mirza knelt in the presence of the Prince.

"Rise, Mirza," said Shah Abbas, "and behold in me the robber who deprived you of all that man could deprive you of, but not of happiness;—your flocks and your cottage I will restore; but the pride of your heart and your home—your daughter, must henceforth—if I have her assent and yours—be the participator of that happiness which a Prince first found in a peasant's home. Bring forth your precious charge!"

At these words a door beside the throne was opened, and the peasant's daughter was in an instant in the arms of her father.

The great Shah Abbas had never again occasion to trouble the sages of his court for the definition of a happy man.

THE CROPS IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Republican says:—"From all parts of Virginia, so far as we have been enabled to hear, the corn crop is spoken of as being the most promising one seen in this State for years, and if the weather continues seasonable, some of our farmers anticipate enormous yields. The wheat crop, already gathered in, is spoken of as being a large one and of superior quality."

MISCELLANY

STATISTICS OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

The New Orleans Bulletin is summing up the losses in the Mexican war, by deaths in the battle field and by disease. The former bear but a small proportion to the latter. The soldier in Mexico had much less danger to encounter from the bullets of the foe than from the inhospitable climate. The whole number of Americans killed in the war, including the line of the Rio Grande and that of Vera Cruz, is estimated at 2000 and the wounded at 4000. It is impossible to say how many of the latter have died in consequence of their wounds, but we should suppose not less than one fourth, say 1000, making in all 3000 deaths from battle.

The ravages of disease were terrible. At Perote there are 2000 American graves, all victims of disease. At the City of Mexico the deaths were, for the greater part of the time, 1000 monthly.

The first Mississippi Regiment that went out to the Rio Grande, buried 135 on the banks of that river before it ever went into battle, and finally brought back less than one third of their number. They suffered dreadfully at Buena Vista.

The first and second Pennsylvania Regiments, recently returned, went out 1800 strong, (900 each); they brought home about 600 of their original number. About 220 fell in battle, nearly 400 died, and about 600 were discharged as unfit for duty. How many of the latter have since died is of course unknown.

The third and fourth Tennessee Regiments also recently returned lost 300 by death. Neither of these regiments have been in action.

Capt. Taylor, of Pennsylvania, took down a company of 104 men, and brought back seventeen; he entered the battle of Contreras with 33 men, he brought 19 out of it. The most frightful instance of mortality, however, that we have heard of was in that gallant corps, the Georgia Battalion, commanded by a gallant and accomplished officer, Colonel Seymour.

They were considered acclimated, and actually suffered much less whilst in the lower country, than when they marched into the interior, on the high land. The battalion went to Mexico 419 strong, about 230 actually died, a large number were discharged with broken down and ruined constitutions, and many of them, no doubt, have since gone to their graves, and the battalion was reduced to thirty four men fit for duty! On one parade, when a certain company was called that had mustered upwards of 100 men, a single private answered to the call, and was its sole living representative. The Captain, the three Lieutenants, the four Sergeants and the four Corporals, (every commissioned and non-commissioned officer) were dead!

We have heard from officers of many other regiments details very similar to those we have given above, which may be taken as about the fair average losses for all the volunteer regiments. The regulars did not suffer to the same extent.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.

The Paris Correspondent of the London Atlas, in noticing the death of Laroche, one of the leaders of the insurgents, says that he was one of the handsomest men in Paris and seems to have possessed, in an eminent degree, the art of captivating all who approached him. He was well known on the Boulevard des Italiens, where he might be seen every evening in kid gloves and varnished boots, smoking his scented cigar upon chaise longue opposite Tortoni's. He was always accompanied by a young lad of about fifteen, to whom he seemed much attached, and who is reported to be a foundling adopted by him. The same boy entered like Laroche, in a blouse and casquette, was seen during the fight combating without a moment's respite at his side, following him wherever he went, loading his gun, and frequently standing before him when he paused to give orders. Laroche fell at the very moment when the National Guards took the barricade, and the insurgents felt to retrench themselves behind another raised at short distance. But Laroche's companion fled not. He remained with his hand locked in that of the dead man, and gazing in speechless agony upon the gaping wound in his side, from which the life blood had oozed away. He spoke not, he moved not, when the surgeons came to transport the dead and to relieve the wounded. It required almost superhuman force to tear his hand from that of the corpse. He was taken ill, apparently in a state of unconsciousness to a neighbor's house, where he died this morning, without having uttered a word or tasted food of any kind since the event which seems to have separated the soul from the body long before death.

SUSPENSION BRIDGE AT NIAGARA FALLS.

It is contemplated to have the foot bridge at the Falls ready for crossing on the fourth of July.—This will be a great curiosity and many will avail themselves of the adventure. The following is to be the composition of the railroad bridge:

Number of cables for bridge,	16
No. of strands in each cable,	600
Ultimate tension,	6,500 tons.
Capacity of the bridge,	500 "
No. of strands in the ferry cable,	37
Diameter of the cable,	7 1/2 of an inch.
Height of the stone tower,	65 feet 1 inch.
Height of wood tower for ferry,	50 feet
Base of the tower,	20 feet square.
Size at the top,	11 "
Span of the bridge,	800 feet
Whole weight of the bridge,	650 tons.
Height from the water,	230 feet.
Depth of water under the bridge,	250 "

This suspension bridge is the most sublime work of art on the continent. It makes the head dizzy to look at it, and yet it is traversed with as much security as any other bridge of the same width. We were present while the workmen were engaged in hanging the planks over the fearful chasm. It looked like a work of peril; but it was prosecuted with entire safety. Not an accident has happened since the first cord was carried across the river at the tail of a kite!

It is impossible to give the reader a clear idea of the grandeur of the work. Imagine a foot bridge 800 feet in length, hung in the air at the height of 230 feet, over a vast body of water rushing through a narrow gorge, at the rate of 30 miles an hour. If you are below it, a look

like a strip of paper suspended by a cobweb.—When the wind is strong, the frail, gossamer looking structure, sways to and fro, as if ready to start from its fastenings, and it shakes from extremity to centre under the firm tread of the pedestrian.—But there is no danger. Men pass over it in perfect safety, while the head of the timid looker on swims with apprehension.

We saw the first person pass over it—Mr. Ellet, the builder. His courageous wife soon followed him, and hundreds attracted by the novelty of the thing, took the fearful journey.

It is worth a trip to the Falls to see this great work, although it is not probable that one in twenty will have the nerve to cross upon it. For, strange as it may seem, there were those who had no hesitation to slide over the awful chasm, in a basket, upon a single wire cable who could not be induced to walk over the bridge. And this aerial excursion is thrillingly exciting. A seat on a locomotive travelling at the rate of sixty miles an hour, is nothing to it. When you find yourself suspended in the air, with the roaring, rushing, boiling Niagara, two hundred and fifty feet below you, if your heart don't flutter, you will have nerve enough to swing over Vesuvius.

And yet the sensation is not unpleasant. The ride itself, as the old woman said about 'skinning eels,' is nothing when you get used to it.

Among new attractions at the Falls is the excursion from the site of the suspension bridge, to within a few rods of the Horse Shoe Falls, in the little steamer 'Maid of the Mist.' In no other mode can the visitor obtain so grand a view of the great Cataract. Every one makes the trip, and all express the same sentiment, that the Falls are not seen in all their sublimity and grandeur, except from the 'Maid of the Mist.' The run is made with perfect safety.—*Rich. Daily Dem.*

THE ANGLO-SAXON RACE.

The Rev. Theodore Parker, of Boston, recently preached a sermon, in the course of which he thus alludes to the Anglo-Saxon Race.

"This Anglo-Saxon race, inhabiting England and America, has a strong nationality. It has a dreadful genius for material activity; I mean activity in all industrial pursuits and all that relate to politics. In these matters, industry and politics, it far surpasses any former nations. This race has more practical sense, it seems to me, than any other race has or had. It has not the sublime reverence for God which so wonderfully marked the Hebrew nation, and so awakens every page of this blessed book. It has not the love of beauty which appeared in the Greeks! It has not the terrible passion and genius for war which marked the Romans. It has not the profound thought of the Germans, nor that mercurial brilliancy, love of glory and martial spirit of the French; but in plain and practical sense, in industrial activity and political sagacity, it is superior to any or all these. This race is industrial and commercial more than military. Look at its ships all over the world; its railroads that cover England, making it as it were a gridiron. Look at its mills and manufactories that turn out materials enough to clothe the whole race. In war this race has always been able to hold its own and more. Yet it has a good temper, and takes to trade rather than fighting. When you consider the position it occupies you will see that the goodness of temper and abstinence from war is an important characteristic. It conquers by trade. The army goes before to make a market for the merchant and manufacturer. Its energy is terrible. It never turns back. It is the most terrific and energetic people ever developed on the earth. In 1548 there were not three millions of Anglo Saxons in all England and Wales, which was all the land they possessed. There are now 20,000,000 in England, 20,000,000 in America, possessing all the northern continent and increasing with terrible rapidity. In England the territory is small, and therefore they are more remarkable than those here. England with its 20,000,000 of men rules one-eighth part of the inhabitants of the globe.—125,000,000 are subject to her to-day. This shows the power energy of the race. There is no race in the world to equal it in war, thought, industry or politics, because it is by nature fitted for that work."

THE MOVEMENT OF THE WEST.

The Cincinnati Herald in the course of an article on the progress of population, makes this statement:

"The movement of the solid mass of the population is continually and systematically West. This movement is, on the whole, with accelerated velocity."

	Miles.
From 1780 to 1800, the movement West was 13	
" 1800 to 1810, do do 39	
" 1810 to 1820, do do 41	
" 1820 to 1830, do do 47	
" 1830 to 1840, do do 52	

From this table, it is most obvious that the Gravitation of Population is moving West, at an accelerated velocity, and that this most continue, because of the far greater fertility of lands in the West. The average fertility is more than five miles in each year—so that the Centre of Population is now just about on the Ohio river, and in 1850 will be in Washington, or Monroe county, Ohio.

But, there is a limit to this Gravitation of population West. This arises from the fact, that the vast plateau of the Rocky Mountains (nearly a thousand miles in diameter) is very inferior land, and cannot sustain more than a sparse population. On the other hand, the Central (that is, the present North Western) States are the best lands on the continent. The States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, will, at some time, contain fifty millions of inhabitants. These States will make the great Central Empire of the North American Continent. They will control its destiny, and control its legislation, and its civilization."

A RAINBOW AT NIGHT.—We witnessed a singular phenomena a few nights ago. The moon, in the southeast, was about 25 degrees above the horizon, and in the opposite part of the heavens, there appeared for several minutes, a beautiful rainbow, distinct throughout, the middle of the arch being about 30 or 35 degrees above the horizon. It was near 9 o'clock, P. M.—Colony, (C. W. Franchiser, 25th.

SALEM.

We clipped the following account of the Moravian settlement at and around the neighboring town of Salem from the correspondence of the Richmond Southerner, some months since. It may be new in detail to some of our readers, and we presume it is substantially correct:

Salem is a compactly built and very neat looking town, containing 1000 inhabitants; and is the only town in the whole south purely under the supervision of the Moravians.

As the people of our country, generally, are but poorly informed with reference to this denomination of religionists, and as they are always among the most respectable and intelligent part of our countrymen, I propose to detain your readers with the perusal of such information as I may be able to communicate, both in reference to their religion and social intercourse.

The first settlement made by the Moravians, in this State, was at a place they call 'Old Town,' a few miles west of Salem. This settlement was purchased by 12 brethren (sent out from Pennsylvania) on the 17th of Nov. 1753. They purchased from Lord Granville 100,000 acres, then in the county of Anson, now Stokes. The purchase was known as the Wachovia tract.

The brethren paid the expense of survey and also a quit rent, which was then in a lady, who died but a few years since at a very old age.—They paid Lord Granville 1000lbs. sterling and the quit rent, amounting to three shillings sterling per annum, per 100 acres.

In 1786 it was determined to break up at Old Town and settle at the present site, Salem.

This 100,000 was formerly held by a Mr. Hutton, a British subject, who made a lease to a Mr. Marshall, and the title being doubted on account of the confiscation act, (by which all property held by British subjects, after the war, was declared to belong to the States in which it was found), the legislature of N. C. in 1782 passed an act setting the title in Mr. Marshall, for the benefit of the Moravian family generally.

This 100,000 was called the Moravian survey, and was held by Mr. Marshall; and from him through wills and deeds of conveyance, it has been handed down to the present owner, Mr. Charles F. Kluge, who has the entire right, and who is alone authorized to lease any of the town property, or sell any lot in the county.

No lease will be given to any lot in town to persons who are not of the Moravian family, without a most rigid and careful examination into the previous history and present position of the applicant, by a committee of brethren delegated for the purpose. And should the committee finally agree to receive the applicant, it is upon conditions that if his future conduct shall not be fully acceptable to them, they will pay him for the improvement he has made upon the lot, and be forthwith to leave.

This is worse than Mr. Folie's indemnity for the past and security for the future.—No lots in town can be sold in fee simple. The proceeds of the sale of lands in the county are appropriated to the wants of the entire church, every where, including all the various missions, &c. About 30,000 acres of land belonging to the original 'Moravian Survey,' yet remain unsold, and the uniform price, without regard to quality or coniguity to towns, is \$5 per acre.

The town is under the supervision of a committee of nine, who are chosen by the citizens; but the municipal acts of this committee are no valid, except signed by the conference, or the clergy who are the highest civil or religious tribunal known to the citizens.

No person marrying out of the church, can be retained a regular citizen; nor are they competent to lease lands upon which to build, for renting out, &c. but they may, though, remove from town and retain their membership.

THE MOTHER OF CAVAIGNAC.

It has often been remarked that the mother has more influence upon the man's after life, than any other person whatever. In reading the lives of great men, we are struck with the number of them who had mothers of remarkable talents. Napoleon attributed much of his eminence to the early lessons inculcated by his mother. The waywardness of Byron's career was in a great degree attributable to the capricious management of the maternal parent.

We were led into these observations by observing the following remarks of the Parisian correspondent of the Courier des Etats Unis, relative to the mother of Cavaignac:

"General Cavaignac, who by one of those sudden changes so common in history, has become the hero of the day, is the son of an old member of the Convention, who died in exile. His republican baptism therefore dates very far back. His moderate, but firm opinions, were not calculated to render him acceptable to a monarchical government. Consequently he was forced to win his rank step by step, at the point of the sword, and with the assistance of his courage, in a fight. His manners are very striking, and would render him a marked man anywhere. He speaks with emphasis and accent, and his voice is clear and distinct. His countenance is highly expressive of frankness and candor.

"There is one trait of his character which is exceedingly interesting to me, who hold the memory of my mother as sacred as though it were a point of religion. It is that, iron soldier as he is, he entertains for his mother, who is still alive, an almost infantile affection, and obeys her as implicitly as though he were still a child. She is a woman who, notwithstanding seventy-three years have passed over her head, possesses all her faculties unimpaired by, and still preserves the indomitable resolution which distinguished her in her younger days. True as a Roman matron to the faith of her youth, she may be said to have swaddled her children in the flag of Republic, under the folds of which her husband died."

SPEED OF SPEECH.—Some of the reporters state that Daniel Webster speaks at the rate of from eighty to one hundred and ten words per minute; Gerrit Smith from seventy to ninety; Dr. Tyng from 100 and 20 to 100 and 40; Mr. Bots from one hundred to one hundred and twenty; Mr. Clegg, one hundred and thirty to one hundred and sixty; Mr. Choate and Mr. Calhoun, from one hundred and sixty to two hundred.

The late and early majority is exactly even.

COMMUNICATIONS.

The Free Suffrage Question.

[For the Editor.]

Messrs. Editors: The result of the late election is still unknown while I write, but before this meets the public eye, I presume it will be definitely ascertained which of the two great parties have triumphed. Even should the Whigs maintain the ascendancy, it will be by a very reduced majority; and every member of the party must hang his head in despair of maintaining it, so long as we occupy a doubtful position upon the great subject of universal suffrage. No one can doubt that the unfortunate attitude taken by Mr. Manly has wrought our defeat. Doubtless he has been sincere in his opposition to free suffrage, and is entitled to the respect of every honest man for his frank avowal of his opinions; but his party as a body have differed with him, and he has consequently not received their cordial support.

Mr. Reid on the other hand, has shown himself a demagogue, ready to seize any advantage, by the course he has pursued in broaching a question of so much importance on the eve of an exciting election. His party, nevertheless, while they denounce him, and proclaim their bitter hostility to free suffrage, vote for him. This has been the case to my certain knowledge in some of the eastern counties. They reverse the saying of "loving the treason and hating the traitor"—they hate the treason while they support the traitor. The President of the Democratic Convention which nominated Mr. Reid belongs to this class. No man denounced the new issue or its author more bitterly than did the gentleman referred to, and then on the day of election, to the surprise of every body, he proclaimed his intention to vote for Mr. Reid—and did so. His example was of course followed by many whose hostility to free suffrage would have made them neutral, or perhaps induced them to vote for Manly.

Free suffrage is not a party question, although an adroit demagogue has attempted to make it such, and to ride into power upon it. It has ardent friends and bitter enemies in the ranks of both parties in the East, while I believe it is generally popular in the West. It is demanded by a majority of the people, and it would be suicidal in our party to oppose their wishes. Although I have not been disposed to find fault with the constitution framed for us by our Revolutionary fathers, I am free to confess that I have ever been opposed to giving exclusive privileges to one class of citizens over another; and while I would give every guaranty to property I could never believe that an exclusive privilege in its possession was the best security. Lines of distinction drawn between the rich and the poor engender hatred and jealousy, and are rather calculated to endanger property. The surest safeguard for property is the virtue and intelligence of the people.

The tendency of the age is to democratic equality. While privilege and arbitrary power are vanishing from the nations of Europe they should find no resting place in America. It is the mission of this country to lead, not to follow Europe, in reforms. The largest liberty is the "spirit of the age," and no party or class can long resist it. In England the privileges of the few have been gradually yielding to the rights of the many since the days of Magna Charta. The absolute veto of the crown, as well as the co-ordinate authority of the Lords have proven a weak defence against the persevering demands of the Commons, supported by the people. Prerogatives and privileges dangerous to liberty, have one by one disappeared until the English nation may boast a constitution and laws which were never excelled until the formation of our own. Even we, as every well-informed man knows, have only improved the English model, and it is a great mistake to suppose that we have elaborated a new system which had no previous existence. Our revolutionary fathers borrowed the very feature of the Constitution of which complaint is now made, from England; and doubtless at that time when republicanism was a theory, and the government they were about to establish an experiment, they acted wisely. But experience has demonstrated that the representation of property is not essential to the stability of government, or the security of property. In twenty-six of the thirty States representation is proportioned according to the number of voters, or white persons; and in all except North Carolina and Virginia, suffrage is universal. Could any better proof of the futility of the notion that free suffrage will endanger property be desired?

It is alleged that the States in which free suffrage exists are all or nearly all of them in debt; but it has not been proven that their indebtedness has resulted from free suffrage. So far from it, the contrary is demonstrable. In every State of the Union the poor have been far more opposed to taxation than the rich. It has been the case in this State. Who have been the projectors of our Railroads and River improvements, and who have sought to carry them forward by taxing the people? Is it not notorious that it has been the wealthy classes mainly? And have not the poorer classes, as a general rule, been opposed to all such schemes? Is there any sower seed so popularly, any more safe-footed hobby than that of opposing taxation?

The same truth is illustrated in the history of other States. Mississippi and other Southern States which have become hopelessly involved, owe their misfortunes not to the votes of the poor, but to the controlling influence of the rich. Large sums were borrowed, sometimes on the faith of land, for purposes of banking and internal improvement, not for the benefit of the poor, but by the active exhortations of men of wealthy families and others. These things are notorious.

The same has been the case in the Northern States. Property holders there as at the South, resolved the States in debt, sometimes judiciously, as in New York, Ohio and eventually Pennsylvania, for the purpose of enhancing the value

of their property. The great Erie Canal was projected by De Witt Clinton, a Federalist, and I believe that the measure long met with opposition from the Republican party.

In the instance of New York it proved to be wisdom to go in debt, but in general, particularly in a sparsely populated country, it is safer to leave such enterprises to voluntary associations. Experience has proven this to be true, and evinces the fact that the instincts of the masses are often wiser than the foresight of those who arrogate to themselves the exclusive possession of education and intelligence.

In all countries the people are opposed to prodigality in the administration, and to taxes. They listen with jealousy to every proposition to spend money or to lay taxes, while the wealthy classes are always foremost in proposing great schemes for improvements, and frequently for wars of conquest.

The English nation owes its indebtedness not to the masses, to whom it is indirectly a grinding curse, but to the ambition of its kings and the cupidity of its monied and landed aristocracy. More than half the debt was incurred in the war against France during her first Revolution—a war which the king and aristocracy brought upon their country to save it from the infection of democratic principles. It was a Tory war, and was bitterly opposed by the English whigs or liberals.

The debt of England which existed at the commencement of the French Revolution was likewise incurred in the maintenance of arbitrary principles. It originated chiefly in the attempt to subjugate the American Colonies. The people of England were then opposed to the war, and especially to the taxes necessary to maintain it, but it was upheld by the arbitrary spirit of the king, and the landed aristocracy.

The people therefore may be trusted; and those who apprehend an increase of taxes from an extension of suffrage, know little of human nature or of history. The people shrink, like the sensitive plant, instinctively from the touch of the tax-gatherer.

But as I indicated in my first number, I am for doing the work of reform thoroughly. If land is not entitled to be represented, then nothing is—then slaves are not. There is more dignity in real than in personal estate, and if the former is stripped of its privilege the latter cannot claim it. I go therefore, for changing the basis of representation. I will recapitulate what I stated in my former number, that the present senatorial basis of taxation gives twenty-eight Senators to the East and but twenty-two to the West. If the Senators were apportioned according to the number of white people instead of taxation, the West would have thirty and the East but twenty. In the House of Commons the basis is Federal population—that is to say, three-fifths of the slave are added to the free inhabitants. This gives an undue advantage to the East, since that section possesses the great bulk of the slaves. At present, on the federal basis, the East has 58 members and the West 62;—now if the white population alone were represented, the West would have 74 Commons and the East but 46. At present the East has a majority of 2 on joint ballot, but if the white basis were adopted the West would have 38 majority. This would be the result of acting out the great principle of democratic equality—of making every citizen equal—of giving to every citizen an equal voice in the affairs of the State.

Do the Western people feel that they are entitled to this equality? Or have they been in leading strings to the East so long that they have lost the spirit to assert their rights? If they have, they deserve to wear their fetters. Eastern men both for and against free suffrage admit that the doctrines of Mr. Reid, when faithfully carried out, must subvert the present basis and establish that of the white population. For although he may say he is opposed to changing the basis, yet he broadly asserts that property should not be represented. A leading Democrat, in one of the eastern counties most interested in preserving the present order of things, openly avows himself in favor of the white basis, and others are ready to take it rather than abandon free suffrage. These gentlemen are consistent, and evince a spirit of justice and equity above all praise. Free suffrage is universally popular in the East among non-freeholders; and I have no doubt they will accept the white basis if that is demanded by the West as a condition precedent to the abolition of the freehold qualification.

To strip the East of all just ground of complaint against this just and necessary measure, I for one would be willing to see the slave property exempted from the State tax. The State tax, it is known, is inconsiderable in comparison with the County tax, and slaves could be subject to the latter, while exempted from the former. No reasonable complaint could then be made against the white basis, as each county manages its domestic matters in its own way. The State tax is inconsiderable, and the West would scarcely feel the additional weight which the exemption of the slaves would impose on them. It is a maxim in the Chancery courts that those who demand equity must do equity; and certainly the West will not shrink from a slight pecuniary burden, when by assuming it they will acquire their due share of power and influence in the State.

Let the motto of the Whigs be, then, *Free Suffrage—the White Basis—Exemption of Slave Property from the State Tax.*

I remain yours, &c.

FRANKLIN.

DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The annual commencement of Davidson College, held on the 10th of August, was an occasion full of gratification as well as interest to the numerous friends of this young but growing institution.

Having received the nation's honor of one of the grandest and most beautiful of our universities, the college was in a peculiar manner the subject of the celebration. It is a more noble and fitting monument to the perpetuation of its memory than any other of its kind. The vast numbers of intelligent

persons from western North and South Carolina, who thronged its halls on the occasion, abundantly manifested the strong hold which the property of the institution has taken upon the affections of those sections of the country.

Wednesday the 9th, was occupied by the two literary societies, the performances of which won the attention even of those who were strangers to the feelings with which the Senior members confided to the care and protection of their junior associates the future welfare of their long cherished fraternities.

The address of Mr. McAllum to one of the Societies, on *The Prospects of the American Student*, was a production of more than ordinary merit; the fine display in the selection of his subject, and the handsome and able manner in which it was handled, were highly creditable to its author. The vast field of inviting enterprise, which is peculiar to American Students, promising honor and fame to their votaries, was presented to the aspiring mind with skill and propriety, and the inevitable privileges flowing from free institutions were pointed out with correctness. But Wednesday night must not be forgotten—for thanks to the arrangements of the students, we never in our life enjoyed a finer scene; the beautiful grove and campus were brilliantly illuminated, and a fine band of music in attendance, that gave an air of gaiety and happiness to the promissory hundreds, not easily surpassed. Thursday the 10th was devoted to the exercises of the graduating class. The first and second speeches were a Latin Salutatory and a Greek Oration, both of which rivaled the eloquence of Cicero and Demosthenes for which we knew to the contrary. The other performances, which were ten in number, were conspicuous for their good sense, and showed with equal satisfaction the moral and intellectual attainments of the young men. The true American spirit was prominent in all their sentiments; and their style free from that burden of classic flower, in which young orators too much delight to sport. The College Valedictory by Mr. Little was a fine specimen of manly and honorable feeling towards the founders of this institution, the faculty, and his fellow students. The annual orator elect, the Rev. Cyrus Johnson, of Charlotte, though in attendance, was unable from recent affliction to deliver the address.

A SPECTATOR.

For the Patriot.

Messrs. Editors: On the 9th and 10th of this month, I made it convenient to attend the examination which closed the summer session of the Union Institute. With the exercises, I was truly gratified. The examination passed off admirably. My impression is, that the School deserves a wide spread fame, and that such an examination as the above, deserves a notice in our public prints. I know not that any person intends giving such notice. I would therefore, send you, for publication in your excellent paper, a few thoughts on the Institution and examination.

First, I would say, that the worthy Preceptor and all his pupils, evidently knew what they were doing; they were perfectly composed and competent for the most difficult tasks, in the presence of a very large audience; never have I seen any more polished, civil and orderly. The classes in Mathematics, from the simplest performances to the most abstruse Algebraic Formulas, answered promptly and with the greatest facility wrought their problems on the black board. The students in English Grammar evinced a thorough knowledge of the science; and here permit me to say, that I learned something myself. The young men were not only to understand the rules of Grammar, parse well, and through their books, (this, in this Institution is only the beginning,) but thoroughly to analyze the English language, showing the laws of construction, and the real use and influence of words. I think this mode of teaching to be of great importance, it imparts a thorough knowledge of the science, making the practical application easy and useful. The examination on the Languages was good, as you would in the great old English. We had a number of Chemical experiments which were quite interesting.

The speeches delivered by the young men were original and very good indeed. They were well timed, being so well suited to the manners and habits of society, in the present unhappy state of politics and religion. It would have done your soul good to have heard these speeches; some were truly eloquent.

What I admire most of all, is the decided religious character of this Institution. No quarter is given to any kind, and yet there is no sectarianism. Truth, heaven-born truth, is taught, and all the converts (and there are many of them) are left to choose their own Church. Now this is as it should be. The composite of the students must have depended upon their moral training. In the morning, after the spectators had seated themselves, on the seats prepared for their accommodation in the grove, the students were called into the house, the doors were closed and they were then directed to look for aid in Higher Power; they sang one of Zion's sweet songs, kneeled down and looked to the God of heaven for help. Truly He answered; it seemed like the house of God. The school, I can with the greatest pleasure recommend to all the parents and guardians in our State, as a most excellent one, to which they may send their sons and wards. I wish people to know that we have something else in Randolph besides factories and gold mines.

S. H. HELSABECK.

August 11, 1848.

* Randolph Herald will please copy.

A PORTRAIT DRAWN BY A FRIEND.—The Boston Post, the "general confidant and general spy" of the Van Buren administration, thus draws one of its former friends:

"Francis P. Blair was a Clayman in Kentucky—a bank officer—debtor to the U. S. Bank—bankrupt—deserted Clay, turned Jackson man, and went to Washington to mend his fortunes—enlisted under Van Buren to aid in perpetuating the alienation between Jackson and Calhoun—was Van Buren's nose of wax throughout—made a fortune out of government patronage—grew proud and dictatorial—declared that Van Buren must be nominated by the democratic convention of 1844, and that all who opposed him would be 'rode over rough shod'—was disappointed—lost the confidence of the party—sold out the Globe to Ritchie and Heiss, after Butler and Van Buren had been consulted on the subject, and retired to 'Silver Spring.' Is he not well qualified for a barnturner?"

Mr. Blair is indebted for this picture to the report that he intended to vote for Van Buren. It will be embellished, when the Post finds out that he intends to vote for Cass "upon pencil," but that his heart will be with Van Buren.

"Paris rests, nominally quiet. A very strange sort of quietude, however, would seem to be used only to the true republican and national tranquility of our northern Atlantic cities. Thousands of soldiers are astir in every quarter; single soldiers and couples, and soldiers by battalions and regiments and armies. In every open square they have their camps; horses are being groomed, helmets secured; armor polished; and sleeping soldiers are littered on the straw where, under the old regime of Louis Philippe, were only troops of curious strangers, eyeing the windows of the beautiful capital, and only a pair of well dressed sergents de ville, to keep a whole place in order. Assassinations of the National Guard and the Garde Mobile, are reported in almost every morning's paper; Representatives are shot down by accident; the retreat is beaten every night at ten, after which, strangers must account for themselves, or receive the contents of a French fusil; arrests are taking place as the natural course of things; captured arms are going by thousands; and tens of thousands to the fortress of Vincennes; prisoners are being marched hither and thither, in

squads of twenties, fifties and hundreds—beggars, stout made and earnest, are becoming plentier and plentier; the sentinels' challenges are ringing over the apparently desolated city long before midnight, and patrols of horse tramped under your window; wake you at every hour; yet, on dit, Paris is tranquil."

AN EXCITING SCENE IN THE SENATE.

The report of the proceedings of Congress in the Baltimore Sun, received by the last mail, is extended through three columns. It is, of course, impossible for us to introduce them. We make room, however, for the following incident that occurred between Mr. Butler of S. C., and Mr. Benton:

Mr. Butler rose to a question of privilege, and wished that certain resolutions, published in the New York Herald of to-day, [in reference to Gen. Kearney] which had been offered in executive session, and by the publication of which, he said the rules of the Senate had been violated by the Senator from Missouri. (Mr. Benton.) He moved to go into executive session, with a view to consider the subject. Messrs. Mason and Berrien seconded the motion.

Mr. Breese denied the right of the Senator to make the motion while the Oregon bill was pending.

Mr. Benton was in favor of having it proceeded with, and with open doors. He was, for one, determined to sit here, during the Sabbath, rather than the efforts of those who were talking about a dissolution of the Union should succeed.

Mr. Berrien insisted that the action was in order and should be decided.

Mr. Benton thought it not proper that the business of the Senate could be interrupted to settle a quarrel between two members. For, if the Senator from South Carolina, or any other, said that he had done anything dishonorable, he would get the lie in his throat—yes he would get the lie in his throat—the lie in his throat [cries of order, order,] and he would have to meet him elsewhere, wherever else. [Order, order, order.]

Mr. Benton repeated what he had before said 'the lie in the throat,' and much confusion and excitement prevailed with cries of order, order, order, from all parts of the chamber.

The presiding officer desired Mr. Benton to take his seat and he did so accordingly.

Mr. Bell obtained the floor and argued at some length the question of privilege, contending that the motion was not in order, intimating that it was an effort to defeat the great measure before them. Whether he disagreed with his southern brethren or not, he was disposed to do his duty fairly and without jangling.

Mr. Benton said that under a pretext for a secret session a public motion had been made here, by the Senator from South Carolina, directed at him, with a view to attract attention through the country. He quarrelled with no man—he had fought—he fought once 'to the funeral'—to the death—but he never quarrelled.

The presiding officer declared the motion of Mr. Butler to be out of order.

Mr. Butler explained the reasons which had induced him to make the motion. He had considered the publication a violation of the rules of the Senate to which he had felt bound to call their attention. He had intended no violation of the order or decorum of the Senate and was alone responsible for what he had done.

Dr. Benton considered the remarks of the Senator from South Carolina no satisfaction for the attack which had been made upon him by that Senator and his two sons—[alluding to the two Senators who had seconded his motion.] He required indemnity.

Mr. Mason felt bound to appeal from the decision of the Chair, and the question on sustaining that decision, was decided in the affirmative—36 to 10.

The consideration of the Oregon bill was then resumed.

OUR UNION.

From Mr. Mangum's speech of July 3d, we make another elegant and patriotic extract, as follows:

"To shake the pillars of the Union! The 'Wilnot proviso' to shake the pillars of the Union! I feel no such apprehension. These fears are idle; they are ridiculous. This Union, thank God, is not in the keeping of ambitious political aspirants or disappointed politicians. This great work of Washington and his contemporaries—the ark of our safety, sprinkled with the best blood of the Revolution, consecrated in the affections of our countrymen—this Union, in its strength and its grandeur, will repose upon the hearts of twenty millions of freemen; and when factionists, agitators, and conspirators shall assail it, will remain as firmly and quietly seated on its foundation as do the eternal Alleghenies in the midst of a transient summer tempest."

Sir, I am a Southern man, identified with Southern institutions; I take a common destiny with my countrymen, whether for weal or for woe; I would live or I would die, as I trust, by the side of my countrymen upon a proper occasion; but as to this 'Wilnot proviso'; as a practical question, I regard it as of exceedingly slight importance. I stand by the rights of the South; I repel this 'proviso,' as implying an offensive disparagement; I resist it, as having no warrant in the constitution, in good faith, or in equal justice. But what is it after all? Of what practical importance is it? Where can it apply to the real detriment of Southern interests? Can New Mexico become a slaveholding country? A succession of bleak and sterile hills and volcanic mountains—fit only for pastoral life or mining operations—with no land for cultivation save only the narrow valley of the Rio Grande, which winds its way as a riband amongst rocks, barren hills and rugged and bare volcanic mountains; and that valley packed with a population for two hundred years beyond the capacity of the soil to support but for the flocks and herds that wander and browse among the hills and mountains. Sir, talk not of perishing this Union for New Mexico, or the whole of Mexico, or the whole wide world. This, the home of our fathers, great, free, and happy—our own happy home—the home we would transmit to our children—to perill this; and for what? For lands that no wise man desired. No, sir; I had rather see New Mexico and California engulfed by an earthquake, receded to Santa Anna, or held in independence by its degenerated population; I had rather see any or all of these than to disturb deeply the harmony of this Union. Our first duty is at home; our mission is 'to promote the general welfare, to form a more perfect Union, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.' To peril the Union! To destroy it! It cannot be done. I have a abiding, never-failing confidence in the virtue, good sense, and patriotism of our people to defend and preserve against all its enemies, foreign or domestic. Sir, what virtuous man who loves his country, and is proud of its glories and renown, could suffer that image of its greatness that he bears about with him as his

heart to be dashed to the earth as a mirror, and shivered to pieces, each fragment reflecting but the broken fragments of divisions, sections, and States of this once glorious and happy republic? None, not one; for all the broad lands that all the empires of all the earth could give him.

From the Fayetteville "Carolinian." (Democratic.)

EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

It is quite evident that the question of equal suffrage, or the relation of the two parties in regard to the Mexican war, have had an influence upon the elections in this State, which the usual party questions have heretofore failed to have; because these two topics were the only new subjects before the people at the late election.

We understand that Mr. Reid did not expect to gain in the east; and the vote shows that he has lost, comparatively speaking. It was not to be expected that an advocate of equal suffrage would be as well supported in the east, except in the towns, as he would be in the west; because almost every man in the eastowns land and negroes and the land owner is always tenacious of power. But it might have been expected that every democrat would adhere to a republican principle, even though it should, in some measure, tend to shear his section of country of a little power.

The representation in the Senate of North Carolina is now based upon property or taxation, while in the House of Commons, it is based upon population. The balance of power in the Senate lies probably in the counties of Granville, Wake, Cumberland, Robeson, and Richmond. Calling these counties the middle counties, from the east of this line, 25 Senators go to Raleigh, while from the west of this line, only 21 Senators go. Of course the four Senators from the middle counties hold the balance of power. By the old Constitution of North Carolina, adopted in 1776, representation in the Senate was based neither upon population or taxation; but each county had one Senator, regardless of its size, wealth or population. The same principle governs in the United States Senate, where Delaware, the smallest, has two Senators, as well as New York, the largest State.

So that if the representation is put back as it was in the old Constitution, the balance of power will still be the same in the Senate; but if based upon the number of inhabitants, the west will preponderate. We do not know which of these plans Mr. Reid proposes to adopt, or whether he proposes to alter it at all.

The Senate, according to all precedents in this country, is looked upon as a body of checks and balances. It appears to be designed to give the various sections of the community represented, an equal representation; to give the minority, or weaker portion, means of protection against the stronger; and we presume that Mr. Reid does not propose to deviate from this design.

The Temperance people of Carbondale, Pa., celebrated the Fourth of July last by giving a dinner. Among the volunteer toasts we copy the following:

The Rail Road to Ruin.—Surveyed by avarice, chartered by county courts, freighted with drunkards, with groghops for depots, rum-sellers for engineers, bar-tenders for conductors, and landlords for stockholders. Fired up with alcohol and boiling with delirium tremens. The groans of the dying are the thunders of the trains, and the shrieks of the women and children are the whistles of the engines. By the help of God, we will reverse the steam, put out the fire, annul the charter and save the freight.

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NOTICE.

BEING desirous to move to the West, I shall offer for public auction on Monday, the 25th of August on the premises,

A TRACT OF LAND

lying on the waters of Alamance, containing 239 acres, with sufficient timber and tolerably comfortable buildings; an excellent and extensive meadow; a good Orchard, &c. Those desirous of purchasing can have an excellent bargain, as I am anxious to emigrate to the West.

Adjoining the above is a Tract of valuable Land immediately on the Big Alamance, containing 102 acres—with good improvements, and in addition a

GRIST AND SAW MILL.

with an excellent Mill house, and on a stream that affords water sufficient to grind in the most severe droughts—all in complete repair, and now in daily use both in grinding and sawing.

As property of this description seldom comes into market, I invite persons at a distance, as well as in the neighboring community to call and view this valuable property before the day of sale, all of which will be shown by the subscriber, who lives on the premises.

Terms: Nine months' credit, with bond and approved security.

SAMUEL NELSON

NOTICE.

ON the 28th of August, (Monday), I shall offer for sale at my house, my crop of Corn, Oats, Hay, stock of Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Sheep, Household and Kitchen Furniture—Plantation Tools—a variety of shop Tools for mechanics—a large quantity of Walnut and Poplar Plank, Weatherboarding, and a valuable lot of Oak Plank—also my crop of Wheat—and a good Four-Horse Wagon.

All persons indebted to me on Shop book or otherwise are requested on or before the day of sale to come forward and make settlement, as by leaving it will place it out of my power to extend any further indulgence.

Terms made known on day of sale.

SAMUEL NELSON

August 2, '48

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership under the firm of J. & R. Lindsay, to carry on the Mercantile business. They will be found on the corner north east at the Court House—the old stand of H. & J. Lindsay—where they are now receiving a full and an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS

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JESSE H. LINDSAY,

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

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

Sudden changes from very hot to chilly weather are unfavorable to health, and it is a fact universally admitted, that heat and moisture are powerful agents in producing disease, and that constant dry and constant wet are both favorable to its generation; it does not signify what we call it, it may be ague, it may be dysentery, it may be rheumatism, it may be inflammation of the bowels, it may be inflammation of the stomach, it may be a nervous affection; but still it is disease, and is curable by the Brandreth Pills, because they remove all impurities from the body, all that can in any manner feed the future progress of the malady, no matter how called; thus these pills are not only the most proper medicine, but generally the only medicine that need or ought to be used. At the present time it is every man's duty who wishes to secure his health to use them; it is the duty of every one who knows anything of their health restoring powers, to make it known to his immediate circle. For there are some alarming signs, which tell of the approach of disease. The sudden changes of temperament are more to be feared and guarded against than any contagious malady.

N. B. There is no surer way to get Brandreth's Pills unless you purchase only of the duly authorized Agent.

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. Lindsay, Greensboro', Wm. H. Brittain, Sumnerfield, Bowman & Dunsell, Oak Ridge, Shelly & Field, Jamestown; Worth & Stanley, Centre; J. & R. Gilmer, Gilmer's Store; E. & W. Smith, Alamance; A. H. Lindsay, Friendship; E. G. Warrin, New Salem.

THE PATRIOT

GREENSBOROUGH,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1848.

Republican Whig Nominations, by the People.

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

THE RESULT IN THIS STATE.

For Governor.—We fill out, from the "Raleigh Register" of Wednesday last, our list of votes for Governor. Returns had not been received from Currituck and Cherokee, which two counties in 1844 gave Graham 520 and Hoke 726. A similar vote now, would therefore leave Manly's majority 638. It was said by gentlemen in the stage from Raleigh, that the return from Cherokee had come in, and showed a whig gain. When the official returns are footed up, Mr. Manly's majority will probably be found to be about 700.

The Legislature.—We learn by a gentleman from Raleigh, that it was pretty well settled there that the parties stand tied in the House of Commons. In the Senate the Whigs have two majority.—Mr. Waddell, of Orange, retaining his seat;—otherwise a tie also in the Senate.

The "Star" of Wednesday last has the following:

State of Parties in the Legislature.			
WHIG LOSS.		WHIG GAIN.	
Senate.		Senate.	
Surry & Ashe	1	Chowan & Gates	1
Franklin	1	Craven	1
Macon, Haywood,	1	Davidson	1
Northampton	1	Rutherford	1
Stokes	1		
	5		4
Commons.		Commons.	
Buncombe	1	Granville	1
Craven	1	Halifax	2
Davie	1	Stokes	1
Johnston	1		
Northampton	1		
Orange	2		
Person	1		
Surry	1		
	9		4

In the last Legislature, the Whigs had a majority of 4 in the Senate, and 12 in the House—16 on joint ballot. This leaves them a majority of 2 in the Senate and 2 in the House—4 on joint ballot; or 2 if Currituck and Camden are lost.

Wednesday's "Standard" has the following summary:

In the Senate, conceding Camden and Currituck to the Whigs, the Democrats have gained in Ashe and Surry, in Franklin, Macon, Haywood and Cherokee, Northampton, Orange, and Stokes—total 6; and lost in Chowan and Gates, in Craven, Davidson, and Rutherford—total 4. Including Orange, the Senate will be tied—25 to 25; but conceding that county to the Whigs, the Senate would stand 24 Democrats, 25 Whigs. But we have no idea that Mr. Waddell, the Whig candidate, will hold on; and should he give place to Capt. Berry, or resign, and a new election be ordered, we shall have a Democratic Senator from that County.

The Democrats have gained one member of the Commons in Buncombe, one in Craven, one in Davie, one in Johnston, one in Northampton, two in Orange, one in Person, and one in Surry—total 9; and lost one in Granville, two in Halifax, and one in Stokes—total 4. Admitting that the Whigs have re-elected Mr. Hicks from Macon, this would also tie the House of Commons—60 to 60! As to the politics of the Commoner from Ashe we are not informed.

We deem it unnecessary to publish any further returns of the county elections, as a full list of members will be inserted when received.

THE FREE-SOIL CONVENTION.

The Free-Soil Convention assembled in Buffalo on Wednesday, the 9th inst., and after a temporary organization, Nathaniel Sawyer, of Ohio, in the Chair, a Committee appointed for the purpose of nominating a President of the Convention, reported the name of Charles F. Adams, of Massachusetts, and their nomination was confirmed by acclamation.

The following Vice Presidents were then nominated by their respective State delegations: Moses A. Cartland, Bradbury, N. H. John Mills, Bradbury, Massachusetts. David L. Rogers, New Jersey. E. D. Gazzana, Pennsylvania. S. Low, Illinois. John Wright, Indiana. Byron Kibbourn, Wisconsin. William Miller, Ohio. Robert Wilson, Michigan. Robert Gardner, Maryland. George Craig, Virginia. Walter Danforth, Rhode Island. A. H. Dickson, Delaware. L. P. Noble, District of Columbia.

The telegraphic despatch of the Baltimore Sun states that not less than fifty thousand persons were assembled in the city. Great enthusiasm prevailed. A delegation of darkies, it is said, went up from Ohio, and one delegate of the same description, from the interior of New York, but were not allowed seats.

We have seen no further details of proceedings; but learn that on Thursday, the 10th, the Convention nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN for President, and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, (son of the late John Q. Adams,) for Vice President.

The result of an informal ballot for President gave Mr. Van Buren 22 majority over all others. Mr. Van Buren received 224; John P. Hale of New Hampshire, 181; scattering 41.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL REPRESENTATION.

The communication of "Franklin," in this paper, distinguishes its author for reading, thought, and true democratic feeling. It is elegantly written, and for its style and its matter will command the public attention.

THE REASON WHY.

Some of our contemporaries attribute the great falling off of the Whig vote in the late election to "apathy"—General Apathy. This famous General has been "in at the death" of political prospects more frequently than any captain of the age. When it is difficult or unpleasant to account for a defeat in any other way, it is easy and convenient to give the glory to General Apathy.

Now, if this doughty General is indeed the sole individual who has made the recent inroads upon our ranks, we have no doubt of his defeat, next November, by a more powerful and popular hero. Old Zack "never surrenders" to General Santa Anna, General Apathy, nor any body else. Before the admiration inspired by that name, and the confidence inspired in the honesty of the man who wears it, Apathy will be but as a bulrush in the way!

But while such power is conceded to General Apathy on the late occasion, it is not well to consider of the instruments of his success?

To leave off metaphor—we plainly esteem it a very unphilosophical and unmeaning mode of accounting for our loss, to say that it was occasioned by mere apathy, without looking farther to discover the cause of that apathy. Such benumbing influence never before came over the Whigs of the State, from 1830 to 1848. In the late canvass there was nothing, in national politics alone, to produce this influence and this effect upon the Whig mind; but much, on the contrary, to nerve Whig hearts and arms to renewed effort in maintenance of the purity of our federal constitution, and of the policy of the good old fathers of the Republic. And had they been striking directly for that constitution and that policy, without any intermingling of other questions, we should have seen them swarming to the ballot box in numbers and with a spirit similar to the days of '40. We have an abiding faith and trust that in November, 1848,—when collateral questions cannot be wedged in by the side of the great issue,—the full, overwhelming Whig strength of the State will be voluntarily marshalled against the strange doctrines and destructive policy of the party in power, and their two-faced, six-lived representative, Gen. Case.

The conviction is forced upon us that, in connection with some considerable local causes, the "free suffrage" proposition introduced by Col. Reid into the canvass, was the main stumbling-block to a full Whig poll. Within the more immediate sphere of our observation and information, we can hardly be mistaken in this matter; and it requires no deep knowledge of the habits of thought among our people, to conclude that the same operating cause will produce among them every where the same general effect. The result is by no means astonishing to an accurate observer. It is only a matter of course, that the spirit of equality which is pervading the public mind all over the civilized world, should also be felt among us here.

True the naked proposition of Col. R. appeared crude and ill-digested—one that either ought not to be adopted at all, or to include a great deal more. But it involved a principle which numbers of men could not bring their minds to oppose. His proposition increased the zeal of multitudes of the Democratic party; while not one of the same party that we have heard of, had sufficient objection to the doctrine to induce him to vote against the candidate. Whigs—we should hardly go wide of the mark to say thousands of them—declined to vote at all, under the impression, we are compelled to conclude, that to vote for Mr. Manly would commit them against the principle of equal suffrage.

It avails not now to reflect upon the purpose and manner of the introduction of this matter to the attention of the people. It has an abiding hold on the popular mind. We are willing to trust it in the people's hands. It is for those who choose, to take part in the development and direction of the principle; and for those who will not, ever after to hold their peace and not complain at the result. It may be years before the full accomplishment; but it will be done, so sure as "progress" is inscribed on human things.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The President by message on the 8th to Congress, in reply to the inquiry of the Senate, states that he has no information that any citizen or citizens of the United States, is or are now preparing, or intending to prepare, within the United States, an expedition to revolutionize by force any part of the Republic of Mexico. The National Intelligence says: "The first probably that our Government will hear of the affair officially will be a proposition from the Sierra Madre—buffalo hunters, some three or four years hence, to be annexed to our Union."

LATE FROM EUROPE.

The Steamer America arrived at New York on Friday morning, having sailed from Liverpool on the 22d ult.

The chief point of interest is the condition of Ireland; which seems to be on the brink of a general outbreak, preparations for which are going on with great activity—the purchase and manufacture of arms proceeding rapidly. The organization of clubs is going on with most alarming system and force, the power of which it is supposed will be illustrated on the approaching trial of Duffy.

From the continent the news is comparatively dull. Paris is tranquil, and it was hoped that in a few days the state of siege would be discontinued. Marrast is elected President of the National Assembly.

Liverpool Cotton market dull, but no change in prices, except in middling descriptions, which being in general demand are slightly dearer.

We are requested to announce Col. FRANCIS L. SIMPSON, of Guilford, as a candidate for Brigadier General of the 8th Brigade, 6th Division, N. C. Militia, in place of Gen. Logan, promoted.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Congress closed its session last Monday, the 14th, but we have not yet received the proceedings immediately preceding the adjournment.

The civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was disposed of in the Senate on the 5th inst. The army and navy bill passed the House on Monday the 7th. The amendments were no doubt respectively concurred in by each House, and both bills became laws. The river and harbor bill had passed the House, with important amendments.

The Oregon Territorial Bill, as the reader is already aware, passed the House of Representatives on the 2d inst., with an amendment prohibiting slavery. The 12th section contained the provision for the extension of the Ordinance of 1787 over the Territory. The bill also provided for the abolition of the veto power of the Governor.

It was received in the Senate on the 3d inst., and committed to the Committee on Territories, which, on Saturday (5th inst.) reported it back to the Senate with certain amendments, among which were the following viz:—Insert:—"That no act of the Territorial Legislature shall become a law until approved by the Governor;" add to 12th Section, "Inasmuch as the said Territory is north of the parallel of 36° 30' of north latitude, usually known as the Missouri Compromise line;" also, to limit the mileage of the Delegate of the Territory to the highest amount, allowed to a member of Congress from any State of the Union instead of a maximum of \$2,500, for each session, coming and returning, as proposed by the bill from the House. The consideration of the bill was made the order of the day for Monday the 7th, when it was taken up, and several amendments proposed and discussed.

The bill was debated from day to day, and various amendments proposed until Thursday the 10th, on which day the bill was again debated at length, and some amendments were acted on.—An amendment, moved by Mr. Douglass adopting the Missouri Compromise line of 36 degrees 30 minutes, running it out to the Pacific Ocean, and applying it to all the Territories of the United States, was adopted, 33, to 21.

The bill was finally read the third time and passed, by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Atchison, Badger, Bell, Benton, Berrien, Breese, Borland, Bright, Butler, Cameron, Davis of Mississippi, Dickinson, Douglass, Downs, Fitzgerald, Foote, Hannegan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Maryland, Johnson of La., Johnson of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalf, Pearce, Sebastian, Spruance, Sturgeon, Turney, Underwood—33.

Nays.—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Baldwin, Bradbury, Calhoun, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Mass., Dayton, Dix, Dodge, Felch, Greene, Hale, Hamlin, Miller, Niles, Phelps, Upham, Walker, Webster, Westcott—22.

In the House of Representatives, Aug. 11, the Oregon Territorial Bill with the amendments of the Senate was taken up, and the question was taken separately on concurring in each amendment.

That giving the veto power to the Governor was non-concurred in, 92 to 106.

That inserting the Missouri compromise was non-concurred in, 82 to 121. [Every vote against the amendment was from the free States, except four, Mr. Birdsell, of New York, and Messrs. Broadhead, Charles Brown and C. J. Ingersoll of Pennsylvania, who voted with the Southern members, in favor of it.]

The amendment in regard to mileage was also non-concurred in.

A later and brief despatch copied from the Baltimore Daily Sun, says that the Oregon bill finally passed both Houses.

The question was taken in the Senate on re-concurrence from the several amendments, and it was decided in the affirmative. So the bill has passed both Houses without the "Missouri Compromise," and with the "Willnot Proviso."

The test vote was on re-concurrence from the amendment by which the Missouri compromise had been inserted, and was as follows:

Ayes.—Messrs. Allen, Baldwin, Benton, Bradbury, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Clarke, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dayton, Dickinson, Dix, Douglass, Dodge, Felch, Fitzgerald, Green, Hale, Hamlin, Hannegan, Houston, Johnson of La., Johnson of Georgia, King, Lewis, Mangum, Mason, Metcalf, Pearce, Rusk, Sebastian, Turney, Underwood, Westcott, Yalee—25.

The Senate was in session all night Saturday, and did not adjourn until Sunday morning, 20 minutes to 10.

The President has signed the Oregon bill, and it is therefore a law.

WESTERN ELECTIONS.

KENTUCKY.—Mr Crittenden is elected Governor, over Powell, loco, by a majority the estimates of which range from five to seven thousand.

ILLINOIS.—Col. Baker, whig, is said to be elected in the 6th district, (now represented by Turner, dem.) with a whig gain of 1,800 votes in the district. There are accounts of encouraging whig gains in other districts.

INDIANA AND MISSOURI.—All in fog—no satisfactory returns from either State.

NORTH CAROLINA HERALD.

Messrs. Machen & Brown, Asheboro, have enlarged their paper and improved its appearance, so that it is now among the finest looking papers in the State. Conducted with care and ability, and in a true spirit of patriotism, the Herald is an excellent conservator of the public good.

The rumor that Henry Clay or John McLean would be likely to receive, or would consent to receive, the nomination of the Barnburner Convention, was probably an "invention of the agency."

FRENCH RESPONSE TO THE U. S. STATES.

The President, on the 8th, communicated to Congress the following decree adopted by the National Assembly of France, in response to the resolution of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 13th of April last, tendering the congratulations of the American people to the French people upon the success of their recent efforts to consolidate the principles of liberty in a republican form of Government.

FRENCH REPUBLIC Liberty, Equality, Fraternity! NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

The National Assembly has unanimously adopted the decree of the following tenor: Article 1. In the name of the French people the National Assembly, profoundly touched by the sentiments which dictated the resolution of the Congress of the United States, on the 13th of April, offers to the American people the thanks of the Republic and the expression of its fraternal amity.

Article 2. The Commissioner of Executive power is charged to transmit the present decree to the French legation at Washington, with the order to present it to the American Government.

Decreed after deliberation in public session at Paris, on the 25th of May 1848.

Signed by the President and Secretaries, Buchez Peupin, Leon, Robert, F. De-George, T. Lecrosne, Emile Pean, Edmund Lafayette.

A true copy for transmission: The President and Secretaries. Signed: Marie, F. Berard, Emile Pean, Edmund Lafayette, L. Robert des Ardennes.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, Jules Bastide.

SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal convened at Morganton, on Monday, the 7th inst., Judges Ruffin and Baile present. The following young gentlemen were admitted to County Court practice:

Wm. M. Peacock,	Montgomery County.
N. A. McLean,	Robeson do.
A. F. Brevard,	Lincoln do.
S. C. W. Tate,	Morganton do.
Marcus Erwin,	Asheville,
L. B. Gaston,	Gaston County,
John H. Dillard,	Rockingham County,
L. Blackner,	Rowan County,
F. I. Wilson,	Rutherfordton.

The following obtained Superior Court License: John H. Dillard, Rockingham County, R. Don. Wilson, Mountain Home, McDowell, Alfred G. Foster, Lexington, Thomas L. Slade, Lincolnton, J. Alexander Fox, Charlotte.

As a 25 cent piece, enclosed in a single envelope, will cost only single postage, the work may be obtained wherever there is a post office, at only a trifle more than is paid for it at the office of publication.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The specimen No. for September of this elegant Monthly is received, and presents the usual variety of reading matter and embellishments—tales, essays, and two fine engravings. The superb line engraving of the scene between Goldsmith, his lady, and the bailiff and Dr. Johnson, when the "Vicar of Wakefield" was brought to light, is worth the price of the number.

STATE OF PARTIES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The inquiry is often made, says the Albany Journal, as to the result of the Presidential contest, in the event of its being carried into the House of Representatives. Although there is but little chance of any such thing, we submit the political complexion of that body, by States; premising what every one knows, that if no candidate shall have a majority of ALL the Electoral votes, one of the THREE highest candidates voted for by the people, shall be selected by the House of Representatives—each State casting but one vote:

DEM.	WHIG.	TIED.
Maine,	Vermont,	New Hampshire
Virginia,	Massachusetts,	Rhode Island,
S. Carolina,	Connecticut,	Georgia—3.
Alabama,	New York	
Mississippi,	Pennsylvania,	
Louisiana,	New Jersey,	
Texas,	Delaware,	
Arkansas,	Maryland,	
Missouri,	North Carolina,	
Tennessee,	Florida,	
Indiana,	Ohio,	
Illinois,	Kentucky—12.	
Michigan,		
Wisconsin,		
Iowa—15.		

A specimen of gold ore from Lindsay, Bone & Co., at a new mine at Huffman's, west of Lexington, has been handed to us. It is stated that the ore has been ascertained to be worth \$7 per bushel, and it has been pronounced very rich by those who have examined the specimen, and who are acquainted with the value of such ore.

The reader will see an account of a scene in the Senate, in which Mr. Benton was a conspicuous actor, and in which he did little credit to himself and less to the Senate. It is said that Benton and Butler have both been arrested—we suppose for the purpose of preventing a settlement of their difficulty "elsewhere."

The following receipt for the cure of distemper in cattle has been sent to us for publication by a friend. It is stated to have been used with much success at the North:

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

Cure for Distemper in Cows.—On first appearance of the disease, bleed freely, then give 1 lb. epsom salts, 4 oz. of sulphur, 1 oz. of nitre, and 2 drachms of emetic tartar, in three parts of gruel, keep the animal warm and clean. Should the symptoms not appear to abate in two hours, give the following drink, 1 oz. of camphor, 1 dr. of emetic tartar, and 2 drs. of powdered ginger in a pint of gruel, and repeat this drink every eight hours until the oppression in breathing has nearly subsided. If the bowels do not act properly, repeat the first drink in three parts of gruel, omitting the emetic tartar, feed sparingly on bran mashes, grain, gruel, with crushed linseed, but with no roots, if there be any inflammation.

PLAIN TALK ABOUT THE CASS CONVENTION BY A MEMBER OF IT.—It was stated by the New York Evening Post awhile since that F. P. Blair (formerly Editor of the Washington Globe) had avowed himself in favor of Martin Van Buren for the Presidency, notwithstanding he was a member of the Baltimore Convention, and assented to the nomination of Cass. This statement has been denied. The following letter from Mr. Blair "defines his position." He will vote for Cass on principle, but his heart is with Van Buren!

To the Editor of the Evening Post.

Dear Sir: I find from an editorial article in your paper, that a friend has drawn inferences from a letter of mine, which its context will not warrant. I think that the wrong done New York, by the Chicago which silenced the voice of the democracy of that State in the Baltimore Convention, takes

from the nomination of that Convention all authority save with those individual members of it who were present, and did not then renounce it. It was my intention, to have abandoned it, but for the circumstances to which you have adverted. I became *particeps criminis*, by participation in the proceedings to the close, and I cannot now plead my own wrong to exonerate myself. I shall vote the nomination simply upon punctilio: my heart is with Mr. Van Buren and his principles, and I shall not hesitate to say of him and them what I think, notwithstanding my involvement in the Baltimore Convention.

Yours, F. P. BLAIR.

PERIODICALS, &C., RECEIVED.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW, July, 1848.—Contents: Principles of Political Economy—Eastern Life; Present and Past—Literature of the United States—The Life of Lord Chancellor Hardwick—History of the Empire, by M. A. Thiers—The Corporation of London, and Sanitary Improvement—English University Education—The New Houses of Parliament—Address to the Queen—Foreign Literature—Critical and Miscellaneous Notices.

EDINBURGH REVIEW, July, 1848.—Contents: Provincial and Scandinavian Poetry—Sharpe's History of Egypt—Piracy in the Oriental Archipelago—Strauss's Political Pamphlet—Herschel's Survey of the Southern Heavens—The Revolt in Lombardy—Academical Test Articles—Goldsmith's The French Republic—The Germanic Empire.

The above from the republication office of Leonard Scott & Co., 70 Fulton street, New York. For terms, see advertisement. These foreign reviews are peculiarly interesting during this season of Revolutions in Europe.

"FRANCE: ITS KING, COURT AND GOVERNMENT."—We have also received from Leonard Scott, of the above named publishing house, a reprint of General Lewis Case's famous pamphlet under this title. The publisher remarks that it is re-issued at the solicitation both of the political friends and opponents of Gen. Case. The latter desire it, to prove the sympathy evinced by the General for Louis Philippe, &c.—the former, because so much has been said respecting the book, they wish the public to see what it really is. Terms:—Single copies, 25 cents. 5 copies and upwards, 20 cents each. 25 copies and upwards, 18 3/4 cents. 50 copies and upwards, 16 2/3 cents; or \$16 a hundred. Money remitted by mail, either in coin or bank notes, to be paid post paid. The TRADE supplied on liberal terms.

As a 25 cent piece, enclosed in a single envelope, will cost only single postage, the work may be obtained wherever there is a post office, at only a trifle more than is paid for it at the office of publication.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The specimen No. for September of this elegant Monthly is received, and presents the usual variety of reading matter and embellishments—tales, essays, and two fine engravings. The superb line engraving of the scene between Goldsmith, his lady, and the bailiff and Dr. Johnson, when the "Vicar of Wakefield" was brought to light, is worth the price of the number.

Vote for Governor.

	1844.		1848.	
	GRAHAM.	HOKK.	MANLY.	REID.
Anson	1073	506	1056	460
Ashe	561	499	551	782
Burke	604	381	595	237
Bertie	507	409	524	370
Bladen	271	499	281	516
Beaufort	687	489	657	512
Buncombe	875	438	829	644
Brunswick	335	311	301	1094
Cumberland	603	1070	578	1023
Cabarrus	751	477	735	375
Catawba			356	661
Cherokee	383	244		
Chowan	208	188	203	230
Craven	681	632	742	730
Currituck	137	485		
Casswell	277	1088	263	1081
Camden	518	94	490	83
Carters	451	332	407	365
Chatham	1153	794	935	781
Cleaveland	336	720	421	727
Columbus	180	342	174	480
Caldwell	544	260	559	138
Duplin	246	866	226	921
Davidson	911	658	1095	669
Davie	508	354	513	380
Edgecombe	118	1410	104	1406
Franklin	361	710	290	638
Gates	359	381	371	390
Gaston			136	692
Greene	253	199	207	315
Guilford	1920	403	1567	412
Granville	976	985	1016	946
Herford	308	269	330	173
Halifax	569	378	601	507
Hyde	401	159	160	m
Haywood	370	328	412	430
Henderson	565	206	651	236
Iredell	1527	379	1088	m
Johnson	630	585	723	814
Jones	195	133	215	181
Lincoln	911	1773	340	524
Lenoir	198	350		259 m
Mecklenburg	808	1242	698	1008
Macon	371	285	90	
Martin	316	523	339	546
Montgomery	586	107	609	86
Moore	584	513	514	556
McDowell	642	152		
N. Hanover	283	1101	275	1015
Nash	70	796	109	990
Northampton	514	362	512	500
Orange	1756	1555	1714	1726
Onslow	478	553	175	663
Pasquotank	593	177	416	174
Pitt	607	441	559	571
Person	287	632	360	578
Perquimans	365	217	100	m
Rutherford	1402	435	1037	311
Robeson	559	509	581	623
Richmond	678	113	545	68
Randolph	1082	318	1199	313
Rockingham	449	981	341	968
Rowan	809	736	827	696
Surry	1032	1023	1090	1226
Stokes	1105	1105	1003	1230
Sampson	461	727	530	692
Stanly	541	81	740	26
Tyrrell	311	137	220	m
Union				
Wilkes	1333	167	1299	309
Washington	368	136	358	182
Wake	1073	1271	991	1203
Warren	127	716	172	630
Wayne	217	846	299	1089
Yancey	310	614		315

MAIDENHOOD.

By H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Maiden! with the mock, brown eyes,
In whose orbs a shadow lies,
Like the dusk in evening skies!

Thou, whose locks outshine the sun,
Golden tresses, wreathed in one,
As the braided streamlets run!

Standing with reluctant feet
Where the brook and river meet,
Womanhood and childhood fleet!

Gazing, with a timid glance,
On the brooklet's swift advance,
On the river's broad expanse!

Deep and still, that gliding stream
Beautiful to thee must seem,
As the river of a dream.

Then why pause with indecision
When bright angels in thy vision
Beckon thee to fields Elysian?

Seest thou shadows sailing by,
As the dove, with startled eye,
Seest the falcon's shadow fly?

Hearst thou voices on the shore,
That our ears perceive no more,
Deafen'd by the cataract's roar?

O, thou child of many prayers!
Life hath quicken'd—Life hath snar'd!
Care and age come unawares!

Like the swell of some sweet tune,
Morn is risen into noon,
May glides onward into June.

Childhood is the bough where slumber'd
Buds and blossoms many number'd;
Age, that bough with snows encumber'd.

Gather then each flower that grows,
When the young heart overflows,
To embalm that tent of snows.

Bear a lily in thy hand;
Gates of brass cannot withstand
One touch of that magic wand.

Bear through sorrow, wrong and ruth,
In thy heart the dew of youth,
On thy lips the smile of truth.

Oh, that dew like balm shall steal
Into wounds that cannot heal,
Even as sleep our eyes doth seal!

And that smile, like sunshine, dart
Into many a sunless heart,
For a smile of God thou art.

SONG.

The friends of my childhood,
O where are they now?
I miss them as care creepeth
Over my brow;

I miss them at morning,
I miss them at noon,
And sadly I grieve, that
They're scattered so soon.

How bright were those hours,
How swiftly they flew,
How little of sorrow
Or sadness we knew;

Dear friends of my childhood,
I love them as when
We played by the streamlet
And danced in the glen.

Though the morn of time
May be etched on each face,
And age creep over us
As the years come apace—

May he leave the heart pure
As he found it in youth,
With the diamond of Friendship,
Encircled in Truth.

FARMER SMITH AND MADAM JONES.

By W. HASTINGS WELD.

Widow Smith's wagon stopped one morning before Widow Jones' door and gave the usual country sign that he wanted to see somebody in the house, by dropping the reins and setting doubled with his elbows on his knees. Out tripped the widow as lively as a cricket, with a tremendous black ribbon on her snow white cap. Good morning was soon said on both sides, and the widow waited for what was further to be said.

"Well ma'm Jones, perhaps, you don't want to sell one of your cows, no how for nothing do you?"

"Well, there Mr. Smith, you couldn't have spoke my mind better. A poor lone woman like me doesn't know what to do with so many creatures, and I should be glad to trade if we can fix it."

So they adjourned to the meadow. Farmer Smith looked at Ron—then at the widow—at Brindle—then at the widow—at the Downing cow—then at the widow again—and through the whole forty. The same call was made for a week but Farmer Smith could not decide which cow he wanted.

At length on Saturday, when Widow Jones was in a hurry to get through with her taking for Sunday—and "ever so much" to do in the house as all farmers wives and widows have on Saturday, she was a little impatient. Farmer Smith was as irresolute as ever.

"That ere Downing cow is a pretty fair creature"—but he stopped to glance at the widow's face and then walked round her—not the widow but the cow.

"That ere short horn Durham is not a bad looking beast, but I don't know"—another look at the widow.

"The Downing cow I know before the late Mr. Jones bought her." Here he sighed at the allusion to the late Mr. Jones; she sighed and both looked at each other. It was a highly interesting moment.

"Old Ron is an old milch, and so is Brindle—but I have known better." A long stare followed this speech—the pause was getting awkward, and at last Mrs. Jones broke out—

"Lord Mr. Smith, if I'm the one you want do say so."

The intentions of the widower Smith and the widow Jones were duly published the next day, as is the law and the custom in Massachusetts; and as soon as they were "out published" they were married.

THE CROPS IN OHIO.—The crops through Ohio, it is said, is unprecedented. It is estimated that Ohio will yield this year, 8,000,000 bushels of wheat, over one-third more than ever before in one year.

LAND WARRANTS.—The price of soldiers' land warrants is falling at Washington. One hundred and one hundred and two dollars is all that is now given. Should they go much lower, it will stop the issue of them to some extent, and certainly of war bounty scrips, \$100 each be taken instead.

LIFE ON THE WESTERN WATERS.

In the course of a speech recently made in Congress, by the Hon. Mr. Hampton, of Pennsylvania, he alluded to the number of lives which are constantly exposed to the dangers of the western waters, and said: "If all the boats were in commission, allowing 35 hands to each boat, there would be 42,000, but making due allowance, it is supposed there are 38,000, actually employed daily in the running and management of the boats. Add to this the number of passengers (carefully estimated) each day, and you have the astounding number of 105,500 lives each week, exposed to death in its most sudden and frightful form. And if we average the length of each trip at three days, we see the individual passengers all change in that time."

"We have, then for the total number of passengers exposed each three days, 67,500, which makes 157,500 in a week, and 8,155,000 for a year. This is exclusive of the 48,000 hands who are continually exposed."

REMARKABLE PRESENTIMENT OF DEATH.—A respected lady of this city, highly esteemed and long lived, who had been sick for some length of time but was supposed to be convalescent, had a dream a few nights since, in which it appeared to her that she would die at 8 o'clock the same evening. On awakening, she informed the family of her dream, and remained firmly impressed with the idea that she would die at the hour designated, and under that belief called her brothers and sisters around her, giving them good advice with reference to the future. Strange to say, and remarkable as it may seem, on the approach of 8 o'clock she manifested a calm resignation. Almost as the clock struck the hour, her spirit took its flight! Thus she foretold, by a single presentiment, the day and hour of her death.—Rochester Democrat.

THE RAPID INCREASE OF PAUPERISM IN EUROPE.—The rapid increase of pauperism is instanced, in the statistics of one country, (Huntingdonshire.) The Huntingdon Union embraces 83 parishes, with a population at the last census of 19,229. By the quarterly return made at Lady-day it appears that nearly one fifth of this number were receiving parochial relief, namely 3,416, which is an increase over the same period in 1844 (four years) of upwards of 1,300. The parish of Ramsey, with a population of 3,679, stands conspicuous in the increase; at Lady-day 1844, the number of their poor receiving in and out-door relief was 465; at the same period in 1845 it was 1,410, making considerably more than one third of the whole population in a state of pauperism.

PROFANE SCHOOLMASTERS.—The Secretary of New York has directed the Boards of Examiners of the various Public School districts not to grant certificates of qualification to men wishing to become teachers who indulge in profane language, rightly considering it a disqualification in a teacher of youth, alike with drunkenness, or other immorality.

A poor man who had been ill, on being asked by a gentleman if he had taken any remedy, he replied, "No, I ain't taken any remedy, but I have taken lots of physic."

Why are fowls the most economical things farmers keep? Because, for every grain of corn they give a peck.

Why would a horse be justified by Scripture in biting a man's leg? Because "all flesh is grass."

Why do unmarried young ladies look so much at the moon? Because they believe there is a man in it.

PEOPLE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Patronize your own Mechanics.

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

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

Persons calling on me may depend on a real substantial Hat, worth the money charged, and at a much lower price than can be 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, 1845

NEW GOODS.

I WOULD inform the public that I have just received a fresh supply of Goods, consisting of DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and Queens ware, Prints and the Stuffs, all of which I will sell as cheap as they can be purchased in this section of country. I have also on hand and will constantly keep Upper, Sole and Harness Leather, Shoes and Boots of various description manufactured by my own workmen, all of which I will sell much cheaper than usual. I will bring for raw cloth, becwax, tethers, tallow, hides, bacon, corn, wheat, flour, &c. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine my stock.

J. BRANNOCK.
Waterloo, Guilford Co., N. C., June, 1845 10t

Anchor Bolting Cloths.

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

W. J. McCONNELL.

NOTICE.

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

E. J. N. LINDSAY.
May 26, 1845.

20 BOXES SUPERIOR TALLOW CANDLES.

4000 lbs SHOT, assorted sizes.
4000 lbs LEAD, For sale by J. R. & J. SLOAN
Jan 1, 1845

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 JAMIESON, Professor of Ancient Languages and Natural Sciences. Miss AUGUSTA HAGEN, Principal of the Music Department. Miss JANETIE HAGEN, Assistant Teacher of Music. Miss LUCY M. BROWN, Teacher of Drawing and Painting, and Assistant Teacher of French. Mrs. TRIPHENA 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, : : 5
Oil Painting, : : : : : 15
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 the College—Beyond this there are no extras.
Tuition in the Preparatory Department, : \$15
" " Primary, : : : : : 8
GEO. C. MENDENHALL, President.
Greensboro', 8th June, 1848.



\$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) Shop and Furniture Room on West street, between the Patriot Office and John A. Gilmer's April, 1845 PETER THURSTON.

BOOT AND SHOE MAKING.

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

Call at the corner southwest of Rankin & McLean's store.
HENRY H. BRADY.
Greensboro', January, 1845 40t

WOOL CARDING.

WE have at J. A. Mcbane's Clay Mills, 1-14 miles from New Garden, and 7 miles west of Greensboro', THREE WOOL CARDING MACHINES in complete repair and successful operation, tended by John Caruthers, an experienced carder. Wool left at J. A. Mcbane's store in Greensboro', or sent by stage to any of the taverns, will be returned in rolls of carding 6-14 cents in rolls or cash, to be paid before the rolls are removed.

It is useless to say what we will do; try us, and if our rolls are not good, it will not be our fault.
J. A. MEBANE.
J. CARUTHERS.
June 1st, 1845.

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, Hendy 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.
J. R. & J. SLOAN
Jan. 1845

Kirkpatrick's

PORTABLE HORSEPOWER AND THRASHING MACHINES.—The subscriber would respectfully notify the public that he is authorized to sell the above celebrated and useful machines. The machines are on hand ready to be delivered at Fayetteville. Applications may be made to the subscriber in Greensboro'.
SOLOMON HOPKINS.
July, 1847.

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

Important to Tailors.

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

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

PIG METAL.

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

AN APPRENTICE

would be taken by the subscriber to the House Carpenter and Joiner's business. A stout well grown youth, about 16 years of age, who can come well recommended, would attract the best chance.

HIRAM C. WORTH.
25-3 Times
Dec. 1847

EDGEWORTH FEMALE SEMINARY.

REV. PROFESSOR G. MORGAN, PRINCIPAL.
GOV. J. M. MOREHEAD, PROPRIETOR.
THE year begins with July, and closes on the first Thursday in May; an unbroken term of ten months.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Greensboro', N. C., March, 1845 45t

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 RIGHT-DAY AND THIRTY HOUR BRASS CLOCKS; Shoes, Boots, and Hats; A general assortment of Saddlery; a splendid STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING; SUGAR, COFFEE, PEPPER, SPICE, &c. I cannot say that I will sell at cost, or sell lower than any other house in town, as such statements would be absurd in the extreme; but I am determined to sell as low as others. My Goods are ALL NEW, as I have only been in business six months. I will receive Corn, Meal, Flour, Bacon, and other articles of country produce in exchange for Dry Goods. I would be pleased if the people would give me a call, as I am satisfied all that is necessary is to call and see and judge for yourselves.

JOAB HILATT.
Greensboro', April 8, 1845. 52t

WHEAT GRINDING.

I HAVE put my mill in first order and put in operation one of the best Anker Bolting cloths. I shall give my undivided attention to grinding, having rented my wool cards to C. Kelly for the season, who will always be found ready to attend to customers. All good dry Wheat weighing 60 pounds shall turn out 40 pounds of flour. I shall take as much pains in grinding for the Greensboro' market as for Fayetteville.

Saving.
I have put in operation Hotchkiss' vertical water wheel to drive my two saws, and am prepared to do work a little cheaper than any of my neighbors and as speedily. Come on soon with your bills and I will save them a little of the quickest that you have ever seen. It is worth a visit to Buffalo to view my improvements. Wool Rolls, Flour, Meal, Lumber, and Picked Cotton, in quantities to suit customers, always on hand for sale.
L. D. ORRELL.
June, 1845.

DRUGS-DRUGS.

THE subscriber having purchased from Drs. Holcombe & Watson their entire interest in the Greensboro' Drug Store, would respectfully solicit the patronage of his old customers and others desirous of purchasing Medicines on favorable terms.

D. P. WEIR.
Greensboro', N. C., June, 1845

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers having formed a partnership 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, 1845

The New Shoe and Boot ESTABLISHMENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD of informing the citizens of Greensboro' and its vicinity, that he has moved his shop and has taken the one formerly occupied by J. N. Wood, in the brick house 1 door north of J. R. & J. Sloan's Store, and he is prepared to execute work in his line neat and faithful. He has the most fashionable last in this place just from Philadelphia, and he has on hand a good article of calf skins. Now, citizens, if you want good and nice work, give me a call. Remember the old stand. Produce taken in exchange for work.

REPAIRING done on the shortest notice.
July, 1845 J. H. FRY.

HATS.

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

April, 1848 J. & R. LINDSAY.

Wrapping Paper

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

October, 1847 J. R. & J. SLOAN

SUGAR.

20 HOGS HEADS of brown sugar at 6 cents for cash, and every other article in the Grocery line equally as low. Call and see.

W. J. McCONNELL.
June 9, 1848 8t

BIBLES & TESTAMENTS.

BIBLES from 25 cents to \$12.50.
TESTAMENTS from 10 to \$2.00.
For sale at the Guilford county Bible Society's Repository. October, 1847 J. R. & J. SLOAN

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

John Evans vs. The heirs at law of Stephen Haynes, dec'd.
John Hill
Same.
Sci. fa. to subject real estate to the payment of debts.
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 Greensboro' 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.
Pr adv \$5 135 JOHN HILL, c c c

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

William R. Lovell vs. C. C. Carter.
I. G. Lash & Thos. Blash vs. The Same.
The Same vs. The Same.
Original attachment levied on land.
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 Greensboro' 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 above 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.
Pr adv \$5 135 F. K. ARMSTRONG, clk.

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

C. L. Banner, agent of the Salem Manufacturing company vs. Noah Marshall.
Original attachment levied on slaves.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the court that Noah Marshall, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Greensboro' 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 courthouse 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.
Pr adv \$5 135 JOHN HILL, c c c

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 Greensboro' Patriot, for the defendant Benjamin Carral, to be and appear before the Judge of our next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Davidson, at the court house in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer the Petition of Nancy Carral for divorce, or judgment pro confesso will be entered up against him, and this case set for hearing ex parte.

Witness And. Hunt, clerk of our said court at office the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March 1848.
AND. HUNT, C. S. CL.
Pr adv \$10 83c

North Carolina, Guilford County. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1848.

Jane Calley, Executrix of James Davis, dec'd, and Robert Calley, Adm'r. with the will annexed of Sophia Davis, deceased, vs. James C. Davis, whose guardian Robert C. Rankin.

It appearing to the Court by petition filed, that the petitioners are desirous to emancipate four negro slaves as requested in the Wills of the said Sophia Davis and James Davis, to wit: a negro man named Nehemiah, about 45 years of age, a bright mulatto; and a negro woman named Nelly of a yellow copper color, about 40 years of age; and two negro boys, one named Wright, about 18 years of age, of a bright yellow color, and the other named Alvie, a very bright mulatto, about 9 years of age, to which Robert C. Rankin, guardian of the infant James C. Davis objects.

It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made by the Clerk of this Court, for six weeks at the courthouse door and in the Greensboro' Patriot, declaring the purpose and intention of the petitioners to emancipate the above named slaves, mentioned in the petition aforesaid.

Test: THOS. CALDWELL, clerk.
Pr adv \$5 156

North Carolina, Guilford County. Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1848.

James R. McLean, Adm'r. of Stephen Haynes, dec'd. vs. Sci. fa. to subject real estate to the payment of debts.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Winston Summers & wife Polly, heirs at law of the said Stephen Haynes, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State,—It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for the said Winston Summers & wife Polly, heirs as aforesaid, personally to be and appear before the Judge of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Guilford, at the courthouse in Greensboro', on the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, 1848, then and there to show cause if any they have, why execution should not issue against the lands and tenements of said dec'd, otherwise the same will be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Thomas Caldwell, clerk of our said court at office the 3d Monday after the 4th Monday of March, 1848.
Pr adv \$5 155 THOS. CALDWELL, clerk

North Carolina, Stokes County. Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1848

D. H. Starbuck, Executor of Thomas Adams, deceased. vs. Estate. Probate of Testator's Will.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the next of kin and heirs at law of the testator, Thomas Adams, are not inhabitants of this State. It is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Greensboro' Patriot, for them to appear at the next Term of the court to be held in Germantown on the 2d Monday in September, 1848, then and there to see proceedings, and show said will proved.

Witness, John Hill, clerk of our said court at office the 2nd Monday in June, 1848.
Pr adv \$5 JOHN HILL, c c c

COMIE AND SIE!

THE undersigned has just received and is now opening at the brick house lately occupied by Dr. John A. Mcbane, 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 continue to call upon us, and we will do things up in the CHEAPEST AND BROWNEST KIND OF STYLE.

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

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

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

April, 1846. 3-tf.

French and American Cloths and Casimere, Vesting

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, GREENSBORO', N. C.

Brown and Loaf Sugars, Coffee and Teas, Peppers

QUICK SALES AND SHORT PROFITS!

JAMES McIVER would respectfully remind his old customers and the public generally that he is 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 called 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.

NEW GOODS.

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

April, 1848

NOTICE.

DOCTRS. HOLCOMBE & WATSON HAVING sold their interest in the Drug Store, would request all persons indebted to them to come forward and make immediate settlements, as it is desirable to close their business.

They would also state to the citizens of Greensboro' and the vicinity that they still offer their services in the Practice of Medicine.

June 1st, 1845 8-tf

TO THOSE WHO WISH GOOD HEALTH IN SUMMER.

WE would respectfully say to the citizens of Greensboro' and vicinity, that we are prepared to make to order

FIRST RATE MATTRESSES,

double or single, at very moderate prices. Those wanting Mattresses will please call on us at Messrs Rankin & McLean's long row.

AMES HARRIS & Co.
Greensboro', August, '45 17-tf

NEGRO FOR SALE.